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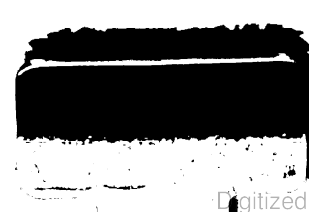
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THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2019.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.

PRICE
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BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The next ANNUAL MEETING of the Association will be held at NOTTINGHAM, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, and the following days, under the Presidency of W. R. GROVE, Esq., Q.C. F.R.S.

Notice of Papers proposed to be read should be sent to the Assistant General Secretary, before August 1.

Information concerning the Local Arrangements may be obtained from the Local Secretaries, at Nottingham.—Dr. Robertson, E. J. Lowe, Esq., F.R.S., Rev. J. F. McCallan.

General Secretary—Francis Galton, Esq., F.R.S., 44, Rutland-gate, London.

Assistant-General Secretary—George Griffith, Esq., 5, Park-villas, Oxford.

General Treasurer—W. Spottiswood, Esq., F.R.S., 50, Grosvenor-place, London.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF PHILOSOPHY OF THE MIND AND LOGIC is VACANT, by the Resignation of the Rev. Dr. Hoppus. Applications for the appointment will be received up to MONDAY, July 16th.

Particulars may be obtained on application to the Office of the College. CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council. July 3, 1866.

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN GENERAL EDUCATION by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, will be held on SATURDAY, the 25th July, 1866.

During the Session 1865-67, the Examinations in General Education will be held on the following days:—Saturday, October 27th, 1866; Saturday, November 10th, 1866; Saturday, April 27th, 1867; Saturday, July 17th, 1867; and on each occasion the Examination will be continued on the succeeding Monday.

Intending Students of Medicine are reminded that, by the Regulations of the General Medical Council, they are required to pass the above Examination, or one of those recognized by the Council as equivalent to it, before being admitted to register as Medical Students.

Information as to the subjects of Examination, and all other particulars, may be had from the Officer of either College.

D. R. HALDANE, Secretary Royal College of Physicians. JAMES SIMSON, Secretary Royal College of Surgeons. 20th June, 1866.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE ANNUAL CONGRESS will be held in London, from THURSDAY, July 17, to WEDNESDAY, July 22. The OPENING MEETING will be held in the GUILDHALL, E.C., at Noon on the 17th. Excursions will be made during the Congress to Windsor Castle, to Eton, to Waltham, to Eltham, and to Hampton Court. Gentlemen's tickets (Members or Visitors), not transferable, One Guinea; Ladies' tickets, transferable, Half-a-Guinea.

A tickets to be made through Members, or in writing only to the Secretary. THOMAS FURNELL, Secretary. Burlington-gardens, W.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LON- DON.

founded in 1863, for the Study of, and the Publication of Works on, the Science of Man. Gentlemen wishing to join this Society may obtain Conditions of Membership from the Assistant Secretary, at the Rooms of the Society, No. 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, W.C.

HIGH SCHOOL OF GLASGOW.

In consequence of the retirement of one of the Classical Masters and the death of another, and the re-arrangement of the Classical Department, there will be VACANCIES in October for a HEAD MASTER, a SECOND MASTER, and an ASSISTANT MASTER, all in the Classical Department.

The Head Master and the Second Master hold their appointments for life, the Assistant Master during the pleasure of the Town Council. The Head Master will have an endowment of 1000. per annum, in addition to his share of Fees; and the Emoluments are expected to be not less than 4500. for the Head Master, 3500. for the Second Master, and 1800. for the Assistant, with the prospect of considerable increase.

Particulars may be obtained of Mr. MORAN, Town Clerk, City Chambers, Glasgow; and applications, with copies of testimonials, may be lodged with him on or before 31st July.

City Chambers, Glasgow, 27th June, 1866.

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SURMER.—The Sons of ENGLISH GENTLEMEN are here PREPARED for the EXAMINATIONS for Admission to Woolwich, Sandhurst, direct Commissions, Indian Civil Service, Home Service, Matriculation, and all other Examinations in the Universities. The Course of Instruction comprises Mathematics, Classics, Modern Languages, History and Literature. Pupils are received as Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars. Added to this Institution is a Junior College for the reception of Youths from six to ten years of age.—For particulars apply to M. BLANCHET, Officier de l'Université, Boulogne-sur-Mer; or the Warden, who may be obtained of M. LE PRINCE, 261, Regent-street, London, W.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, BRADFIELD.

On the 16th July there will be a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of Boys under Fourteen Years of Age, for Exhibitions, value 500. a year, on their Admission to this school. Printed forms, with all necessary information, may be obtained on application, either in person or by letter, to the Warden, at the College, or to the Secretary, J. H. PATTERSON, Esq., 1, Elm-court, Inner Temple, London.

Bradfield, Reading, June, 1866.

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* German Advertisements for the **ATHENÆUM JOURNAL** also received by ALPHONS DÜRR, as above.

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The Right Hon. LORD BROUGHAM, President.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1906.

LITERATURE

The Billiard Book. By Capt. Crawley. With numerous Illustrative Diagrams. (Longmans & Co.)

THE popularity of Capt. Crawley's hand-book on 'Billiards, its Theory and Practice,' has induced the writer to put forth all his strength, and give us a larger and more satisfactory book upon the same subject. So far as the science and art of the game are concerned, the present work is excellent; and in other respects it is far superior to the manual. Mathematical assistance—rendered by scientific players—has enlightened the author on many points, and enabled him to give the particular information in which the earlier treatise was especially deficient. The volume, moreover, is abundantly and well illustrated; and were it not for certain lame attempts at pleasantry, which the Captain must withdraw from future editions, it might be commended for good taste. Still, as the book stands, with some shortcomings and a few errors, it is a very creditable production, and the author may enjoy the knowledge that our literature possesses no more handsome or complete book upon his favourite game.

About the history of the pastime Capt. Crawley has much to learn. Having in the manual asserted, without any sufficient reason, that the game was "probably invented by the Dutch, from whom the French, Germans and the Italians soon learned it," he now informs us that the "invention of the game is generally attributed to the French"; but as he appears to have no better authority for this statement than Strutt's 'Sports and Pastimes of the People of England,'—a work so consistently inaccurate that no writer on games should rely on it as an authority,—he might as well have been altogether silent about the origin of the amusement. Concerning the source and date of the particular game known to players of the present day as "billiards,"—in contradistinction to pool, pyramids, and other games played upon the billiard-table,—"fancy" has led him into a comical scrape. "I fancy," he says, "that Billiards began to be played in the modern fashion towards the close of the reign of our Second George, because by statute 30 Geo. 2. it was made an unlawful game, and was forbidden to be played in taverns under a penalty of 10*l*." Here is a droll bunch of blunders. The statute thus mentioned does not make billiards an unlawful game; it does not forbid it "to be played in taverns under a penalty of 10*l*."; and if it did so prohibit the game, how would the fact justify Capt. Crawley's "fancy" that the modern game had already come into vogue? A humorous illustration of the way in which English legislators in their most virtuous moods formerly used to make one law for the poor and another for the rich: the statute, 30 Geo. 2, "for preventing gaming in public houses by journeymen, labourers, servants and apprentices," abstained from interference with the pleasures of "the quality," but ordained "that, from and after the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven, if any person or persons licensed to sell any sorts of liquors, or who shall sell or suffer the same to be sold in his, her or their house or houses, or in any outhouses, ground or apartments thereto belonging, shall knowingly suffer any gaming with cards, dice, draughts, shuffle-boards, Mississippi or billiard tables, skittles, nine-pins, or with any other implement of gaming in his, her or their houses, ground

or apartments thereto belonging, by any such journeymen, labourers, servants or apprentices, and shall be convicted of the said offence, . . . shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings." For an offence committed after a first conviction the offender was liable to a penalty of 10*l*! The Act also provided for the punishment of "any journeyman, labourer, apprentice, or servant" who should "game in any house, &c., wherein any liquors shall be sold"; but it did not declare the game unlawful, as pugilism and gambling are at the present time unlawful, for it left persons even of the lowest degree at liberty to play the games thus specified, so long as they played them beyond the boundaries of public taverns. The Act permitted the games in hotels of every grade; and, whilst it was in full force, the wealthier residents of our country districts—magistrates, clergy, squireens and well-to-do yeomanry—used to frequent ale-house clubs for social intercourse and the diversions of play. The statute merely aimed at restraining the lower sort of people from gambling. If it warrants the opinion that the modern fashion of billiards had come up shortly before, it may also be quoted as evidence that cards, dice, draughts and shuffle-boards were not known till the reign of George the Second. To this extreme even Capt. Crawley would not care to push his argument.

The French attribute the invention of billiards to Henricque Devigne, a French artist, who flourished in the reign of Charles the Ninth; and there is a general feeling amongst Englishmen of our own time that the game was imported into this country from France. But the general impression is sustained by no conclusive evidence, but depends chiefly, if not altogether, on the number of French words present in the vocabulary of the sport, and on the improvements which French players of the eighteenth century unquestionably made in the pastime. Amongst words of French origin still used by English players are "coup or coo," "bricole," "crow," "carambole or cannon." *Bricole*—the name of the stroke whereby the player plays upon the cushion so that, on its return, his ball makes a cannon or hazard—was formerly used by French tennis-players. Cotgrave (1650) gives the following varieties of the word: "*Bricole*, f., 'a brick wall; a side-stroke at Tennis (wherein the ball goes not right forward, but hits one of the walls of the court, and thence bounds to the adverse partie)'. *Bricoler*, 'to toss, or strike a ball sideways; to give it a brick-wall (at Tennis also, as *Bricoller*); also, to bank at bowles'. *Bricoller*, 'to toss, or strike a ball sideways; to give it a brick-wall at Tennis.' When a billiard-player misses a hazard or cannon for which he played, but through good fortune makes one on which he did not calculate, the accidental stroke or "fluke" is called a "crow." By some players this word is erroneously supposed to be an allusion to the smart saying, "He shot at the pigeon and hit the crow;" but the term is really derived from the French *raccrocher*, to recover or get again; the force of the word, as used at the billiard-table, expressing that the player has, by the subsequent fluke, recovered the ground lost by the miss. An equally interesting word is *Carambole*, which is found neither in Cotgrave (1650) nor in Boyer (1753), but appears in Chambaud (1805). This last-named writer gives in his Dictionary—"Carambole [*karambole*], s. f. (t. du jeu de Billard; troisième bille sur laquelle chaque joueur peut jouer, indépendamment de celle de son adversaire)—Carambol." He also gives the verb "*Caramboler* [*karambole*], v. n. (t. du jeu de Billard; toucher avec sa bille la carambole et la

bille de son adversaire). To *carambol*." Hence, on the introduction of the third ball—i. e. the red ball, as it is now-a-days usually termed—it was called "a carambole"; and the player who made upon it and his adversary's ball the stroke now known as "a cannon" was said "to carambole." In process of time the name was taken from the third ball and confined to the stroke. The "carambole" was certainly introduced into England as early as 1779, for it is mentioned in the edition of 'Hoyle's Games, Revised and Corrected by Charles Jones,' which was published in that year. Soon after its introduction into this country "carambole," always pronounced "caranbole," was shortened to "carrom," and then corrupted into "cannon." The author of 'The Game of Billiards' (1801)—a slightly altered reprint of Dew's 'Rules'—observes, "If the striker hits the red and his adversary's ball with his own ball he played with, he wins two points; which stroke is called *carambole*, or, for shortness, *carrom*." The rapidity with which "carambole" was changed into "cannon" is not without interest for the philologist.

But though the French greatly improved the game, there is no proof that they invented it. Instead of conceding the honour of the invention to France, Dr. Johnson inclined to the opinion that the French borrowed the game from England, and observed in his Dictionary,—"Billard, Fr., of which that language has no etymology; and therefore they probably derived from England both the play and the name, which is corrupted from *balyards*, yards or sticks with which a ball is driven along a table." One of Johnson's critical editors, however, observes, "His remark on the French etymology, in the first place, is erroneous; for *billard* is from *bille*, a ball, just as *campagnard* is from *campagne*, and as many more French words are formed. In this determination Mr. Malone agrees with me. *Balyard*, in the next place, is not the genuine reading of Spenser; it is *balliards*, as Burton and other old authors write the word, and therefore the application of yard is forced." It is probable that players of ball-games in different countries at very early dates devised rude kinds of plays analogous to billiards, and that the modern diversion is the product of these various sports—is, in fact, a child of many parents. Certain it is that in far distant times the English had a sort of ground-billiards, in which two players, armed with short maces, struck about two balls, driving them upon each other, and through an arch similar to the arches used in croquet, and round a pin or cone, fixed perpendicularly on the smooth grass. From this old ground-billiards proceeded the game played upon tables, which, after a long lapse of time, has amply repaid its debt to mother-earth by bringing forth croquet and lawn-billiards. Thus raised from the grass-plot to the table, billiards was known in Elizabethan England. Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Spenser allude to it. The author of 'Antony and Cleopatra' makes Cleopatra say,—

Let it alone; let us to Billiards;
Come Charmian.

Spenser sings,—

With dice, with cards, with balliards, far unfit,
With shuttlecocks misemearing manly wit;

and catching a metaphor from the smoothness of the polished ivory, Ben Jonson wrote—

Even nose and cheek, withal,
Smooth as is the billiard ball.

More modern literature abounds with allusions to the sport. Boyle remarks, "Some are forced to bound and fly upwards, almost like ivory balls meeting on a billiard-table"; and Locke observes, "When the ball obeys the

stroke of a billiard-stick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare passion." When John Evelyn dined with the Portuguese Ambassador, at Cleveland House, he saw a new billiard-table that was greatly superior to the tables ordinarily seen in great houses. "There was a billiard-table," says the diarist, "with as many more hazards as ours commonly have. The game being only to prosecute the ball till hazarded, without passing the port, or touching the pin; if one miss hitting the ball every time the game is lost, or if hazarded. It is more difficult to hazard a ball, though so many, than in our table, by reason the bound is made so exactly even, and the edges not stuffed; the balls are also bigger, and they for the most part use the sharp and small end of the billiard-stick, which is shod with brass or silver." At this period, and for many years afterwards, the pockets of a billiard-table were called hazards—a term now only applied to certain strokes; and the ordinary billiard-table was furnished with three pockets, placed in the upper end of the oblong table, one at either corner of the upper end and the third between the two corner pockets. The table which attracted Evelyn's notice had six pockets. A picture of a table may be seen in the frontispiece of 'The School of Recreation; or a Guide to the most Ingenious Exercises of Hunting, &c.' By R. H. (1732). Strutt, whose assertions are often at variance with testimony, says that this little book was published in 1710; but our copy, which bears no sign of being one of a second or later edition, bears a date later by twenty-two years. The table of this picture is oblong—not square as Strutt represents; and it contains three pockets placed at the upper end. Upon the table, midway from the top and bottom, stand the ring or arch ("the port," as Evelyn terms it), and the king or cone ("the pin" of Evelyn's account). In the old game with the "pin" and "port," if they stood between the balls, the player was required to send his ball through the port or round the pin on the way to his adversary's ball. If his ball touched the pin, it fell instantly, and the player lost a point. Strutt says, "At certain periods of the game it was necessary for the balls to be driven through the one and round the other, without beating either of them down; and their fall might easily be effected, because they were not fastened to the table;" but with regard to the port this passage is erroneous, for though the arch was not fastened into the table, it was heavily weighted with lead so that it could withstand the force of a ball.

The port and pin continued to be features of the game until the introduction of the carambole led to their final suppression. It should also be remarked that formerly billiard-tables were made of various shapes. Our ancestors had round, octagonal, oval and square tables as well as oblong boards. Round and square tables were commonly used, even so late as the beginning of the present century. The A.D. 1808 edition of 'Hoyle's Games, revised and corrected by Charles Jones,' directs the Caroline or Carline game of billiards to be "played on a round or square table with five balls." Very rude pieces of furniture were these old boards in comparison with the slate-tables of our own time. By those who have never examined any of them an estimate may be formed of their want of nicety from the fact that "the spot" in the best tables used at the opening of the present century was "generally marked with two brass nails." The cushions wanted elasticity; the wooden plane was often very uneven; and the best billiard-table makers took but small pains to set their tables on perfect levels. Slate tables were not introduced into England till 1827.

The billiard-sticks of our ancestors also differed greatly from those used by living players. Like the sticks described by Evelyn, the maces and cues of the earlier part of the eighteenth century were often tipped with metal. The expert Frenchman usually played with the cue, but bluff John Bull preferred the mace—the weapon contemptuously alluded to by James Love in the lines,

Not puny billiards, where, with sluggish pace,
The dull ball trails before the feeble mace.

Writing in 1801, "Amateur" tells us—

"The game is played with sticks, called maces, or with cues; the first consist of a long straight stick, with a head at the end, and are the most powerful instruments of the two; the cue is a thick stick, diminishing gradually to a point of about half an inch diameter; this instrument is played over the left hand, and supported by the fore-finger and thumb. It is the only instrument in vogue abroad, and is played with amazing address by the Italians and some of the Dutch; but in England the mace is the prevailing instrument, which foreigners hold in contempt, as it requires not near so much address to play the game with as when the cue is made use of; but the mace is preferred for its peculiar advantage, which some professed players have artfully introduced, under the name of *trailing*, that is, following the ball with the mace to such a convenient distance from the other ball as to make it an easy hazard. The degrees of trailing are various, and undergo different denominations amongst the connoisseurs at this game; namely, the shove, the sweep, the long stroke, the trail, and the dead trail or turn-up, all which secure an advantage to a good player according to their various gradations; even the butt end of the cue becomes very powerful when it is made use of by a good trailer."

After reading this account of the game as it was played in 1801, Capt. Crawley will, perhaps, get the better of his "fancy" that billiards began to be played in the modern fashion towards the close of the reign of our Second George. In the picture already mentioned, that forms part of the frontispiece to 'The School of Recreation' (1732), the players use short, thick, curved sticks, the maces of the period; and each player holds his mace at the middle in his right hand, so that one end of the curved mace rests upon his shoulder, and the knuckles of the playing hand are turned upwards to the ceiling. That the sticks of the most delicate sort, used by the most expert and particular players of the eighteenth century, were clumsy wands is seen from an anecdote in 'The Whole Art and Mystery of Modern Gaming fully exposed and detected' (1726), which tells the reader how a band of sharpers tampered with the cue of a person of distinction, who was one of the best players about town. "After many debates," says the writer, "how these sharpers were to take in the whole company, the person that quitted the counter (whom I shall call E) was thought the properest person to put the design in execution. The first step he took was to possess himself of R's favourite stick, which he constantly played with, notwithstanding the lock and key, and took it away unknown to any but his companions; he had prepared an instrument, made for the purpose, to shave or pare away each end of the stick, and leave in the centre a rising undiscernible to the eye of the most curious, and then put the stick again in its place." The rogue succeeded in his purpose; for the player, whose eye could not detect how his cue had been doctored, lost a series of games to his adversary. So long as the mace remained in vogue, players were accustomed to settle before beginning to play, whether they should use maces or cues. Sometimes a mace player would pit himself against a cue player. The rest, or jigger, does not seem to have been introduced

till tables of the present "large size" had been in use for some time. Writing in the first year of the present century "Amateur" gives twelve feet by six as the proper proportions of a full-sized table, and states in Rule 40—"When the parties agree to play point and point of the cue, neither of them has a right to use a butt during the game or match, without permission, but they have a right to play with the point of a long cue over a mace." Hence the germ of the modern jigger appears to have been a mace, the butt end of which was, perhaps, shaped by the hand of some daring improver so as to accommodate the thin end of the cue.

But though their appliances for the game were imperfect, our ancestors of the last century took a lively interest in billiards, and produced men who, in spite of obstacles, made themselves able players. In the reign of George the Second and in the earlier years of George the Third, London had two notable establishments for billiards; one in Pall Mall, the other at the corner of the Piazza, Russell Street, Covent Garden." The Russell Street rooms were kept by the celebrated player, Abraham Carter, who was in the last century all that Kentfield was in Capt. Crawley's earlier days. Carter's chief competitor was the famous amateur Andrews, who in the times of deep drinking and gastronomic indulgence habitually breakfasted, dined and supped upon tea and buttered toast, in order that he might have the greatest possible supply of nervous energy for the beloved game, in which he won infinite honour, and for the diversions of dice and other pursuits of chance, on which he wasted a comfortable patrimony as well as large sums of money which he won at billiards. Many were the good stories told of this eccentric gentleman's skill with the cue, and his singular want of luck at less scientific pastimes. Having on a certain occasion won a thousand pounds at billiards during the course of a single night from Colonel W—e, Andrews accompanied the colonel in a hackney-coach on the following morning to the City, in order that the debtor might pay the amount lost by a transfer of stock. On their way to the Bank the friends tossed to see who should pay for the carriage; and, having lost the toss, Andrews insisted on continuing the perilous amusement; whereupon the colonel gratified the wish to such good purpose, that before they reached the Bank the debtor had won back the entire thousand pounds. Having reduced himself to a condition verging upon actual indigence, Mr. Andrews in his declining years retired to a village in Kent, where he closed his days in great contentment, purchasing with a small annuity the tea and toast, and few other comforts, necessary for the gratification of his simple tastes. "He lately," says his biographer, "lived in a retired manner in Kent, where he declared to an intimate old acquaintance that he never knew contentment while he was rolling in money; and since he was obliged to live upon a scanty pittance he thought himself one of the happiest of men in the universe. It is now generally believed that he is dead." Another famous billiard-player of the same period was Mr. Dew, the author of the Instructions for the Billiard-table, which may be found in Charles Jones's edition of 'Hoyle's Games,' and in Amateur's 'Game of Billiards.' In these admirable directions, Mr. Dew observes: "Immoderate bursts of passion, and even fretting at trifling disappointments in the game, are usually found very prejudicial to the player; his nerves being affected, it is impossible for him to make the stroke with that nicety and steadiness the game requires,"—counsel which

Capt. Crawley condenses into the brief precept, "*Keep your temper.*"

At the opening of the present century all the really important games now usually played, with the exception of pyramids, were known to patrons of the cue. They practised: 1, the white winning game; 2, the white losing game; 3, the red winning game; 4, the red losing game; 5, fortification billiards; 6, the red winning and losing game; 7, choice of balls; 8, bricole; 9, carambole; 10, Russian carambole; 11, bar-hole; 12, the four-game; 13, hazards (i.e. pool); 14, the Carline game; 15, the commanding game; 16, the doublet game; 17, the limited game; 18, the one-hole game. Modern practice has altogether discarded fortification billiards,—a vile game, which was played by two sets of players, divided into Frenchmen and Englishmen, who drove their balls through castles, forts, batteries, and other such doll's toys, ranged in order about the table. Each fort was provided with a bell, which sounded whenever a ball was driven through its arch. "The red winning and losing," or "winning and losing carambole,"—the game which has in our time won for itself the distinctive appellation of "billiards," was introduced from France about the close of the last century. On its first arrival in this country it was called "Carambole," a name soon afterwards transferred to the cannon game ordinarily played at this day on French tables. "Amateur" (1801) describes it under the appellation "Carambole," and speaks of it as "newly introduced from France." The inefficiency of the players of that date, and the imperfections of their appliances for the sport, are illustrated by the fact that the usual game was "sixteen up," a far smaller score than any mere novice is accustomed now-a-days to make off a single break.

To illustrate the dark side of billiards,—i.e. the billiards of public rooms,—Capt. Crawley gives us some personal reminiscences, of which the following passage may be taken as a sample:—

"Whenever you meet a smart-looking fellow in a public room, who offers wagers against your making certain strokes which he can accomplish, treat him with civility, but don't bet with him. Learn all you can from him, but avoid giving him a chance of winning your money. After awhile, when he finds that he cannot get half-a-crown out of you, he will, in very desperation, love of play, or vanity, show you a few good strokes. This is the almost invariable practice. Take any advice from him, but don't bet. A game or two with him, for 'love,' will, perhaps, not be bad practice. He may not be a 'sharp,' but if he make his living by billiards, he is not a man to know intimately. I wish I could give you the names of some of these smart active young gentlemen. They are very well known, and generally carry a piece of chalk in their waistcoat-pockets, have a favourite cue, and call the marker by his christian name. Just a word in your ear. These clever fellows are sometimes well dressed, and pass for gentlemen. Indeed, some of them have had university educations, and are even members of good clubs. But, beyond a half-crown game or wager, they are dangerous. I remember a remarkably good-looking, pleasant-spoken, handsomely-dressed *chevalier d'industrie*, who was for years reckoned simply as an excellent player. But it was observed that only youngsters and new men played with him for high stakes. He had the run of half-a-dozen clubs, and nobody had anything to say against him. At last, one night Lord Noso introduced him to the billiard-room of the Megatherium, where I happened to be playing pool. He took a ball and played indifferently well, dividing a pool now and then, and betting an occasional half-crown. When the pool was over, somebody challenged him for a game at billiards, and he played. I sat down and looked on, saying nothing. Before the match was over the chevalier

had won more pounds than I should like to name. He was certainly very lucky, and appeared always to improve in his play as the game went against him and the betting got higher. I was interested and watched intently, but could discover nothing unfair. I noticed, however, that he seldom or never played at the white ball, and that in each game he had the spot-ball. But I thought nothing of that, many players preferring to try a hazard or cannon off the red rather than pocket an opponent's ball. And so the match went on, till there were a good many members looking at the game, and betting. At last, the chevalier's opponent, wishing to leave the room for a little while, requested me to finish the game for him. I consented, and played the next stroke with the ball left on the table by my friend. I had hardly played half-a-dozen strokes, when the secret of the chevalier's extraordinary success was revealed to me. *He had changed the balls*, substituting for the true white ball one which was faulty in its roll. This gave him a certain advantage over his opponent; and, being a good player, he won as often as he liked. Many gentlemen will remember how we exposed the lucky chevalier that night. A few years afterwards I saw him playing in a room in a Palais Royal hall. But he levanted directly he caught my eye, and left his game unfinished. It is astonishing how many tricks and disreputable manoeuvres men who make a living by billiards will have recourse to. On another occasion I was present at a match in which a professor gave a good many points to a talented amateur. The betting was in favour of the amateur, but the professor won, principally by a series of gentle losing hazards in the middle pockets. Being a master of 'strengths,' he was able, every now and again, to place the red ball near a middle pocket, when he invariably made a good break. On playing afterwards on the same table, I fancied that the middle pockets 'drew' somewhat—that is, the balls appeared to roll too easily into them. I had the cushions removed, and the cloth lifted, when, as I suspected, I found that the slate had been slightly scraped away, and lowered from the centre of the table to each pocket. In this case the marker must have been a party to the swindle. Albert Smith refers to this incident in one of his pleasantly-written sketches."

After vainly declaiming against evils which belong to the public table rather than the game, society has at length wisely decided to fight the noxious influence by making billiards one of the universal amusements of prosperous homes. By thus bringing the game into the domestic circle, the present generation has removed from schoolboys and young men a temptation to associate with persons who are not fit companions for gentlemen, and to frequent houses to which no man of the world would like his son to be an habitual visitor. It is difficult to imagine a greater contrast than that which exists between public billiard-rooms and those rooms where gentlemen play pool in private society. Whereas the ordinary public room is a dingy, dirty, comfortless chamber, redolent of stale tobacco, and open to knaves of the meanest and most repulsive kind, the billiard-room of a well-ordered family is a bright, airy, luxurious apartment, where children enjoy to watch the game in which their mothers take part. Some of our public rooms are, no doubt, comparatively respectable places; but the best of them are haunts to be avoided rather than sought out. On the contrary, the billiard-room of a happy home is the best possible in-door play-place for the old and young of both sexes. Frequently it is one of the principal reception-rooms of the house; and when that is the case, it is found to be quite as attractive to gentlewomen as any other drawing-room. Capt. Crawley speaks impressively about the character of the exercise taken by players at billiards; and for the most part his remarks have our concurrence. But players must bear in mind that the exercise of the

billiard-room is very different from exercise taken in the open air. Men and women who daily fatigue themselves by stretching over green cushions are apt to forget this important truth.

The Life and Death of Jeanne d'Arc, called the Maid. By Harriet Parr. 2 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THE story of Joan of Arc, as we popularly call *Joanetta Darc*, will never vex the listener's ears when it is fittingly told; and although the author of these volumes is occasionally a little over-sentimental, on the whole the stirring tale has, perhaps, never been more creditably narrated than in this instance. It would, no doubt, seem hard to say that the writer is too much in love with her heroine, for it is scarcely possible to love Jeanne too well; but when we find that among the qualities and characteristics of the Maid, that of freedom from superstition is insisted on, we must remark in return that the facts are quite opposed to the theory. While every honour should be paid to that heroine, who in the first quarter of the fifteenth century began the patriotic work of expelling the foreigner from France, it would be well also to remember that Joan had more opponents of her work than those who were in the ranks of the enemies of her country. Hitherto, French educational books and historical books cast all the guilt upon the English as disbelievers in and destroyers of the young Maid of Orleans. When she declared her mission, however, her first opponents were those of her own home and district. Jeanne's father protested that he would rather drown her with his own hands than that she should go playing the soldier. When her uncle took her to the noble De Baudricourt for examination as to her mission, her "Voices" and her "Council," that warrior bade the uncle box her ears and send her back to her father. The King's confidant, De la Tremouille, hated her heartily. They who represented the Maid, who had vowed to keep in maidenhood for ever, as joking about the three sons she was to have after the war, sons who were to be respectively pope, emperor, and king, only injured her reputation by circulating the tale. The noblest men near the bewildered King set their faces against Jeanne being admitted to the royal presence. Royal councillors treated her as a liar and impostor, and commoner men joked coarsely in her ears at her personal and religious pretensions. Courtiers were sceptical and mocking. The Dominican, Guillaume Aymeri, scornfully proclaimed that "If God were willing to deliver the people of France out of their calamities, He could deliver them without the help of the Maid's men at arms." Captains scoffed at Jeanne as she rode by them, as "a pretty chevalier to recover the kingdom of France." When she announced that she would convey provisions, men and arms, into distressed Orleans through the Beauce, which was then occupied by the English, the military commanders not only disapproved the courageous audacity of this young girl, but deceived her, leading her successfully, with her reinforcements of food and men, by another way into the beleaguered city; and when, in the council of war held in Orleans, she proposed an immediate assault on the besiegers, her proposal was entertained in a cold and distrustful spirit. The Council kept their own plans to themselves, considering the heroine as a gossiping girl, who would tell them to the first comer. Even after her first brilliant successes, there were jealous and narrow-minded men who denied her superior genius, or were enraged that it carried her to conquests.

It was only when Jeanne had compelled the English and such Frenchmen of the Burgundian faction who were with them to raise the siege of Orleans, as she had promised to do, by the help of God, that her countrymen generally yielded her a more general homage, and had in her a more implicit faith. From the King downwards she had been hitherto accepted and employed simply because everything else had failed. Even hope had expired; but through Jeanne a *chance* presented itself of recovering what had been lost, which chance it was deemed not expedient to throw away.

It was quite otherwise with the English and Franco-Burgundians. They at once believed in Jeanne's supernatural powers, though they, of course, attributed them to the devil. The English soldiers called her "witch," and Jeanne called them "God dams!" But it was this very idea of her being one of Satan's agents that unnerved the courage and unstrung the pluck of the English. Her appearance, with her supposed accursed magic about her, paralyzed the besieging army. The hostile soldiers came to fear to look in her face when she was near their lines lest some evil should fall upon them, here and hereafter. "Dunois said that before Jeanne's coming two hundred English could beat a thousand French; but after it, four or five hundred French could defy all the English power." Such was the aspect in which Jeanne was contemplated by some of her countrymen, from the time she professed to have a mission down to the period when her successes were sufficient to show that her profession was no longer to be disbelieved.

After the victory at Orleans, the general veneration for the Maid no doubt increased; but she had no lack of French enemies. The Archbishop of Rheims disturbed the King's confidence in her. With De la Tremouille and De Gaucourt, the prelate fiercely opposed Jeanne's proposition, after driving the English and their French allies out of the cities held by them, to carry Charles to Rheims to be crowned, and thence to Paris, to be installed in his capital. There was a strange jealousy of her among all classes. If the poor honoured her as she deserved,—like a heroine whom God protected,—abbots rebuked her for accepting a homage that belonged only to saints. People asked, sneeringly, in what accent her "Voices" spoke to her; and Charles himself "entertained more doubts of her now than before she had done him any service." When the Council acceded to her requests, it was always "more or less reluctantly." Worse than all, her own brother informed her of the popular belief around her native Domremy that she held her power from the fairies,—which was only one degree better than holding it of the devil. She was herself conscious of "treason in the air," and dreaded the treachery of men in high station; but there was no treachery in the antagonism of the great French prelate Pierre Cauchon, the Bishop of Beauvais, for that cruel personage denounced her openly, she being the enemy of the English and Burgundian parties in France, who had his support. Nevertheless, the Maid crowned the King at Rheims. She suffered a check before Paris, through the misconduct of others; but then she had broken the sword which she received from heaven, by beating with the flat part of the blade a gorgeously-dressed hussy who flaunted about the camp. Jeanne had broken her divine sword, lost her temper and a battle, and many French people began to think that, after all, the Maid was, perhaps, no better than she should be!

Jeanne's little day had not yet sunk in night, but its glory had departed. Nobles doubted or thwarted her,—opposition met her in all

quarters. Women and shepherd-boys with miraculous missions were raised up by her French enemies to excel her in great deeds, but they only excelled her in promises. On the other hand, Charles, to sustain her prestige, conferred on her some very cheap honours. He exempted her native village from paying taxes for ever, and he ennobled her and her family, giving them, in place of the immortal family name of Darc, that of Des Lys. But her prestige was not sustained. Her very page abandoned her, and, what was worse, gallant and gay young French fellows dangled after her and spoke impertinent soft nothings to her. Enterprises were proposed in order that she might suffer by her failure; and when her last fatal battle came on, before Compiègne, and Jeanne, abandoned by her false French friends, fled towards the town, Guillaume de Flavey ordered the drawbridge to be raised, and, all retreat being thus cut off, the Maid, through the act of a French friend, fell into the power of the Burgundian faction of Frenchmen who had eagerly pursued her. Then, the royal or Armagnac faction of Frenchmen, their faithless king at their head, abandoned her but for whom they would not have enjoyed a day of peace, glory, or prosperity. Dignified Churchmen spoke slightly of her deeds and motives,—people were told that God had abandoned her because of her pride,—and Charles and his government, for whom Jeanne had recovered a France they were unable to keep, never stirred finger to rescue from shame and death the noble Maid when she was held in strait imprisonment by another body of Frenchmen, and by the English government of which those Frenchmen were the very humble servants!

We will not follow the story into the details of Jeanne's trial, sentence, and execution. The infamy of that irreparable crime does not rest, however, on one party alone. When the Maid was brought to trial, it was through the desertion of the King of France, the selling of her by her captors (the Duke of Burgundy and Jean de Luxembourg), and the surrender of her by her purchasers (the English Council) to the Church. But, as Miss Parr truly remarks, "One thing stands for true—princes of her own nation betrayed her to death, and priests of her own nation accomplished her death." When apologists affirmed that the latter had consented to the execrable catastrophe only out of fear, or for the favour of the English, they only aggravated the guilt of those whom they hoped to excuse. The University of Paris were, perhaps, the chiefest criminals in the acting of this great wickedness. Against the course taken on this occasion the truly national voice of both countries was heard at the trial, when an English Lord exclaimed that Jeanne was a good woman, and he only wished she were English,—and when the indignant Châtillon declared that the trial was a mockery! And, moreover, when she was on the very threshold of the most horrible of deaths, it was to an Englishman she owed the only solace she could enjoy at such an awful moment. "She asked for a cross, and an English soldier at the foot of the scaffold, observing that her request was not promptly granted, made one of a broken stick he had and gave it to her. She accepted it, thanked him, kissed it, and put it into her bosom." It was only after this that one of her own countrymen, Brother Isambard, hastened to hand to her the crucifix which she pressed to her lips and clasped to her bosom.

In reviewing the whole case impartially, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the greater measure of guilt rests on the heads of the French. Our own, indeed, is not small. Neither party can afford to cast a stone at the

other. Again, a heavier amount of guilt lies with our neighbours than on ourselves, for what they have unworthily said and written of the Maid since her death. With us in England there is no name on the bright roll of heroic women more honoured; there is no memory more tenderly cherished; there is no being who has ever lived for whom we feel such peculiar sympathy; her name comes ever before us in a light of holiness, and the figure of her who bore it is as the figure of an angel. Such, we cannot doubt, is also the case in France; but in France alone has the name of the heroine been outraged, the memory of her deeds defiled, and the story of her life employed, not to edify and refine, but to degrade and pollute the mind. Essays have been written by brilliant Frenchmen to show that Jeanne never suffered at all, but lived the married pensioner of France! Voltaire, as if more than one predecessor had not earned infamy enough by making the "Pucelle" the subject of licentious poems, went beyond them all in measure of baseness when, in his poem with that name, he exposed the heroine naked to the world, and lashed her with his sarcasms, in order to arouse in her native France a scornful laugh at her story. This base act was, doubtless, one of an individual; but Paris, at least, chose to share the overwhelming guilt, by receiving Voltaire on his return from exile to the capital, in 1778, with cries of "Vive l'autour de La Pucelle!" In that cry, virtue, patriotism, religion and gratitude were disgraced, and public decency outraged. But France continues to wrongfully accuse the English of being the sole destroyers of Jeanne's life, and they continue to read the unclean poem of the unprovoked murderer of her fame.

On the other hand, the statue of Jeanne d'Arc by the Princess Mary of Orleans, may be taken as the homage rendered to female heroism and virtue, on the part of the true womanhood of France. In that country none of Jean's race are known to exist, but there is a tradition that one of her brothers, John or Peter Des Lys, settled in Scotland, and there founded the family, members of which still live and flourish under the name, less noble in form, of "Lys."

The Naturalist in Vancouver's Island and British Columbia. By John Keast Lord. 2 vols. (Bentley.)

THE British North American Boundary Commission, to which Mr. Lord was attached as naturalist, was charged with the task of marking a line along the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, in North-Western America,—the limit settled by treaty,—to serve as a visible frontier between British Columbia and the States of the North American Union. The working staff consisted of from 120 to 150 men, and were employed during several years in clearing a lane through the primeval forests which clothe the precipitous heights and narrow valleys of the Cascade range and Rocky Mountains, surveying the swamps, lakes, and rivers, and planting a line of iron posts from the shores of the Gulf of Georgia to the terminal point of the delineation, on the watershed between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Whilst the other members of the Commission were thus occupied, our naturalist was pleasantly engaged in collecting specimens of the Fauna, studying the habits of animals, and investigating the fisheries of the neighbouring waters. About the doings of the Commission our author says very little, and does not even give the dates of the commencement and end of its duties. A considerable portion of his time

seems to have been spent in Vancouver's Island, and on one occasion he was sent to San Francisco to purchase mules, and convey them to head-quarters, over the wilds of Oregon. The materials for a book of the nature which he has now given to the public,—a mixture of narrative, descriptions of scenery and wild life, with selections of readable matter from a naturalist's journals,—were thus abundant and varied. Such books, as experience has shown, are sure of many readers, and are likely, if well written, to attain lasting popularity.

Books of this class, however, are liable to fail of their mark through faults of conception and arrangement: this, we fear, will be the case to some extent with the present work. The thread of the narrative, which should be preserved to give personal interest and unity to the contents, is too much broken, and the natural history is given in too large and too solid lumps. The popular character of the scientific portions is not well kept up. There is very properly an Appendix, to which are consigned the long lists of Greek and Latin names and descriptions of new species; but the technical matter is not wholly confined, as it ought to be if the book is intended for general readers, to this division of the work, but is incorporated, *en masse*, in some of the chapters, especially as regards the Crustacea in Chapter 13 of Vol. II., which is unreadable on this account. The absence of continuous dates is also a serious defect. Some of the narrative portions ill accord in style and substance with the rest of the work. For instance, the journey through Oregon with the mules, which, although written with great spirit and very amusing, contains scarcely any natural history, and smacks rather of the lively tourist than the philosopher. Another defect is the want of an index, which is especially needed in a work throughout which are scattered many valuable scientific facts.

In the execution of the details, Mr. Lord is more successful. His narratives of minor excursions, sketches of scenery and Indian life, and zoological anecdotes, are well and clearly written. He is never tedious when he keeps out of technical detail, and he often succeeds in conveying a picture to the mind of his reader by a few brief touches. Here, for instance, is an account of sturgeon-fishing by Indians:—

"The spearman stands in the bow, armed with a most formidable spear. The handle, from seventy to eighty feet long, is made of white pine-wood; fitted on the spear-shaft is a barbed point, in shape very much like a shuttlecock, supposing each feather represented by a piece of bone, thickly barbed, and very sharp at the end. This is so contrived that it can be easily detached from the long handle by a sharp, dextrous jerk. To this barbed contrivance a long line is made fast, which is carefully coiled away close to the spearman, like a barpoon-line in a whale-boat. The four canoes, alike equipped, are paddled into the centre of the stream, and side by side drift slowly down with the current, each spearman carefully feeling along the bottom with his spear, constant practice having taught the crafty savages to know a sturgeon's back when the spear comes in contact with it. The spear-head touches the drowsy fish; a sharp plunge, and the redskin sends the notched points through armour and cartilage, deep into the leather-like muscles. A skilful jerk frees the long handle from the barbed end, which remains inextricably fixed in the fish; the handle is thrown aside, the line seized, and the struggle begins. The first impulse is to resist this objectionable intrusion, so the angry sturgeon comes up to see what it all means. This curiosity is generally repaid by having a second spear sent crashing into him. He then takes a header, seeking safety in flight, and the real excitement commences. With might and main the

bowman plies the paddles, and the spearman pays out the line, the canoe flying through the water. The slightest tangle, the least hitch, and over it goes; it becomes, in fact, a sheer trial of paddle versus fin. Twist and turn as the sturgeon may, all the canoes are with him. He flings himself out of the water, dashes through it, under it, and skims along the surface; but all is in vain, the canoes and their dusky oarsmen follow all his efforts to escape, as a cat follows a mouse. Gradually the sturgeon grows sulky and tired, obstinately floating on the surface. The savage knows he is not vanquished, but only biding a chance for revenge; so he shortens up the line, and gathers quietly on him, to get another spear in. It is done,—and down viciously dives the sturgeon; but pain and weariness begin to tell, the struggles grow weaker and weaker as life ebbs slowly away, until the mighty armour-plated monarch of the river yields himself a captive to the dusky native in his frail canoe."

Fishing and the natural history of fishes occupy a large portion of Mr. Lord's book, one hundred and twelve consecutive pages of the first volume, besides other scattered notices, being devoted to this part of his subject. His description of the various kinds of salmon which ascend in incredible multitudes the rocky and ice-cold streams of British Columbia, will interest a numerous class of readers, besides securing the attention of ichthyologists, on account of the sound discrimination of the species and the intelligence with which the author writes on this class of subjects. Smoke-dried salmon forms the chief winter food of the Indians, and Mr. Lord gives several lively descriptions of the gathering together of the tribes at the falls of the rivers at the salmon "harvest time." A favourite locality is the "Kettle Falls" of the Columbia river, about seven hundred miles from the sea:—

"About three weeks preceding the arrival of the salmon Indians begin to assemble from all directions. Cavalcades may be seen, day after day, winding their way down the plain: and as the savage when he travels takes with him all his worldly wealth—wives, children, dogs, horses, lodges, weapons and skins—the turn-out is rather novel. The smaller children are packed with the baggage on the backs of horses, which are driven by the squaws, who always ride astride like the men..... While awaiting the coming salmon the scene is one great revel; horse racing, gambling, love-making, dancing, and diversions of all sorts, occupy the singular assembly; for at these annual gatherings when all jointly labour in catching and curing the winter supply of salmon, feuds and dislikes are for the time laid by, or, as they figuratively express it, 'The hatchet is buried.'"

Mr. Lord relates his fishing and hunting exploits with the zest of a true sportsman, and seems to limit his zoological studies to the naming of his species and the observation of habits. The philosophical problems which have occupied the minds of most naturalists during these later years appear to be subjects into which he has not deeply inquired. Even generalizations on the geographical relations of the Fauna which he has studied, occupy no place in his book. His philosophical reflections do not go beyond the old-fashioned sort:—

"Why exist those microscopic wonders (diatoms and infusoria) formed with shells of purest flint, and of the quaintest devices? Why these atomies, that tenant every roadside pool, which dance in the sunbeam, and float on the wings of the breeze? Why all the prodigal variety of strange forms crowding the sea, forms more wonderful than the poet's wildest dreams ever pictured? Who can tell?"

Next to the fishes the natural history of the mammals of the country, many species of which were discovered by Mr. Lord himself, occupy the principal portion of his work. Portions of six chapters are devoted to notices

of birds; the account of the three species of humming-birds, which make their appearance in British Columbia before the winter snows have totally disappeared from the lower slopes, being particularly interesting. One whole chapter is occupied with observations on the different varieties of native dogs, in which the white-haired race, formerly shorn for clothing by the natives of the coast, is stated as probably introduced by Japanese visitors. Before the close of the much-broken narrative there are chapters on the natives, on hints to travellers as regards camping, &c., and on the "Crabs of Vancouver Island."

The Appendix contains, besides a list of all the animals collected by the author (with the exception of the Crustacea), descriptions of new species from the pens of different gentlemen who are authorities on their respective groups. We notice many errors, not always typographical, in the terminology and nomenclature of the technical parts of the work.

Fasciculus. Ediderunt Ludovicus Gidley et Robinson Thornton. (Parker & Co.)

THIS is a collection of Latin verses, mostly translated, by four Oxford graduates. By far the larger part of the volume is the composition of the two editors, Mr. Gidley and Dr. Thornton. Of the other two contributors, Mr. Edward Walford and Mr. John Russell Baker, the former is the author of only four or five pieces, the latter of not more than six or seven.

What Horace says of poetry in general is especially applicable to poetry composed in a foreign language. It is not a necessity of life, but a luxury, and therefore ought not to be mediocre. We do not, of course, mean to say that no Latin verses ought to be written except by first-rate composers. The composition of Latin verse is one of the established means of educating the taste of schoolboys; and schoolmasters who have any time for composition will do well to write from time to time pieces of the same kind as those which they set to their pupils. To do so is the only way in which a teacher can keep up his own interest in the subject—the only way in which he can show a schoolboy that he sympathizes with schoolboy difficulties. The verses thus produced, though far from first-rate, will have accomplished their work if they have succeeded in encouraging the pupil to improve himself by showing him what may be done. But it is a mistake to conclude that because it is advisable that such verses should be written, it is advisable that they should be published. No Latin verses should be published but such as will interest persons who have no interest in the writers, such as will serve as models to other composers, and give real and high pleasure to readers who know what good Latin verses are.

These remarks of ours apply, perhaps, to Mr. Gidley more decidedly than to the other contributors to this volume. He has printed a great many Latin versions, often very fairly executed, of passages from English poetry; but as we turn over the pages of the book we can scarcely point to one which we consider quite good enough to publish. One reason why he has not succeeded better may be that he has frequently been indiscreet in his choice of originals from which to translate. Keats, Shelley, and Mr. Tennyson are great poets; but they are stamped with a peculiar modernism which must render their poems almost impracticable to translators, unless, it may be, to one or two of unusual powers, such as Mr. Merivale. What is there gained by turning such lines as

Then glut thy sorrow on a morning rose,
Or on the rainbow of the salt sand wave,

Or on the wealth of globed peonies;
Or if thy mistress some rich anger shows,
Imprison her soft hand, and let her rave,
And feed deep, deep upon her peerless eyes—
into such as

Tunc matutinis exple lamenta rosetis,
Aut fuerit spumantis Iri ubi orta sal,
Aut opulenta globo pateat pæonia rubro;
Succensere tibi femina si quid amet,
Haud mora, prende manum mollem, sine prodigat iras;
Illius ex oculis plenior haustus erit—?

Each line of the Latin is more or less ingenious; but what notion do the lines as a whole give of Keats's lines as a whole? Keats's thought is peculiar, individual, unclassical; but it impregnates every word and every syllable of the passage, colours the imagery, influences the rhythm. Mr. Gidley's lines would simply puzzle a Roman; at the same time, they are far from satisfying an Englishman. Where is the "rich anger" of the mistress in "Succensere tibi femina si quid amet"? What rhythymical correspondence is there between the passionate languor of "Imprison her soft hand, and let her rave," and the careless rapidity of "Haud mora, prende manum mollem, sine prodigat iras"? And what would "plenior haustus ex oculis" convey to an ordinary Roman apprehension but a shower of tears? This, however, is not the greatest mistake in judgment which Mr. Gidley has made. If Shelley, Keats and Mr. Tennyson are not classical in the technical sense, they are antiques of the purest water compared with Edgar Poe; yet Mr. Gidley has actually thought it worth his while to toil through the whole of 'The Raven,' which is represented in five-line stanzas of trochaic tetrameter, with a trochaic dimeter-hypercatalectic (we believe we are right in our terminology) for the "Never-more" burden. It is, perhaps, a merit in the translation that it does not represent the unmeaning modulation, the nonsense-verse phraseology of the original; but if this was not to be done, why was the thing tried at all? Where Mr. Gidley has chosen more obvious passages for translation he not unfrequently trespasses on ground already appropriated by other and more powerful claimants. Thus he has rendered more than eighty lines from the latter part of the First Book of the 'Paradise Lost' not badly, but not so as to improve in any way on Dobson's excellent version. Or, if it be thought that a work executed more than a hundred years back, and now difficult to obtain, need not prevent even a less gifted artist of the present day from making a similar experiment, why should he have trespassed on Mr. Holden's manor by publishing an inferior version of Walter Scott's lines on Time only a year after a better translation has appeared? We have only space for the last stanza of the poem, together with the rival versions; but the quotation of the whole would lead to the same result:—

Redeem mine hours—the space is brief—
While in my glass the sand-grains shiver,
And measureless thy joy or grief,
When Time and thou shall part for ever.

MR. HOLDEN.

Tu vero reparas, spatium breve creditur, horas,
Donec in hoc stillant grana minuta globos;
Tristitia sive feres seu læta, ea fine carebunt,
Non iterum visum cum tibi Tempus ero.

MR. GIDLEY.

Tu momenta mei prudens cole, dum tibi fas est,
Et stillans horas clepsydra signat adhuc;
Gaudia namque sibi cæli sine fine dabuntur,
Aut erit æternus, nec pereunte, dolor.

Perhaps the following, from Milton's Sonnet to Lawrence, are among Mr. Gidley's best lines ('What neat repast shall feed us,' &c.); subject to a doubt we entertain about the use of the subjunctive in a direct question:—

Quæ nos exillaret simplicitas dapibus,
Cui Bacchus comes est avidus, Aticca,
Post quam vel citharæ dulce sonans melos
Vel vocis numeros sit licitum aurbibus

Hauriri cupiditas Tuscaque carmina?
Quisquis quam bona sint talia perspicit,
Et parce frui, stultitia caret.

Dr. Thornton's verses are in general much the same as Mr. Gidley's,—fairly good, but not good enough. Now and then he is not unsuccessful, as where he renders Herrick's lines—

He knows not love that hath not this truth proved,
"Love is most loth to leave the thing beloved"

by

Hoc si quis verum nescit, vix novit amare,
Invitus linquit quidquid amavit amor."

There is a classical cast, too, about the short original Prologue which he has prefixed to the volume, as the following lines will show:—

Vix denegetur venia, si quid audacter
Styllis Latine forte lusimus nostris,
Vestemque Musas exulasse nostrates
Coegimus, novaque contegi palla,
Qualem beatis prodidere thesauris
Verona et Andes, Sarsina, Aufidus, Sulmo.

Dr. Thornton is, as a general rule, more judicious than Mr. Gidley in the selection of pieces for translation, preferring the earlier English poets to authors whose character is obtrusively modern; but he has once or twice been equally indiscreet in another way. Thus he has turned Colman's humorous poem 'Lodgings for Single Gentlemen' into a set of elegiacs of that hybrid type between Ovid and Martial, which no Roman could possibly have relished, though it has found favour with some modern composers—the translators of 'Gammer Gurton' poetry in the 'Arundines Cami,' and the composers of Westminster epilogues. Even this, however, is more venial than the rendering of Mrs. Leo Hunter's 'Expiring Frog' into eight long-drawn hexameters, not memorable in themselves, and in no way analogous to the absurdity of the original.

Mr. Baker's contributions are almost entirely original; even where he translates, it is as often as not from poems signed with his own initials—an odd fancy, which we should hardly scruple to condemn, if we did not remember that he may possibly shield himself by the example of Cowper. Mr. Walford, who has contributed least, is, we think, an abler composer than his colleagues, and is besides free from their faults of judgment,—though even he has not applied the "limæ labor" quite so freely as he might have done.

NEW NOVELS.

Clemency Franklin. By the Author of 'Janet's Home.' 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

'Clemency Franklin' is a charming story, well written and well told. It is a book to be read for the pleasure it will give, and it is a book to be given to young girls for their own profit. The reading will be an innocent pleasure, without any of the dullness that too often marks innocent pleasures for its own. There is a zest in the story,—simple as it is,—a delicate discrimination of character, and a faculty for putting the various personages into action, which give life and reality to the work. The tale is slight, and the skill of the author has been bestowed upon the delineation of character rather than upon the elaboration of incident.

Two young girls, each with an uncomfortable home, are goddaughters to the Hon. Mrs. Edgecombe, the great lady of the neighbourhood. All the surroundings are well sketched in, and the two girls, Clemency Franklin and Sydney Serle, are well contrasted: Clemency, noble, fearless, frank, and with a fine natural intellect; Sydney, pretty, timid, playful, caressing, and of an abject cowardice, which, however, gave a peculiar charm to her great brown eyes, looking shyly up from the shadow of their long lashes. Mrs. Edgecombe has a son, the idol of her life, who had been driven, by the

stress of paternal tyranny, out to India, where he has acquired rank and distinction, leaving his mother to endure her lot as best she might. The father is dead when the tale begins, and Mrs. Edgecombe reigns over the stately glories of Combe Magna. She is a well-drawn character, with her bright, ardent, generous, though domineering nature. She has set her heart on the marriage of her son, when he comes home, with Clemency. The son is all that a son should be. He comes back; but he, like his mother, loves to have his own way. He resents her plans for him. He likes Clemency, and would have adored her if he had been left free, or if there had been any objection. There are objections to Sydney Serle; but she is, or at least he fancies she is, tender, loving, clinging, and passionately in love with him; whereas, in reality, she is only a little vain fool. The working up of the different qualities of each character in connexion with the others and with the incidents that occur, is clever and delicate; the result, what might have been expected. The story of Sydney Serle's wooing is amusing; her faithless breach of a prior engagement, and the perplexity it brings upon her, is true to life. Out of all the cross-purposes, disappointments, and mistakes, a better order of things arises than all the schemes and day-dreams which human self-will had purposed. The story is very satisfactory, and although it may be a reversal of the usual order to make the heroine change her mind about her hero, Clemency makes the right man happy at last, and the reader, if he be of our mind, will heartily sympathize with him. The moral interwoven with the story is to beware of too much scheming, and not to hold too fast to the desire of one's own imagination, but to do our duties as they are appointed for us, and have trust that the end will be peace.

Chronicles of Carlinsford. Miss Marjoribanks.

By the Author of 'Salem Chapel,' &c. 3 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

ALTHOUGH 'Miss Marjoribanks' is superior to the third and immediately preceding instalment of the Carlinsford series, so far as mere readability is concerned, Mrs. Oliphant has not shown a wise discretion in renewing her attempts to illustrate a kind of society which she certainly has not studied under conditions favourable to accurate observation. In the present tale, no less than in the earlier stories, the country-town quality are London gentlefolks transplanted to a small provincial borough; the rural neighbourhood is but a patch of Notting Hill; and the parts assigned to the leading characters betray the writer's ignorance of the sharply-marked gradations of rank, the apparently trivial but practically important varieties of sentiment, the conservative jealousies and the unyielding influences that are the characteristics of English country-town life. The exclusiveness of the author's Grange Lane "set" is the defiant, restless, scheming exclusiveness of the fashionable clique of a newly-established watering-place, and altogether lacks the imperturbable self-sufficiency of the upper ten of an old borough with a poll-list of some six hundred voters. In one place they fight for a recognition which such persons in such a society would be sure to receive without demand. At another time the proudest of them make to the lower members of their own order concessions such as the local magnates of a rural neighbourhood would make under no conceivable pressure. To any one who has observed how slowly social influence grows in country districts, and how tenacious the acknowledged leaders of country society are of their authority and title to respect, there is no need to enume-

rate the circumstances which would render it impossible for a girl—the only child of a successful medical practitioner—to reorganize the society of her district, and bring under her sway not only the married ladies of her town, but also the county ladies of its immediate vicinity. The principal doctor of a country town is necessarily an important power within the boundary of his professional circuit; and under favourable circumstances—that is to say, when his income is ample, his family small, and his personal qualities more than ordinarily attractive and conciliating—he is sometimes found a centre of the best society of his peculiar locality. But still country doctors, taken at the best, are only country doctors, and may not presume to give laws to the county magistrates and wealthier clergy, and other prosperous personages, from whom they draw much of their incomes. Any country doctor's daughter who, at the ripe age of nineteen years, should venture to play the part of social reformer, and to dictate on matters of taste and etiquette to married ladies of unquestionably superior status, would be promptly snubbed for her impertinence, and laughed into better manners. In this lies our chief objection to Miss Marjoribanks and her doings. That at nineteen years of age she possesses the mental and moral characteristics of a woman of five-and-thirty years; that at the outset of her career she possesses nerve, tact, and knowledge of the world, seldom found in women who are not the acknowledged leaders of fashionable coteries; that her acquirements are altogether inconsistent with her education at a country boarding-school and her very limited experiences,—are points on which much might be said to the author's discredit. But these inconsistencies are trifling in comparison with the grand impossibility which underlies the whole story. The task assigned to the country doctor's unmarried daughter is a task which no such person in real life could accomplish.

There is, however, considerable amusement to be found in watching the impossible performances of the young lady; and, until its importunate demands upon the reader's credulity vex him to impatience, the narrative of Miss Lucilla's marvellous exploits produces an interest similar to the excitement felt at the sight of a rope-dancer who keeps his beholders under a lively certainty that his next feat will give him a broken neck. Some of the scenes in which she figures are so intensely ludicrous that they belong to farce rather than comedy. Of these broadly farcical passages, not the least piquant is the description of Mr. Bury's discomfiture when he tries to foist a pious stranger on Lucilla Marjoribanks as chaperon and spiritual guardian. Mr. Bury, however, is a tame, commonplace member of society by the side of Archdeacon Beverley, whose impetuous nature causes him to violate those rules of decorum which clergymen are wont to observe even more punctiliously than any other class of men. One example of this overbearing priest's mode of dealing with his adversaries will show how little he resembles such wearers of the cloth as we are accustomed to meet at dinner-tables and assist in parochial undertakings. The interest of the story depends in a great degree on the movements of a certain Mr. Cavendish, who plays a conspicuous part amongst the Carlingford aristocracy, by whom he is respected as a gentleman of fine taste, unusual accomplishments and considerable wealth. It is whispered of this worthy, that he is "one of the Cavendishes"; and partly out of respect to the gentle lineage imputed to him by his admirers, he is pointed at as a future member of Parliament

for the borough on which he has bestowed the light of his countenance. Nor are the inhabitants of Carlingford greatly mistaken in their estimate of the wealthy resident. He is a man of intellect and unimpeachable integrity; but though he is incapable of crime or baseness, he has been induced by petty vanity to assume a name to which he has no title by birth, and to conceal the lowliness of his extraction under an affectation of gentle antecedents and associations. Years before he settled at Carlingford, Mr. Cavendish, *alias* Kavan, had formed a close intimacy with an aged gentleman, who, dying, bequeathed to him the bulk of a considerable property, to the disappointment of a young lady who, as the old man's niece, had formed a not unreasonable expectation that she would be the testator's principal legatee. On learning the contents of her uncle's will the niece, notwithstanding her disappointment, sees that the fortunate Mr. Kavan is morally as well as legally entitled to the estate bequeathed. Far from suspecting him of having fabricated the will, she does not even suspect him of having exercised undue influence on the senile testator. The case, however, is differently regarded by the young lady's lover and cousin, the Rev. Mr. Beverley, who in the course of time becomes Archdeacon Beverley. Without a particle of evidence in support of his extravagant statements, Mr. Beverley maintains that Kavan is a knave, cheat, conspirator; and with the violence of an angry man utterly ignorant of law, he insists that the disappointed niece shall indict Kavan for conspiracy, and prosecute him for exercising undue influence over the dead man. Clergymen, let it be observed, by-the-by, are usually very clear-headed men of business in all that concerns testamentary arrangements; and even those of them who know least about secular affairs have too much good sense to talk such arrant nonsense about conspiracy and legal indictments, when there are no facts to countenance their offensive language. Of course the niece takes no proceedings against the man, who, so far as her uncle and herself are concerned, has not even been guilty of sharp dealing. Pocketing his wealth, Mr. Kavan turns away from Mr. Beverley, and, after a course of fashionable life in London, settles at Carlingford, under the name of Cavendish. Years pass on; and when Mr. Beverley has risen to be an archdeacon, and so important a member of the clerical profession that he is spoken of as a likely man to obtain a bishopric, he visits Carlingford, and in the genteel clique of the borough stumbles upon his old antagonist, Mr. Kavan, *alias* Cavendish. Time having in no degree softened his prejudice against the honest gentleman, whom, in defiance of evidence, he persists in thinking an arrant rogue, Archdeacon Beverley accosts Mr. Cavendish in a crowded drawing-room, and to the profound astonishment of all hearers, calls him a criminal and a conspirator. "Do you not," exclaims the furious Archdeacon, "understand that compassion is impossible in such a case, and that it is my duty to expose you? You have told some plausible story here, I suppose, but nothing can stand against facts. It is my duty to inform Dr. Marjoribanks that it is a criminal who has stolen into his house and his confidence—that it is a conspirator who has ventured to approach his daughter." On being asked for his facts, the Archdeacon becomes confused; and on further pressure he is unable to mention a single circumstance that gives even a colour of truth to his stupendous calumny, or in any way palliates his ruffianly intemperance. In her third series of the 'Chronicles of Carlingford,' Mrs. Oliphant told the story of a perpetual curate's life, without hav-

ing learnt the meaning of that clerical title; and now she introduces us to an archdeacon who plays the part of an abusive bully, and shocks an assembly of ladies by pouring on one of their intimate friends a torrent of noisy slander. Are we wrong in declining to accept her pictures of clerical life as faithful delineations? Are we unjust when we express our opinion that her knowledge of English society is not complete?

Emily Foinder; or, the See-Saw of Life: a Novel. By F. Devonshire. 3 vols. (Newby.)

Emily Foinder is a young lady who goes through as many persecutions as would set up a saint and martyr in claims to the Calendar. She has a dreadful father; he, though not quite a madman, is a violent fool. He torments his wife, a meek little woman who has no sense; he torments his daughter, who is a dutiful doll; he has a wicked servant who abets him in all his schemes, but who torments him in his turn. Capt. Foinder takes a dislike to a young man who is in love with his daughter, and he insists upon her renouncing her lover and accepting a very vulgar and worthless young man who is her lover's false friend. On his daughter's refusal to comply with the paternal command, he declares she shall go to a lunatic asylum. The wicked servant gets forged certificates and a forged letter, by which Emily is entrapped into an elopement with her lover's friend; landed in an asylum, has her head shaved, and is reduced to be a No. 13, instead of a name.

Her lover, meanwhile, is thrown into prison on the evidence of his friend, who deliberately perjures himself; and his father disinherits him in favour of this wicked young man. Of course all comes right at last. Capt. Foinder is murdered out of hand by his servant in a railway-carriage; lost wills are found, and Emily Foinder and her lover become the lawful heirs of their respective parents, and become Lord and Lady Ermingdale. The wicked friend receives a handsome allowance from those he has injured, whilst Emily shows her angelic benevolence by removing a dangerous though interesting lunatic from safe keeping to place her in one of the park lodges. The novel of 'Emily Foinder' is utter nonsense as regards the incidents. It is extremely bad in style, full of slang, and altogether unprofitable reading for rational beings.

Letters and other Documents illustrating the Relations between England and Germany at the Commencement of the Thirty Years' War. From the Outbreak of the Revolution in Bohemia to the Election of the Emperor Ferdinand II. Edited by Samuel Rawson Gardiner. (Printed for the Camden Society.)

TIME repeats itself. The outbreak of a great war is always heralded by unsuccessful mediation on the part of England. What we have seen preceding the Italian and the Danish campaigns,—what has preceded the cloud of war which is even now bursting in Europe, preceded the Thirty Years' War. The weak appealed to England for help which it was not politic to give them; the strong asked England for advice which they did not mean to take. The friends of England counted on her assistance; the rivals of England called her to be umpire, that she might not take part in the battle; and France looked on till England should decide, ready to throw her sword into the scale of authority if England helped the rebels,—into the scale of religious freedom should England stand aloof and Austria triumph.

Admitting that "the second growth of Puritanism, and the anti-monarchical feeling which

reached its culminating point in the reign of Charles the First, may be distinctly traced to the dissatisfaction of the nation with the desertion by James of his Protestant allies," Mr. Gardiner devotes some space in his Introduction to a defence of James's policy. That policy, he says, was right in its conception, though it failed in its execution. We understand him to mean that James was wise in not countenancing the Bohemians in armed rebellion, wise in his endeavours to secure peace, to avert the horrors of a war of religion, and to reconcile the contending parties. But we must not judge a policy by the ends it proposed to itself, but by the ends it had any chance of attaining: otherwise every policy would be good except that which has succeeded. The fault of such a policy as that of James, the fault which has been repeated so often by his successors, was, and is, that it has aimed at ends too pure to be attainable, and made use of merely human means for superhuman achievements. Mr. Gardiner says that James's ignorance of men and things led him to underrate the difficulty of the work before him, and his vanity led him to overrate his own power of bringing men to his views by the enunciation of a few truisms. "He proposed to send an ambassador to mediate, without knowing what the merits of the dispute were, and without the most distant idea what were the feelings and passions of the men who were to be called upon to submit to the award of this unexpected umpire." That war is horrible, that treaties are binding, that rulers should be just, that nations should be content with what they have, are facts that need no demonstration. But till it can be ascertained exactly at what point those facts apply, and till all people can agree on a definition of right and justice, war will be resorted to, with all its horrors; and the only escape from the cogency of treaties will be that first shot which turns them into waste paper. The arbitrator must be fully aware that each party wants something, and that neither will be satisfied without at least a part of it. If the Bohemians wanted religious liberty, and the House of Austria absolute dominion, it was idle for James to propose that both should surrender their desires, or that one should give up everything without an equivalent. The natural result of a war is, that the strongest takes all it can get, and the weakest gives up everything. But war is seldom carried to that extent. Either the other powers interfere when the two contending powers are weakened and impose a compromise upon them, or the contending powers find themselves too equally matched and agree upon a compromise. All that can be done by arbitration before is to suggest the compromise which must come after; and if this is done with sufficient skill there is some chance of the war being averted. Take the case of the Italian war. France and Sardinia wanted Lombardy and Venice; Austria wanted to keep them. If arbitrators had suggested the present arrangement, it might, or might not, have been accepted; it would certainly have been considered. France would have remembered the Quadrilateral; Austria would have thought of her old defeats at the hands of the French. But when England proposed a Congress to discuss the question with an express stipulation that the Treaties of 1815 were not to be mentioned, war became a necessity; and the compromise which might have been carried peaceably was written in the blood of Magenta and Solferino.

Much the same was the case with the mediation proposed by James. We do not say that if he had sketched out the agreement subsequently effected by the Peace of Westphalia he would have been heard; but the remedies proposed in his instructions to Doncaster are singularly

futile at the beginning of a war that was to last thirty years and to devastate the whole of Germany. Doncaster argued very wisely that, "since the fortune of war is always aguish, and the event oftentimes not answerable to the best grounded hope, his Ma^{ty} (the King of Bohemia) should not be ill advised to fix the wheel while it stands in his favor, especially seeing a higher elevation of his victory would in the end turne but to his losse and repentance for having desolated and impoverished the kingdom wherof he is already invested, and by the same means weakened and endangered the Empire wherof he might, without vanity, be in expectation. But," he adds, "neither my reasons nor instance could move his Majesty one hayres breadth out of the circle wherein it seems both he and his Counsellor were charmed to keepe." We can quite understand it. The fate of an empire is not influenced by truisms, unless they are backed by something still more cogent and no less inexorable.

We see, both by the address of the Bohemians to James and by James's instructions to Doncaster, that the universal Jesuit was then, as now, in the ascendant. Appealing to James as the Defender of the Faith, the Bohemians talk in language which seems a presage of Mr. Whalley of the doings of "Sathan per Jesuitas, organa sua, locustas nimirum illas in Apocalypsi prædictas." James proposes, in order to settle the dispute between the Bohemians and Ferdinand the Second,—"First, that the Jesuits should be limited to their own functions, and that they should not meddle with matters of state; That King Ferdinand should remember the oath which he took at his coronation, which ought not to be broken; That the Protestants should quietly enjoy the patents, agreements, and ordinances granted in past times in their favour by the Emperors, Kings of Bohemia; and that liberty be given to the above-mentioned prisoners, with restitution of their estates and goods, as soon as may be conveniently possible; That every one of the officials of their party be replaced in their offices as they were before." He had previously stated that the Bohemians had "proceeded against two of the principal men of the contrary faction, namely, Slawata and Martinitz, whom as disturbers of the peace they had deprived of their offices." Certainly in this mild phrase Ferdinand would not be slow to detect a decided animus in favour of his opponents, if, indeed, he noticed at all that this mild phrase applied to the act by which Slawata and Martinitz were thrown out of a window eighty feet high. A mediation begun in this tone was most aptly commented on by Gondomar, who held that the vanity of the King of England was so great as to make him think it of much importance to have peace made by his means, and that it was possible and fitting to accept his mediation, "since it cannot do any harm or make things worse than they would be without it." James would hardly have embarked on his course of peace-making with so much satisfaction had he known of the light in which it was viewed by the Spanish statesman.

From the letters of Viscount Doncaster in this volume we do not learn much of the preparations for war or of the state of Germany. We have a good deal about courtly and ambassadorial etiquette, some details about princes and peoples, and a few items about those cruelties and affairs which were so soon to monopolize history. The sketch given to James of his daughter and her husband is, of course, more courtier-like than accurate. Of Maximilian of Bavaria—of whom Schiller says, that his firmness only failed after resisting twenty-eight years of the severest trials—we read 'that his High-

ness is exceedingly misunderstood to their shame that have reported him to his Ma^{ty} for a Jesuited Prince; from which imputation he is so innocent that, were it not for the reverence of his yet living father who brought that vermin into this country, they were it may be in some danger of being driven out by his Highness, who doth now only allow and not favour them. Next, that no subject or servant of our master's can make larger or stronger professions of honoring his Ma^{ty} then his Highness hath done to me, and yet if I have any skill his complexion is nothing complementall." The Archduke and Archduchess Albert received Doncaster near Brussels; and of the first he has something to tell, while of the second we hear from another ambassador that she "swells with the wrong she seems to have that of a Kyng's daughter and syster she cannot (because her husband wyll not) be made the wyfe of an Emperox." Doncaster complains very bitterly of his reception by the Archduke. The Archduke, who had only risen from his bed that very day, was "sitting in a chayre," but there were "no means provided for me to receive that honor, which I conceived due to his Ma^{ty} Ambassador." The reason given, after repeated complaints, was "that the Comte de Noyelles was used in the same fashion at his first audience in England, that at my next I should (as I did) finde other; wherewith I was fayne to rest satisfied, though not altogether pleased."

The relation of a tumult at Frankfort between the guard and the servants of the Archbishops of Mayence and Cologne is not unlike the accounts which even now find their way into the German newspapers, when the soldiers of various nations forget that they are a Federal garrison, and remember their unit more than their unity. But in the same page there is a sentence that might have been penned by any living diplomatist, asking "What hath passed at the Diet, or rather the reason why nothing hath yet passed?" If it is humiliating to find that England has not improved in arbitration since the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War, it is significant that the present German Diet should be a faithful copy of the Electoral Diet which sat in 1619, or of that Diet which, in 1790 and 1791, while the French Revolution was beginning to convulse Europe, occupied itself in discussing whether the dilapidated state of the buildings at Wetzlar was owing to the head-mason, and whether repairs should be undertaken at once or postponed a little longer.

The Bewick Collector: a Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of Thomas and John Bewick. Illustrated. By Thomas Hugo, M.A. (Reeve & Co.)

Mr. Hugo's labour in compiling this immense catalogue of the works of the great draughtsmen and poets, for such, indeed, the brothers Bewick were, has been purely one of love. Apart from the comparative smallness of the circle of readers who are interested in this kind of Art, the number of the body is still further diminished when those are eliminated who would not buy a catalogue, however admirably it may be illustrated and arranged, or however complete it may be. We wish Mr. Hugo all success and more than all the probable reward, he is likely to obtain as the producer of this testimony of affection. When we say that the book before us comprises not fewer than 560 pages of not very widely-printed matter, with 112 woodcuts from the artists' works, and that it surpasses all former collections in value and completeness, Bewick collectors will know what a treat has been spread for them. Mr. Hugo possesses what is probably the largest

collection of impressions from cuts by the Bewicks; of this gathering he has made full use.

The reprints of the cuts are only to be surpassed by the best impressions that are known to us. Many of them are of the highest beauty in Art, *æ. gr.* the mountain view on page 177, taken from the poems of Goldsmith and Parnell: a miracle of fine drawing, very different in feeling and style from the laborious but ignorant manner by means of which our recent engravers and draughtsmen have aimed, not to cultivate the peculiar facilities and felicities of their art and its material, but to imitate—when success is as little to be desired as it is possible—the effects and superdelicacy of steel and copper-plate engraving. In all the works of Bewick and the great artists on wood from the time of Dürer to his own, the amount of thought and knowledge that could be expressed was not supposed to be limited to the production of “fine-lining” and stippling, such as are unapt to the qualities of the block. Now, enormous sums are wasted on such books as the ‘Illustrated New Testament’ of two years since, wherein the artists appeared capable enough to split hairs on the box, but had neglected to acquire the gift of drawing with even tolerable accuracy, much less to attain sufficient power of dealing with the styles of the great old masters in treating form. The boldness of the Bewick manner, on the other hand, was not a mere result of audacity, still less of contempt for Nature, but of a sagacious power of seizing her characteristics, and impressing them broadly and at once,—the result of insight far deeper than the purblind way of our poor labourers will ever lend them.

We may find means to illustrate the difference between the two styles thus referred to, by pointing to the little cut of “Ruins,” done for a private book-plate, and reprinted here, p. 305 (Mr. Adamson's cut, No. 1929), which is two inches and three-quarters wide by two inches in extreme height: it represents a piece of wrecked Gothic architecture with foliage growing about it. Not only have we here the most happy effect of chiaroscuro, in which was no small part of the secret of Bewick's success, and with which he dealt as broadly as a Venetian painter would have done, but the most extraordinary minuteness of form, unlaboured however, and produced with such solid and firm lines that thousands of good impressions might be taken from a block which did not depend for its beauty upon the extreme tenuity of its workmanship. So wonderful an amount of incident and character has this little design, which, however, is only one among many thousands, that the foliage of the oaks, distinguishable as that of the ground-oak,—the chestnuts, which peer through the vista of the central arch,—the feathery ashes and the seldom-trodden herbage in the front—leaf and stalk, blade and flower, are all here. Here, also, is the perfect surface of the sandstone, in some places greatly weathered—see the pinnacles, where the wind has bitten deeply, in others less so—near the bases of the pillars of the crossing; the broken surface of the wall, which is partly built of rubble—see on the left, by the side of the pointed window; the forms of the mouldings; traceries and caps were not less happily and swiftly distinguished. Yet probably there is not a line in the whole cut which a decent apprentice of the modern craft could not split in three.

We may turn again to p. 271 of this book, where is a reprint of a small cut (No. 1619), an illustration to a trivial book, called ‘The Foolish Stag,’ done for the delight of children. Here is represented a stag about to drink from

a pool that is partly overhang by trees, and guarded on the distant side by a row of palings,—fence is perhaps the proper name,—that is itself cut off from an open field, wherein there is a stag galloping, no doubt before the hunters. One might write a column of the *Athenæum* about the drawing of the nearer stag, the spreading apart of his fore-feet as he stoops his antlered head towards the water, the form of the hoofs that press upon the sloping turf, the balance of the head itself, the contour of the neck, the handling of the beast's *scapulae*, the texture of his hide, and that supreme craft by which the artist, lover and knower of Nature, has contrived to tell us how the hair points upon different portions of that hide,—one way on the neck, where its fineness is clearly made out,—in another on the flank,—in a third on the haunches,—and how it is very hard and fine upon the slender and elegant fore-legs of the creature. We know, but need not tell, how old he was by the lines on his antlers; we can see by the shape of his nostril that he has not been hunted on that day.

We will let this pass, and keep our attention for the row of very prosaic palings that cuts off the side of the bank at some little distance from the water's edge, and is planted in sward, the nearer portion of which has been eaten away by the stream. There are four uprights to this row of palings, and these are crossed above by a horizontal bar. Now, not one of these pales is upright. We should say, before going further, that their average height is not more than three twenty-fourths of an inch. We say average height advisedly; for they are not all alike even in that respect, for which irregularity many things may be said to account: the carpenter had unequal materials probably, old ship timber, it may be,—one never knows how they will divide such stuff in the ship-breaker's yard; or they sank differently in the earth after first fixing, and had to be refixed, not vertically as before; they wore unequally in the weather, just as men do; and, although beyond a question their tops were once rectangular, it is clear that something—time, water, wind, mischievous boys, or nibbling beasts—has not left a right angle, or so much as a regular curve, for their tops, nor two curves which resemble each other, or (this is exactly what was to be expected) two sides of the same pale, which, at its top, are equally worn. The palings are old, but the line of verdure behind them is new; in fact, it is composed of young fir which the owner planted last fall by way of a screen and for timber, to be used one knows not how by-and-by. The pale which is most to our left has had a splinter taken off—doubtless by violence—the upper part of its length; this is above the horizontal bar, but it goes down to the ground at the full width below that bar. Something has happened to the extreme pale on our right; we are inclined to think that when it was rent a cantankerous knot sent the wedge or axe-edge askew, and made one of its borders a good deal thicker than the other; at any rate, the stroke of light left by Thomas Bewick on that side of this paling is wider, much wider, than we can account for by the analogy of the other palings: we have not, of course, impudence enough to disbelieve the said Thomas about that light. If any less faithful than ourselves exist, let them repent on seeing how the top of this identical pale—which, as nearly as our hair-dividers can measure it, is exactly three twenty-fourths of an inch in height and one forty-eighth of an inch in average width—is also thicker than those of its companions, and catches the light, having a dent in the middle which makes that light (one forty-eighth of an inch or thereabouts

though it be) *unequally* wide. How many strokes of Bewick's pencil told all this, does the reader ask? Well, three, or if we count them twice, once above and once below the bar, six, or, to be exact, five and a half, for two of the top ones are melted somehow together. On looking again, it is obvious that a large allowance must be made to one of these five strokes and a half on account of the fact that one of those of the lower three, by turning sharply towards our right, does duty, not only for the outline of the horizontal bar, but for the thickness of that member's lower edge, nay, also for the shadow it casts on the slightly sloping pale.

Apollonius of Tyana, the Pagan Christ of the Third Century: an Essay. By Albert Réville, Doctor in Theology, and Pastor of the Walloon Church in Rotterdam. Authorized Translation. (Hotten.)

THE author of this little essay is understood to be the early friend and fellow-student of M. Renan, and he seems to possess a good deal of the spirit of philosophical criticism which distinguishes the latter, though running in a somewhat different direction. He has drawn here an interesting sketch of a not uninteresting episode in the history of the Roman empire.

About the time of the birth of Christ there appears to have prevailed throughout Greece and Rome, among men who thought, a strong feeling of dissatisfaction with paganism as it then existed, with a belief, not that polytheism itself should be abolished, but that it was in need of reform. To these reformers Christianity was not acceptable, because it abolished the old creed altogether; but there were many who saw the much higher moral character of this new creed, and who wished to recast the old religion upon the new model,—in fact, while they rejected Christianity itself, to form a Christianized paganism. It was out of this spirit that numerous later philosophical sects arose, and it led to what M. Réville calls an attempt to introduce a pagan Christ, and this attempt received imperial encouragement in the reigns of Severus and his successors. This spirit in the imperial household appears to have come from the East, and to have arisen out of the mysticism of eastern sun-worship. Julia Domna, the wife of the Emperor Septimius Severus, was the daughter of a priest of the Sun, at Emesa, in Coelosyria, and, herself a woman of superior mind, she assembled round her some of the most learned and intelligent men of the day, including two well-known names in literature, Dio Cassius the historian, and Philostratus. Her sister, Julia Mesa, her intimate and faithful companion, shared in her sentiments; and it was to her influence that Rome owed the elevation of Elagabalus, a priest of the Sun, and a fanatical advocate of the eastern Sun-worship, to the imperial throne. Julia Mesa and her daughter, Sumis, the mother of Elagabalus, held the reins of government during his reign, and on their deaths, soon after, the same influence continued in the person of Julia Mamaea, the daughter of Mesa, and the mother of Alexander Severus.

It was under the influence of this extraordinary family of remarkable women, all coming from a Syrian temple of the Sun, that the vigorous attempt was made to establish Sun-worship as the orthodox religion of the Roman empire, the traces of which are still visible in so many remarkable monuments, not only in the centre of the empire, but through all its provinces, and even on the distant shores of Britain. To one of these women we owe also the equally unsuccessful attempt to establish a

pagan Christ, whom they sought to set up as a rival to the Christ of the Gospel. For this purpose she chose an individual who flourished some two centuries before, and whose name enjoyed a certain reputation for the strictness of his philosophical doctrines and life. This man's name was Apollonius, and he was born at Tyana, a Greek city of Cappadocia, it is believed at about the same time as Christ was born in Judæa. Perhaps the circumstances of his being a contemporary of Christ was one of his recommendations to the choice of the imperial religious reformer. To Philostratus, already mentioned as one of the literary circle of Julia Domna, was intrusted the task of writing in Greek the life of the philosopher Apollonius of Tyana and the result was a singular piece of credulous biography, which is still in existence. Apollonius had sought to restore in their primitive purity the doctrines and practices of the Pythagoreans, who were looked upon as the most divine of all the sects; and he had wandered over the world, and even visited the Brahmins in India, to perfect himself by their teaching and example. He appears to have been a wild religious enthusiast, who worked himself, or at least his followers, into the belief that through his perfection in virtue he had obtained in his person the character of a divinity, with the power of working miracles by the mere exertion of his will. Moreover, like the Christ, he sustained persecution for his reforming opinions. Philostratus relates with great zest the life and adventures of Apollonius, and especially his miracles.

Dr. Albert Réville, in the little volume before us, has investigated, with skill and judgment, the literary history of the work of Philostratus, and the religious and political circumstances of the time under which it was written and published. Though concise, he has produced a satisfactory essay, which gives a new interest to a subject which was almost forgotten. He has shown especially that the attempt which was made under imperial influence in the third century to set up Apollonius for a pagan Christ, as a set-off against the Christians, was a miserable failure.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Beautiful in Nature and Art. By Mrs. Ellis. (Hurst & Blackett.)

"But what is usefulness?" observes Mrs. Ellis to the young ladies whom she addresses in this pleasant and healthy volume. "Is it limited to that which enables us to eat well, sleep well, dress well, at the least possible expense? Or is usefulness that which adds to our happiness under any circumstances, whether prosperous or adverse? I would accept the meaning of the word under the latter definition; and, under this view, would speak of beauty as an element of usefulness, because all things are useful which tend to make us intelligently and innocently happy. If it be useful that some one should point out to us a way by which we can purchase our food and dress at a low price and yet of good quality, it must certainly be useful to point out some way of obtaining a perpetual feast of enjoyment, of which no change in our ordinary circumstances can deprive us. It must be useful to help us to see beauty in that which is always before us in the open book of Nature, and which is always accessible to us in the lesson-book of Art." In this strain a writer, who has had much experience as a teacher, lays before youthful minds certain elementary truths relating to Art, and the knowledge to which the study of Art proves a ready and agreeable means of access. The volume may be recommended as a book suitable for school girls.

The Making of the American Nation; or, the Rise and Decline of Oligarchy in the West. By J. Arthur Partridge. (Stanford.)

THE author of the 'Budget of Paradoxes' should

look at this wild, fantastic, rhapsodical eulogy of Transatlantic democracy by an enthusiast who has, on former occasions, told the world what he thinks on questions of American politics. "The main object of this work," the Preface informs us, "is, therefore, to trace the Historical Development of that Principle of Equality in Education, in religion, and in politics, intrusted by God to the care and final vindication of the American nation." Of the recent war of secession, he remarks: "The slave fight was a 'big job.' It was the fiery ordeal through which America had to pass from federation to nationality." Of the great republic, he observes: "Thirty Millions of Kings" (printed in capital letters) rule America. Each knows right well that his Sovereignty depends on the common respect for the law, and that the respect of the world for the power and the principles of Democracy, and the national institutions, depends upon the Union." Having quoted a passage from one of Mr. Sala's American letters to the *Daily Telegraph*, he adds, in a foot-note, that the "Special Correspondent from America in the Midst of War" is "neither Puritan by nature nor ascetic by habit." As Mr. Partridge announces himself a member of the Reform Club, of which society Mr. Sala is also a member, he perhaps speaks from personal observation. This is not the only instance of bad taste to be found in Mr. Partridge's pages.

Vignettes. Twelve Biographical Sketches. By Bessie Rayner Parkes. (Strahan.)

THE dozen of earnest women earnestly commemorated by Miss Bessie Parkes are these:—First, Madame Swetchine, a Russian lady, who falls into the group of Muscovite saints: a great, a good, and, in the main, a true woman, not without a spice of Jesuitism in her composition, even as had that more notorious and tawdry prophetess, Madame von Krüdener, who kept the Czar in thrall, and held prayer-parties in Paris, at which sceptics (Benjamin Constant among the number) knelt and yawned. Second, "La Sœur Rosalie," the Sister of Charity—possibly the best representative of that remarkable order that ever existed. Third, Madame Carpentier, directress of charitable institutions, and an author of some works that have attracted notice. Fourth, our countrywoman, Madame de Lamartine—here enthusiastically eulogized as the affectionate helpmate of a distinguished poet and man of letters. Fifth, Madame Luce, of Algiers, who has devoted herself to the difficult task of attempting to educate and ameliorate the condition of Moorish women, and this (wisely) without any attempt at proselytism. Sixth, Madame Winthrop, a name never to be forgotten when "the Pilgrim Fathers" are thought of. Seventh, the continuer of 'Rasselas,' Miss Cornelia Knight, who hardly seems to us to merit a place in a gallery of representative women. Eighth, Madame Goyon—a sketch combined from little-known materials, in part a memoir by M. Émile Souvestre, with taste and neatness: the best of the dozen. She was a patriotic Italian lady, who seems to have tempered her burning eagerness to see her fair country rise among the nations with a quiet, practical sense, too rare, alas! among the gifted liberals on the other side of the Alps. Ninth, Mrs. Delany, that good, dozy, discreet old lady, of whom, and of whose *herbarium* in tinted paper, we have heard enough, thanks to "little Burney" and to Lady Llanover's book. Tenth, Doctress Harriot Hunt, whose queer American autobiography passed through our hands some years ago: sound at the core, though with a huge amount of conceit on the surface. Eleventh, Mrs. Bosanquet, better known, perhaps, as the worthy wife of Fletcher of Madeley, the reverend Methodist author of 'Checks to Antinomianism': one whose virtue and beneficence as a working (not only a preaching) priest during times of great stress and sorrow must endear his memory to all who value deeds more than words. Twelfth, Mrs. Jameson.—The above list makes criticism in detail superfluous. It may be added, however, that these twelve "Vignettes" originally appeared in a periodical; and that Miss Parkes appears to us, so far as we know her writings, to have improved in her choice of language and balance of style—as every one

who takes up authorship with sincerity has a good chance of doing, provided he does not stiffen into conceit and mannerism.

Worcesteriana: a Collection of Literary Authorities affording Historical, Biographical, and other Notices relating to Edward Somerset, Sixth Earl and Second Marquis of Worcester, Inventor of the Steam-Engine, and his immediate Family Connexions. With Critical Notes. By Henry Dircks. (Quaritch.)

THE title-page of this work sufficiently explains its intent and object. If another word be required to further elucidate the latter, it is only to state that Mr. Dircks, having possessed more material than he could use in his biography of the second Marquis, has here published a sort of *catalogue raisonné* of authorities, with critical annotations, for the use especially of all future writers on the subject of "The Inventor of the Steam-Engine," touching whom and his princely connexions, Mr. Dircks considers that gross errors have been hitherto promulgated and repeated. It is worth remarking of this family, that since the year 1514, when Charles Somerset, the natural son of Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, was created Earl of Worcester, down to the year 1682, when the third Marquis was created Duke of Beaufort, the title descended regularly from father to son. With the exception of the succession, first, of a grandson, and then of two brothers, the ducal title has also been regular in its descent, the present duke being the lineal descendant of the first earl. Previous to the era of the Somersets, ill-luck seemed to attach itself to the title. The first earl turned monk, out of sheer poverty; the second was beheaded; the third slain abroad; and of the two Tiptofts who succeeded, one lost his head, and the other died a minor and unmarried. Perhaps the happiest man of them all was the first marquis, who always went to Court in a frieze coat, and now lies at Windsor in a woollen shroud.

Essays on the Irish Church. By Clergymen of the Established Church of Ireland. (London, Parker & Co.; Dublin, Hodges & Smith.)

FOUR rectors in the Church Establishment in Ireland have contributed to furnish the five Essays in this volume—viz., the Revs. James Byrne (who furnishes two Essays on the principles and the endowments of the Irish Church, and on its influences), Arthur Edwards, William Anderson, and Edward Lee, from whom we have an historical sketch of the Church, a summary of its difficulties, and an account of its property and statistics. Mr. Byrne, after defending his Church, acknowledges that "many changes might be made with advantage in the Irish Church," but holds that, if she be subverted, Ireland will be overwhelmed by the destructive power of Romanism or Atheism. Mr. Edwards, with the experiences of history before him, concludes that the enemies of the Irish Church are revolutionists, with further ends in view. Mr. Anderson alludes to the gradual extinction of the Irish language as facilitating the work of conversion among the native Romanists. We must, however, remind him that Mr. Leriham, in his 'History of Limerick,' asserts that more people in Ireland speak Irish than was the case centuries ago. And we would suggest to the author of this Essay that one of the difficulties in the way of the Established Church is really disappearing. The old, hearty, beloved, and clever Irish priest is altogether dying out. Italians or Italianized Irishmen, who have no sympathies whatever with Ireland or the Irish, and whose efforts are made exclusively for the profit and glory of Rome, are taking the places of the national priests. Cardinal Cullen is Italian to the very tips of his fingers. He and his Italianized priests are hated by the old country priests and the old country people, who have always been rather Irish Catholics than Roman Catholics. As for the old Catholic Church of Ireland, Mr. Lee recognizes her in the Established Church; and he is not wrong, perhaps, in maintaining that, because her clergy are working earnestly to strengthen her, that clergy are assailed by their and Ireland's enemies, the Italianized priests, who care less for Ireland than for Rome.

Examples in the Methods of Modern Geometry, especially Trilinear Co-ordinates. By R. H. Wright, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)
A good and useful collection.

A Collection of Two Hundred Chess Problems. By F. Healey. (Longmans & Co.)

THE usual plan of full diagrams. One of the good abbreviated methods would reduce the price to one-fifth, or even below. But if chess-players like to pay for hundreds of elaborate woodcuts, no one has a right to prevent them.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Mensuration, Engineering, Structures, and Machines. By W. J. Macquorn Rankine. (Griffin & Co.)

Prof. Rankine is sure to gain credit, undertake what he may. But in the present matter he is not merely himself, but all of himself. To very wide knowledge, and familiarity with application, he adds a strong power of collection and digestion. It must delight him to put things together, and to contrive their order. The book before us—a necessity of the engineer, &c.—will be useful to any teacher of mathematics.

The Principles and Practice of Levelling. Fifth Edition. *With the Addition of Mr. Law's Practical Examples for setting out Railway Curves, and Mr. Trautwine's Field-Practice of laying out Circular Curves.* By F. W. Simms. (Lockwood & Co.)

THIS is now a standard work, and needs no recommendation. A work in its fifth edition has been carried to the superior court long ago. All we have to do is to note the reprint, and advertise the additions.

A Collection of Elementary Test-Questions in Pure and Mixed Mathematics. By J. R. Christie. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS is the collection of an experienced teacher, and has much extent of subject, and corresponding necessity of selection. There is a collection of examination papers; and the whole has a very useful appearance.

The Young Geometrician; or, Practical Geometry without Compasses. By Oliver Byrne. (Chapman & Hall.)

TRIANGULAR rulers are substituted for the compasses. There is always something ingenious about Mr. Byrne's notions; but we do not think his triangular rulers will drive out Jacky Two-legs.

An Elementary Treatise on Solid Geometry. By W. S. Aldis, M.A. (Deighton & Co.)

THIS is a wrong title; and persons wanting a book on solid geometry may be deceived by it. It is an application of algebra to solid geometry, and also of the differential calculus. We object to nothing but the title. The work is of well-selected elementary character.

We have on our table *Peace through the Truth; or, Essays on Subjects connected with Dr. Pusey's Eirenicon*, by the Rev. T. Harper (Longmans);—*A Smaller Dictionary of the Bible*, for the use of Schools and Young Persons, by William Smith, LL.D. (Murray);—*The Epistles of St. Paul to the Ephesians, the Colossians, and Philemon*; with Introductions and Notes, and an Essay on the Traces of Foreign Elements in the Theology of these Epistles, by the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, M.A. (Macmillan);—*Ecclesia Dei: the Place and Functions of the Church in the Divine Order of the Universe, and its Relations with the World* (Strahan);—*Letters to the late Charles Butler on the Theological Parts of his Book on the Roman Catholic Church*, by Henry Philpotts, D.D. (Murray);—and *Sermons for the Sick and the Afflicted*, by the late Rev. Hugh Stowell, M.A. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.).

LAW BOOKS.

Bracton and his Relation to the Roman Law: a Contribution to the History of the Roman Law in the Middle Ages. By Carl Güterbock. Translated by Brinton Cox. (Philadelphia, Lippincott & Co.; London, Trübner & Co.)

THIS work, intended by its learned author to elucidate the history of the Roman Law, and valuable to all students of legal history in that view, has a

still higher interest to the English reader as bearing on the history of our own Common Law. Bracton is the greatest authority on the law of England in his day; and the inquiry into his relation to the Roman Law is, in fact, an inquiry how far that law had, in the middle of the thirteenth century, influenced the laws of this country. This question is one which has been frequently referred to by legal authors as being of great importance; but it has not been fully investigated, and it has recently been classed by an English writer of some eminence as amongst the most hopeless enigmas of jurisprudence. In the present work (which, we believe, has been published for some years, though now translated for the first time) Prof. Güterbock approaches this question in that patient spirit of inquiry which is so fatal to all "hopeless enigmas." Being a foreigner, he is free from that bias, almost rising to the warmth of party spirit, which would influence most Englishmen in dealing with this subject. Here an admirer of our Common Law would be inclined to underrate the influence of the Roman Law, and strive to show that the whole body of the law in force in Bracton's day was the indigenous growth of our own soil; while a learned Civilian might be tempted to claim for the Roman Law the credit of some of those excellent rules which we owe to that great and original system which belongs to this country. The frequent use which Bracton makes of the Roman Law is undeniable; and those who are most adverse to that law have been driven to the suggestion that it is only used by him as embellishment or illustration, and that it had then no legal authority. Bracton, however, was writing a practical law book for the use of the English Judges; and the sounder opinion would seem to be that at which our author, following the late Mr. Spence, has arrived, namely, that the Roman Law stated in Bracton was good and valid law, having been incorporated into the Common Law of England. The probability is, that the Roman Law was extensively adopted to supply the deficiencies of our Common Law; and that, while our forefathers were very jealous of any introduction of foreign law affecting matters on which our own legal system was complete in itself,—as on the subject of real property or immovables,—they readily adopted the Roman Law as regarded those matters of which our Common Law had taken but little note, as was the case with personal property or movables. The large extent to which Bracton was indebted to the *Summa* of Azo, to the Code and the Institutes, is proved by the extracts from the two works which are placed side by side in this book. We regard the present as a very valuable contribution to the history of our laws; but it by no means exhausts the question. We trust it may be the subject of further investigation, which cannot be better prosecuted than in the spirit of the present work.

Institutes of Jurisprudence. By William Austin Montrieu, Advocate of the High Court, Bengal. (Calcutta, D'Rorario & Co.; London, Macmillan & Co.)

IT is a little startling on opening a law book to come upon an extract from the works of Mr. Tupper; and the fact suggests an apprehension that the author's predilections may be in favour of a style of composition somewhat more verbose and less intelligible than is usually adopted in a legal work. We are bound to state that this apprehension is but too well founded. The author revels in synonyms; and instead of selecting from the little squads of words that present themselves before him the most serviceable one, he marches them all bodily into his book, and the effect is not a little wearisome to the "gentle reader," and even irritating to one who does not happen to be "gentle." The object of the writer is to bring within "convenient compass a categorical and didactic exposition of the elements and principles of jural science"; and the present work is a *résumé* (methodized and compressed) of oral lectures delivered to the law classes of our Presidency College at Calcutta. On referring back to this statement, which is contained in a dedication of this work to Lord Stanley, after an examination of the work itself, our first feeling was one of curiosity as to what the lectures must have been like before they were compressed,

since such liberality of words is still apparent. This feeling of curiosity, however, soon yielded to one of pity for the students (probably the deceased students, for few can have survived) who underwent those lectures in that hot climate. We are satisfied that the style of this work will prevent its being of any general service; and this is much to be regretted, as we think that the author is, in many respects, well qualified for the task he has assumed, and that the present book, if it were so composed as to be readable, would also be useful.

The Law relating to Boundaries and Fences. By Arthur Joseph Hunt, Barrister-at-Law. (Butterworths.)

As every Englishman's ambition is to have a freehold of his own, we must all be interested in the law of boundaries. If the estate is on the coast, new questions will arise between the owner and the Crown. If it is bounded by a small river or a road, the owner's title to the land "*ad medium flum*" will cast upon him rights and duties that he dreamt not of. If your property is bounded by a wall, your neighbour will use or abuse that wall on the other side, and you must ascertain your legal rights therein. So if a man grows his own vegetables—and what real happiness can there be without doing so!—your neighbour's cattle will eat them, and your right to satisfaction will turn on the law of boundaries, the question being who ought to have kept them in such a state as to keep out the intruders. The law of boundaries and fences is, in the work before us, treated with great ability; and as the language is clear and, as far as may be, free from technicalities, it will be found useful beyond the limits of the legal profession.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bell's Emphasized Liturgy, &c., 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Bourdillon's Bed-Side Readings, 2d series, 12mo. 2/ cl.
Catechism of Theology, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Christian Verses for the Children, 12mo. 1/ cl. swd.
Cobbold on Taperworms, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Constable's Observations on Cattle Plague, 8vo. 1/ swd.
Crump's Practical Treatise on Banking, &c., post 8vo. 6/ cl.
Ewald's Reference Book of English History, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Harper's Peace through the Truth, Essays, 1st series, 8vo. 15/ cl.
Iron, by author of "Aunt Jemima," 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Liturgies, The, of 1649 and 1662, ed. by Shipley, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Smith's Smaller Dictionary of the Bible, post 8vo. 7/6 cl.

WESTPHALIAN SUMMER SONG.

(From the German of F. Freiligrath.)

In lightning and in summer's rain,
In noon-sun hot and glowing,
Full gaily, O Westphalia's grain,
Art shooting up and growing!
Old Hellweg's rye,† so lithe and strong,
Seven feet and more thy stems are long,
How gloriously dost ripen!

"I grow and ripen fast and strong,
The year with gifts is mellow,
To satisfy both old and young
I ripen rich and yellow.
But dost thou not, O wanderer, know
That he who joyfully did sow
Can never cut and reap me!"

"Forth thro' my swaying ears he went,
In rank and order starting,
With clenched fist and head low bent
From house and home departing;
Loud summoned by the drum and horn,
He goes to crush his brother's corn
In brother-war unhallowed.

"Who, then, for this year's harvest-home
Will fetch the girls to foot it?
Alas! who'll wave the harvest-wreath?
Upon the barn who'll put it?
The reaper's name is Death, I wot,
He mows this year with grape and shot;
Well know I who has hired him.

"A little bird sings on the Haar:‡
'Where Elbe and Maine are heing
There he who was a ploughboy here
All stiff and stark is lying.
His homestead's pride, forth did he go;
A brother's bullet laid him low!—
I rustle to the breezes."

KATE FREILIGRATH.

June, 1866.

† Hellweg, the fertile corn-plain of Westphalia.

‡ Haar, a range of hills in the same district.

THE SAMARITAN PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Lonsdale Square, July 2, 1886.

IN your Journal of Saturday last, a brief account is given of the list of photographs of Samaritan objects taken under the auspices of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and submitted by that society to the inspection of Mr. Deutch of the British Museum, with his report thereon. As I take great interest in Palestine Archaeology, and especially in Samaritan matters, I trust I may be allowed to make a remark or two with regard to the photographic copies of the Samaritan Law, especially since the photograph made for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his visit to the Holy Land, seems to be a blunder, if we are to judge from the copies of it published. And, firstly, it is a mistake to suppose that the Samaritans at Nablous have but one scroll. I have myself seen and examined three, which bear much similarity one to the other, and are kept in similar gilt cases. It is, therefore, of importance to know what assurance we have that the photographs in question were made from the famed ancient roll and not from one of the others. I have been a witness, on more than one occasion, when the priest imposed upon travellers, who were anxious to see the celebrated scroll, by showing them one of the other two rolls instead of the true one itself, and this need cause no surprise when it is remembered with what jealousy it is guarded, and how rarely it is exhibited to any one but themselves.

We are further told that in the opinion of modern investigators this ancient copy, together with the Samaritan Recension itself, was written some centuries after Christ. With regard to the antiquity of the Recension itself, this opinion is quite gratuitous, and it would be highly interesting to know from what data these investigators have arrived at the conclusion respecting the ancient copy.

In conclusion, let me add, it is equally a mistake to suppose that the quartos are regarded with any peculiar reverence. It is true they are carefully kept as valuable transcripts; but they are never used by the priest to read publicly from, as they are not esteemed sufficiently sacred: none but the rolls are used for that purpose, and the most ancient of these is only shown to the congregation once a year, namely, on the Day of Atonement.

JOHN MILLS.

DICTIONARY OF PAINTERS.

York Street, Covent Garden, July 3, 1886.

As my name has been imported into several of your recent papers, in reference to some of my contributions to Mr. Otley's 'Supplement to Bryan's Dictionary of Painters,' I crave the insertion of a few lines of explanation. And I think it right to begin with acknowledging that your reviews of June the 9th and 23rd are substantially correct, and though rather caustic, not more so than the occasion required, or than I should have written them myself had I not been the publisher. My printed notice, which follows, somewhat antagonistically, Mr. Otley's preface, states what gave rise to the contributions in question, and indicates, I think unmistakably, that I was fully aware of the shortcomings of the book. In that notice I promise to supply, in a further Supplement, whatever may be found deficient in the present, and this I hope I shall live to see properly accomplished.

Now as to what more immediately concerns myself. In commencing your first review you incidentally object to the combination of a critical with a biographical dictionary of living artists, upon which Mr. Otley takes occasion to reply that the word "critical" is only on the title-page, for which I am exclusively responsible, and that he should have objected to its introduction had an opportunity come before him. But Mr. Otley ignores that my contract with him was for a Supplement to what bears the title of a Biographical and Critical Dictionary, and that an agreement entirely in his own handwriting is "to write and complete a biographical-critical continuation of Stanley's edition of Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters and Engravers.'" Indeed, the book itself confutes his

assertion, inasmuch as criticisms are introduced in a considerable number of instances; indeed, as it appears to me, whenever Mr. Otley could find them ready to his hand. Your next objection to a matter of mine, and one upon which Mr. Otley rejoices to hang a note, is my sketch of Seymour the caricaturist. This reveals a curious fact: Seymour, as well as Henry Shaw, had been entirely omitted, and could only be introduced after the pages were stereotyped by making them fill up exactly four columns; hence my notice of Seymour is somewhat longer than it would else have been; but I see no harm in its fullness. Your questioning the accuracy of my remark that Wm. Havell's landscapes are vigorously painted, and have all the brilliancy of Turner (a fact which I can prove by several examples), brings out Mr. Otley's self-congratulation that the article was written by me, and not by him, adding, in the same paragraph, that I have taken other liberties with his name by interpolating matters which do not bear my initials. Mr. Otley seems to forget that I was never requested to add my initials to anything I had written till the book was printed off, and his preface in hand; how, then, could I meet his requirement in any manner more distinct than I have done in my printed notice? I there point out with sufficient exactitude the notices (amounting, I see, to seventy) which had been written by me, at the same time observing that I was responsible for portions of others. And I will here take occasion to add, that had I not used a considerable degree of surveillance over the book during its progress through the press it would have been much more deficient than it is. When the manuscript was first put into my hands, as ready for press, it was so imperfect that I returned it, with a long list of important omissions, including such names as Catermole, Rosa Bonheur, Gallait, Birket Foster, Leys, Gérôme, Meissonnier, Koekkoek, Lance, Hardy, Hemslay, Linton, O'Connor, Fred. Tayler, &c. These, and others which I mentioned, were, after a long interval, added; but many, including several you have named, were not thought worthy of a place, and I had not then time to contribute more than I have acknowledged.

As already said, I am perfectly satisfied with your review, and should not have thought it necessary to reply to any part of it; but I could not reconcile myself to submit to Mr. Otley's attempt to fasten a slur upon my gratuitous labours for his benefit.

HENRY G. BOHN.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION.

Few better opportunities present themselves for comparison between Vandyke and Lely in the first case, and between either of these artists with those who were employed in Elizabeth's and King Henry's time, than are offered by a short walk within the walls of this Gallery. It is strange how the times are reflected in the individuals. Whatever might be the faults and crimes of the earlier periods, the persons here depicted are evidently men, the women women, true to the stronger, if they were also the rougher, phases of human character: whether the earlier was not really more refined as well as stronger admits of grave doubt. The soldiers of the king, no less than his courtiers and physicians,—see *Dr. Butts* (No. 110), *Dr. Linacre* (if it be really he), No. 96; the women, see *Lady Butts's* dame-like, good English face (115), also almost any of the younger ladies,—are really more like modern English folks than those who intervened under the Stuarts. It is not thus merely on account of the painters,—who were not less foreigners at the later than the former date, and could not be expected to render the English character with greater truth at one time than at the other. Holbein was as much a German as Sir A. More and Vandyke were Flemings of their day: all were affected by outlandish schools. One thinks—so common is the distinction of character to which we allude—that the sitters must have differed prodigiously. The swinish vices of James's rule are written upon countless male and female faces here; the paltry Gallicism of Charles the Second's time, its utter folly, is not more distinct than the shallowness and coldness of those of his father, of whose

reign the portraits—as it is strikingly worthy of note—are curiously rich in suggestions of ceremonies and court observances. Between the later two the section of the Commonwealth is thrust as if the underlying primeval English broke through the luxurious crusts of a disintegrated race: so in mountain ranges primeval granite heaves sharp peaks or shoulders through the stratified sedimentary rocks.

Between Lely and Vandyke the gulf is vast and profound,—not so complete, however, as that which is apparent in the broader cases to which we have just referred; it is of family, the other of kind. The so-called "*La Belle Henriette*," *Duchess of Orleans*, (582) habited as Minerva,—for which impertinence the goddess could not be so much as contemptuous,—is by Lely; and, in its way, one of his preferable pictures—at any rate, fairly to be compared with Vandyke's *Lady Baltimore* (586). Both look amorous, the constant expression of what we have called their "family" in time; the one, however, is lively, spirited, not impure; the other, trivial, flutering, impertinent, without having something in her face which recalls the circumstances of her death,—what has been styled its "provocation." Notwithstanding her flattering style as "*La Belle*," we recollect Pepys's opinion of her beauty to be by no means exalted. Mrs. Pepys was no beauty, the diarist not apt to think his "poor wretch" a Venus; yet we cannot blame him for preferring his own as "much handsomer than she," when he saw the former, "with two or three black patches on," standing near the lady who so kindly imported to her brother's court that woman styling herself *Louise Renée de Kerhouel*, afterwards *Duchess of Portsmouth* (884). The Lely is in keeping with the character of the sitter; so is the Vandyke: the latter a warm, sweetly-balanced, yet essentially superficial picture as compared with the Holbeins, Mores and Zuecheros of the previous century. One sees in those the influence of the theatre, as in these, that of the church. It may be that in such diverse influences—which no one can deny or fail to observe who considers the respective masses of portraits here—is the secret of the characteristic divergence to which we refer. To our contrasted examples much must have been due on account of the ones as bred in the blood of Arundel or Wardour, the other in that of Mary of Guise, Mary of Scotland and France, Charles the First, and Henrietta Maria,—the last a daughter of Mary de' Medici. What a descent! Returning to the execution of the Vandyke, let us conclude by showing how charmingly the rich colour of the blue dress and its white accompaniment go with the fascinating, under-glowing warmth of the lady's dark skin and clear dark eyes.

Near *Lady Baltimore's* fervid charms hangs the unbeautiful face of *Lady Byron* (585), by Jansen, dressed in black and red: a picture that is worth comparing with the work of Old Stone, *Lady Frances Cecil* (553), and others here of questionably correct ascription to the same. A sound and fine portrait: a Dutch-looking woman, probably daughter of a Dutchwoman, her father having been Governor of Breda.—*The Earl of Portland* (598), sometimes called "*The Greedy*," by Vandyke, is a noble portrait of its order.—*The Marquis of Montrose* (588) is probably by Vandyke; at any rate, a good work in his school, by Dobson it may be.—*Grace, Lady Granville*, (569) ascribed to Vandyke, is certainly by Old Stone: compare it with No. 553: a fine portrait.—The likeness of *Selden* (616), by Mytens, is first-rate in character and execution.—In 634, *James Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox*, we have a worthy cavalier, whose features are strangely like those of the portrait ascribed to *Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset*, (593) the property of the Duke of Devonshire. Another portrait of the Duke appears in No. 720, ascribed to Vandyke, holding an apple in his hand, in the character of Paris about to judge the goddesses. It is well never to forget that the Dukes of Richmond of this blood had nothing to do with *Louisa de Kerhouel*. Her son assumed the title after the death of the last male of this race. Charles the Second's son, *Charles Lennox*, created Duke of Richmond, is here (913); also *Frances Stuart*, granddaughter of Lord Blantyre (875), the so-called "*La Belle*

Stuart" of Charles's Court, who married, 1667, Charles Stuart, Sixth Duke of Richmond and Lennox, of the former race. Readers will remember the accounts of the lady in Grammont, Pepys, and other sources; above all, the extraordinary discussion about the merits of her legs, which she settled in so candid a fashion. After the death of her husband, in 1672, December 12th, whom she took to the great disgust of the King, that monarch—it may be with a whimsical sense of revenging himself—bestowed the title of Richmond and the name of Lennox upon his own son by Mdlle. de Kerboul, who had been born but a few months before, July 29, 1672.—The portrait of *Lady Orrery* (675) is in Lely's best manner, but has been varnished too much. An erroneous note of a number for our last article on this subject led to the ascription of the custom of fastening a ring by a black cord to the wrist of No. 507 (*The Countess of Bedford*), to that of No. 509 (*The Rev. R. Crakanthorpe*). This ring is jewelled with a red stone, and therefore is not a wedding ring, although it is on the third finger of the left hand; from the right wrist is another ring pendent from a black cord.

In No. 604 is *Pym's* pleasant, gentlemanly face; in 609 the same, much older and sorrow-worn, part of a memorable group; in 610 *Sir J. Eliot*, not at all like the man one would fancy, said to be by Van Somer, but surely not truly so; also *Hampden* (606), by R. Walker; the manly face of *Lord Falkland* (619), no work of Vandyke; then *Mr. Attorney-General Noy* (607), who drew the writ for "ship-money" against Hampden, near *Sir Jacob Astley* (635) who raised the regiment of life-guards, and was the last of Charles's commanders; he came to grief at Stow-on-the-Wold, 1646. Here is *Sir Ralph Verney* (612), who might be called the first parliamentary reporter, son of *Sir Edmund Verney* (632), who raised the standard at Nottingham, and died defending it at Edgehill; beneath the picture hangs his silver-headed walking-staff. In No. 376 we have his father, another *Sir Edmund Verney*; in 525 stalwart *Sir Francis Verney*, son of *Sir Ralph* the taker of notes, who is said to have turned privateer, doubtless after the Rupert fashion; also to have turned Mohammedan, and died, at last, a penitent, with "Our Lady of Pity." He is depicted, according to the Catalogue, by Velasquez: a fine portrait of the school, but none of the great Spaniard's making. Here is ruthless *Prince Maurice* (608), of whom we spoke before as unheard of since a great West Indian storm at sea. There is no difficulty about the Garter in this picture, as has been assumed; he was the 443rd knight in order of election. Vandyke painted him handsomely at this time, with a face less vicious, if less vigorous, than his brother *Rupert's* (603): a face that soon corrupted. He lived to be called a Nero, and died yet young. When King James's subjects and Elizabeth's old captains, Craven, Willoughby, and Vere, fought against the Germans for the "Twelfth-Cake King" and Elizabeth of Bohemia, they little thought these youths would visit upon English homes the slaughter and waste of the Palatinate. See the beautifully-modelled head of *Prince Rupert* (615), attributed to Jan Steen. Here is a picture of *Colonel Richard Lovelace* (630), exactly the face one would expect. We cannot help associating it with the so-called *Andrew Marvell* (804), by G. Smits, which is certainly a caricature, although it may be a likeness, and differs prodigiously from Hanneman's capital and eminently characteristic head (795); *Lovelace's* face is thoroughly vicious and weak. In 652, *Sir John Bramston*, of *Screens*, *Chief Justice*, we have the father of the autobiographer to whom we owe so much about the times in which he lived.

Among portraits of historical interest none surpasses that admirable one by Van Somer—the best of his works to our knowledge—of *Lord Chancellor Bacon* (468). The face looks a little fretful; the hand is on the top of his walking-staff, the great seal on the table: notice the splendid manner in which the master has dealt with the black, gold-embroidered robe in all its stiffness, and surrounded it with so large a mass of red that it is perfectly relieved in tone and colour. Not far from this is *old Sir Julius Caesar* (428), Master of the Rolls, in

whose arms the great Chancellor died,—an odd, kindly-looking man, wearing that quaint skull-cap, with the coronet of lace about its border, of which there are many examples here. *Sir Julius* looks very aged; he was said to be kept alive by the prayers of the poor his alms relieved.—Two curious whole-lengths in small of *Lords John and Bernard Stuart* (594) appear to have had a landscape background added at a comparatively recent period. A long white building stands in a meadow to the right; a pagan temple, by way of summer-house, on the left. Two old-fashioned looking young men, the expressions of whose faces go far to redeem the poverty of their features.

The portrait of *Rich, Earl of Holland*, (574) is remarkable for the splendour of its costume: so clothed, a man must have blazed like a firefly. The face, in its vicious effeminacy, falling curls, and supercilious expression, is intensely characteristic. Among the noteworthy pictures of children here is a Vandyke, *Henry, Duke of Gloucester*, (631) standing in a landscape. This is the youth on whose death, September 13, 1660, Pepys thought fit to go into mourning, and, on the 15th of that month, "called at my father's (the tailor's) and bespoke mourning for myself"—garments which the economical diarist had made from old ones; for, on the Sunday next but one, the 23rd of September, "came one from my father's with a black cloth coat, made of my short cloak, to walk up and down in." Walk in it he did, and went to Westminster Abbey with hope to hear *Mr. Saint's Rest Baxter*, then King's Chaplain, preach; was disappointed, but heard *Mr. Rowe* and "wished myself out," because some plaster fell from the roof. Here is *Baxter* himself (1008), lent by the faithful congregation at Kidderminster. In No. 950 we have *Pepys*, by Kneller; not the most interesting portrait we could have wished to see that is in the National Portrait Gallery. Between the days of ordering and receiving the new-old clothes, Pepys met another old friend of ours, one *Jerry White*, once chaplain to the Protector; here is he also (814), but not by Vandyke's hand. *Frances Cromwell* is not here, or her first husband, *Mr. Robert Rich*, near relative of the Earl of Holland above named,—who, however, had lost his dandified-looking head ere that love-making scene came about. He did so in front of Westminster Hall, together with "poor, versatile" *Duke of Hamilton* (899), and *Arthur, Lord Capell*, (794), who sits there with his wife and family,—so the painter shows them,—with the gardens at Hadham behind, as in forgotten summer-days. The three unlucky lords came out of the house of *Sir Robert Bruce Cotton* (471) near the Abbey, then held by his son. Here is *John Wallop*, by Riley (984), who defended *Baxter*, on account of the "Paraphraze of the New Testament." Thus these dead folks are linked. We have more yet about Lord Capell's family picture.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BUDGET OF PARADOXES. (No. VI.)

(No. 16.) I omitted from its proper place a manuscript quadrature (3-1416 exactly) addressed to an eminent mathematician, dated in 1842 from the debtor's ward of a country jail. The unfortunate speculator says, "I have laboured many years to find the precise ratio." I have heard of several cases in which squaring the circle has produced an inability to square accounts. I remind those who feel a kind of inspiration to employ native genius upon difficulties, without gradual progression from elements, that the call is one which becomes stronger and stronger, and may lead, as it has led, to abandonment of the duties of life, and all the consequences.

(No. 17.) There are people who are very unfortunate in the expression of their meaning. *Mr. Holyoake*, in the name of the "London Society," &c., forwarded a pamphlet on the existence of God, and said that the Society trusted I "may be induced to give" the subject my "consideration." I quizzed the assumption that I had that subject yet to begin. How could I know the Society was one person, who supposed I had arrived at a conclusion, and wanted a "guiding word"? But so it seems it was: *Mr. Holyoake*, in the *English Leader* of October 15, 1864, and in a private letter to me, writes as follows:—

"The gentleman who was the author of the argument, and who asked me to send it to *Mr. De Morgan*, never assumed that that gentleman had 'that particular subject to begin'—on the contrary, he supposed that one whom we all knew to be eminent as a thinker had come to a conclusion upon it, and would perhaps vouchsafe a guiding word to one who was, as yet, seeking the solution of the Great Problem of Theology. I told my friend that 'Mr. De Morgan was doubtless pre-occupied, and that he must be content to wait. On some day of courtesy and leisure he might have the kindness to write.' Nor was I wrong—the answer appears in your pages at the lapse of seventeen years."

I suppose *Mr. Holyoake's* way of putting his request was the *stylus curius* of the Society. A worthy Quaker who was sued for debt in the King's Bench, was horrified to find himself charged in the declaration with detaining his creditor's money by force and arms, contrary to the peace of our Lord the King, &c. It's only the *stylus curius*, said a friend: I don't know *curius*, said the Quaker, but he shouldn't style us peace-breakers.

(No. 17.) The system laid down by *Mr. Frost*, though intended to be substantially that of *Lodowick Muggleton*, is not so vagarious. It is worthy of note how very different have been the fates of two contemporary paradoxers, *Muggleton* and *George Fox*. They were friends and associates, and commenced their careers about the same time, 1647-1650. The followers of *Fox* have made their sect an institution, and deserve to be called the pioneers of philanthropy. But though there must still be *Muggletonians*, since expensive books are published by men who take the name, no sect of that name is known to the world. Nevertheless, *Fox* and *Muggleton* are men of one type, developed by the same circumstances: it is for those who investigate such men to point out why their teachings have had fates so different. *Macaulay* says it was because *Fox* found followers of more sense than himself. True enough: but why did *Fox* find such followers and not *Muggleton*? The two were equally crazy, to all appearance: and the difference required must be sought in the doctrines themselves.

Fox was not a rational man: but the success of his sect and doctrines entitles him to a letter of alteration of the phrase which I am surprised has not become current. When *Conduitt*, the husband of *Newton's* half-niece, wrote a circular to *Newton's* friends, just after his death, inviting them to bear their parts in a proper biography, he said, "As *Sir I. Newton* was a national man, I think every one ought to contribute to a work intended to do him justice." Here is the very phrase which is often wanted to signify that celebrity which puts its mark, good or bad, on the national history, in a manner which cannot be asserted of many notorious or famous historical characters. Thus *George Fox* and *Newton* are both national men. *Dr. Roget's Thesaurus* gives more than fifty synonyms—*colleagues* would be the better word—of "celebrated," any one of which might be applied, either in prose or in poetry, to *Newton* or to his works, no one of which comes near to the meaning which *Conduitt's* adjective immediately suggests.

(No. 19.) The echoes of the moon-controversy reached *Benares* in 1857, in which year was there published a pamphlet 'Does the Moon Rotate?' in Sanscrit and English. The arguments are much the same as those of the discussion at home.

(No. 20.) I am informed that the legend of *St. Vitus* is given by *Ribadeneyra* in his lives of the Saints, and that *Baronius*, in his *Martyrologium Romanum*, refers to several authors who have written concerning him. There is an account in *Mrs. Jameson's* 'History of Sacred and Legendary Art' (ed. of 1863, p. 514). But it seems that *St. Vitus* is the patron saint of all dances; so that I was not so far wrong in making him the protector of the cyclometers. Why he is represented with a cock is a disputed point, which is now made clear: next after *gallus gallinaceus* himself, there is no crower like the circle-squarer.

(No. 20.) Among my anonymous communicants is one who states that I have done injustice to the *Rev. James Smith* in "referring to him as a spiritualist," and placing his 'Divine Drama' among paradoxes: "it is no paradox, nor do spiritualistic views mar or weaken the execution of the design." Quite true: for the design is to produce and enforce "spiritualistic views"; and leather does not mar

nor weaken a shoemaker's plan. I knew Mr. Smith well, and have often talked to him on the subject; but more testimony from me is unnecessary; his book will speak for itself. His peculiar style will justify a little more quotation than is just necessary to prove the point. Looking at the "battle of opinion" now in progress, we see that Mr. Smith was a prescient.—

(P. 588.) "From the general review of parties in England, it is evident that no country in the world is better prepared for the great Battle of Opinion. Where else can the battle be fought but where the armies are arrayed? And here they all are, Greek, Roman, Anglican, Scotch, Lutheran, Calvinist, Established and Territorial, with Baronical Bishops, and Non-established of every grade—churches with living prophets and apostles, and churches with dead prophets and apostles, and apostolical churches without apostles, and philosophies without either prophets or apostles, and only wanting one more, 'the Christian Church,' like Aaron's rod, to swallow up and digest them all, and then bud and flourish. As if to prepare our minds for this desirable and inevitable consummation, different parties have been favoured with a revival of that very spirit of revelation by which the Church itself was originally founded. There is a complete series of spiritual revelations in England and the United States, besides mesmeric phenomena that bear a resemblance to revelation, and thus gradually open the mind of the philosophical and the infidel classes, as well as the professed believers of that old revelation which they never witnessed in living action, to a better understanding of that Law of Nature, for it is a Law of Nature, in which all revelation originates and by which its spiritual communications are regulated."

Mr. Smith proceeds to say that there are only 35 incorporated churches in England, all formed from the New Testament except five, to each of which five he concedes a revelation of its own. The five are the Quakers, the Swedenborgians, the Southcottians, the Irvingites, and the Mormonites. Of Joanna Southcott he speaks as follows:—

(P. 592.) "Joanna Southcott is not very gallantly treated by the gentlemen of the Press, who, we believe, without knowing anything about her, merely pick up their idea of her character from the rabble. We once entertained the same rabble idea of her; but having read her works—for we really have read them—we now regard her with great respect. However, there is a great abundance of chaff and straw to her grain; but the grain is good, and as we do not eat either the chaff or straw if we can avoid it, nor even the raw grain, but thrash it and winnow it, and grind it and bake it, we find it, after undergoing this process, not only very palatable, but a special dainty of its kind. But the husk is an insurmountable obstacle to those learned and educated gentlemen who judge of books entirely by the style and the grammar, or those who eat grain as it grows, like the cattle. Such men would reject all prophetic revelation; for there never was and probably never will be a revelation by voice and vision communicated in classical manner. It would be an invasion of the rights and prerogatives of Humanity, and as contrary to the Divine and the Established order of mundane government, as a field of quatern loaves or hot French rolls."

Mr. Smith's book is spiritualism from beginning to end; and my anonymous gainsayer, honest of course, is either ignorant of the work he thinks he has read, or has a most remarkable development of the organ of imperception. A. DE MORGAN.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE needle-gun is king. Never, perhaps, since the invention of gunpowder, has science played so striking a part in the great drama of actual war as during the past week. Valour, discipline, experience, have gone for nothing in the presence of a delicate weapon, which Austrian and English boards have declared unfit for use in the field on account of its fineness and fragility in the hands of their common rank and file. If this opinion be well founded, what a confession it is of the superior intelligence of the Prussian soldier! We do not ourselves believe that the needle-gun is too delicate for our line to handle, though it probably is so for a Croat's hands. Still the needle-gun, terrible as it has shown its power to be, is not the most fatal gift of science to the soldier. The Spencer gun is said to be as much beyond the Prussian arm as that arm is beyond the old Brown Bess. Our own authorities at the War Office consider the new weapon with which it is arming our troops to be the best practical gun extant. But so the War Office always thinks. Ten days ago Marshal Benedek publicly ridiculed the needle-gun which has broken his magnificent array of battle.

Mr. James Wyld has been prompt as the Prussians themselves in pushing the war. The campaign ad scarcely opened before we have from Charing Cross, a large 'Map of Central Europe,' admirably

drawn for displaying the *ensemble* of the campaign, politically and diplomatically,—a 'Strategic Map of the Theatre of War in Central Europe and North Italy,'—a 'Map of the Theatre of War in Central Europe,'—and 'Theatre of the War in North Italy.' Mr. Bacon has also issued a 'Map of Central Europe,'—and Mr. Stanford has published a very good 'Map of the Theatre of the War.'

The Ordnance Committee of Woolwich have been engaged this week in considering a novel application of hydraulic power to gunnery. The experiments have been made upon two models constructed according to the plans of the inventor, Mr. William Murphy, of Cork; and the remarkable result of eliminating the recoil in the discharge of cannon has been established.

Messrs. Longmans have entered into an engagement with Mr. Maguire, M.P., to publish a work he proposes writing on the Irish in America.

In addition to what was said last week as to the arrangements of the Archaeological Institute Congress, it should be announced that Mr. G. T. Clark will describe the architectural features of the Tower on the occasion of the visit. Mr. Clark is the greatest living authority on the subject.

Messrs. Puttick & Simpson announce, in connexion with the Fenn MSS., the sale of the Addison Manuscript, noticed on several occasions in the *Athenæum* some time since (Nos. 1923, 1934, &c.).

As the Committee of the London Art-Union seem to fancy that come what may to their luckless brethren of provincial fame, they are safe under their charter of incorporation, it may be well to remind these gentlemen of the revoking power retained by the Government. These words are extracted from the Charter of the London Art-Union, 1st of December, 1846:—"And we do expressly declare that whenever it shall appear to any such Committee of our Privy Council that the said Society is perverted from the purposes of the said in part recited Act of Parliament to certify the fact to Us, and thereupon it shall be lawful for Us to revoke or annul this our Charter."

Gradually the contents of the iron museum at South Kensington, known as the "Boilers," are being removed, preparatory to its being taken down and re-erected for district museums in a more permanent form. The contents of the Education Division were cleared out this week. Whilst the space is free a concert is to be given in it by the Wandering Minstrels, for the benefit of the West London School of Art; it will take place on the 18th of July.

Lord Monson has lately intrusted Mr. G. A. Rogers with the restoration of the magnificent carvings executed by Gibbons for his Lordship's Gaton estate. Worms and beetles had attacked these beautiful works with such energy that their entire destruction was almost completed; the interior of the wood being reduced to powder and the surface perforated with countless holes. The carvings consist of birds, fruit, fish and flowers of every description. The restoration, which required great care and was of a time-taking character, was as follows: Mr. Rogers had them photographed; he then separated all the joints and loose pieces, and thoroughly destroyed all insect life by means of corrosive sublimate and other poisons. The next operation was to scrape all the powdered rotten portions away from the back and to fill the holes thus made with a soft hardening substance, so as to strengthen the entire work. Then the holes in the front surface had to be stopped with a poisoned cement, and the whole remounted by aid of the photographs. Lord Monson has kindly given to Mr. Rogers a specimen of the decayed carving, so as to show the state they were in to those interested in the art.

The rumour that Sir Hugh Cairns would be the next occupant of the Marble Chair—a seat, by the way, that has long ceased to exist save in the poetic imaginations of legal biographers—occasioned some public remark on the "comparative youth" of the Conservative Attorney-General, and some erroneous inferences concerning the average

age of Chancellors on first receiving the Seal. Born in 1819, Sir Hugh is still in his forty-eighth year; but had he verified report by becoming Lord Derby's Chancellor, he would not have been remarkable in history as a singularly youthful holder of the Great Seal. Lord Keeper Guildford, Lord Jeffreys, Lord Somers, Lord Cowper, Lord Hardwicke and Lord Thurlow (to say nothing of pre-Restoration Chancellors and Keepers), held the Seal before they had reached our present Attorney-General's age. Francis North wriggled into the Keeper's office on very bad terms, when he was only forty-five years of age; Lord Jeffreys received the Great Seal, as the reward of his services on the Western Circuit, whilst he was still in his thirty-eighth year; Lord Somers grasped the "pestiferous lump of metal" when barely forty-three years old; Lord Cowper—whose youthful appearance caused his Queen some annoyance and her courtiers much amusement on his first elevation to the woolsack—was Lord Keeper in his forty-second year; Lord Hardwicke was a year younger than Sir Hugh Cairns on receiving the Seal; Lord Thurlow also was only forty-six years of age when he became, for the first time, custodian of the *clavis regni*. Lord Keeper Wright—the most obscure person who has held the Great Seal in recent times—was only forty-six when he entered the office which he may be said to have illustrated by his dullness and conspicuous want of parts. Charles Yorke was barely forty-eight when he became Lord Chancellor—for three days. Of twenty-eight holders of the Seal who have flourished since Sir Orlando Bridgeman's reign, ten were under fifty years of age on entering office; and only nine had reached fifty-five years of age on being summoned to preside over Chancery. In these later years, whilst the number of competitors for the Great Seal has been rapidly increasing, financial reform has shorn the prize of so many golden charms that candidates are seldom willing to accept the desired office until they have gained from practice at the bar that requisite measure of wealth which can no longer be acquired from the emoluments of the Chancellor's place. Consequently, notwithstanding the number of our elevations to the woolsack since Lord Eldon's retirement, our eminent lawyers, on taking the last and highest step of professional advancement, are usually attended by age as well as honour. Lords Campbell and St. Leonards would never have been Chancellors had they not survived the appointed term of threescore years and ten. Lords Chelmsford, Truro, Cranworth and Westbury, had all of them seen sixty years or more when they mounted the woolsack; and it is not probable that England will again see a series of boy-chancellors—like Jeffreys, Somers and Cowper. Lord Chelmsford was born on April 15, 1794, and is, therefore, in his seventy-third year—a mere youngster in comparison with our vigorous Chief Baron.

Again the lightning wires are on their way across the Atlantic, with a confident staff in charge of them, guided by the experience of all former failures. We dare not count on success; but we can, at least, hope for it with all our heart. The "chain of intelligence" between the two worlds will be the best peace-maker, now and in the future.

Our liberties are preserved in brine, said Jerrold; and once in a dozen years, at least, we find reason to be grateful for the twenty miles of sea-sickness which separate us from our continental allies. As a matter of political sentiment, therefore, we are not inclined to rejoice over Mr. Hawkshaw's scheme for uniting Kent and the Pas de Calais by a railway tunnel; but science will take its own course, as it did in the Box Tunnel, the Thames Tunnel, and other projects, if it can only obtain the money from a confiding public. A plan with less of solid hope in it than a projected extension of the Chatham and Dover line into France—by way of the Channel bed—it would be difficult to find on this side of the Isthmus of Suez. Mr. Hawkshaw seems to have higher faith, and we learn that he is causing some preliminary shafts to be dug on either side of the Channel, in the hope of finding favourable geological conditions for his experiment. We should fear that the unfavourable conditions will

be mainly discovered on the Stock Exchange. Who wants a railway across the Straits of Dover?

Messrs. Longmans & Co. have published a very useful book of reference in 'The Municipal Corporations Directory, 1866.' It contains, among other matter, lists of county and borough authorities, a description of the City companies, and a table of bankers, newspapers (daily), markets, and fairs.

A Government inquiry into the statistics of insane persons throughout France yields the following results. Out of 84,321 persons suffering from insanity, in 358 cases it was due to overwrought brain; 2,549, to domestic troubles; 951, loss of fortune; 803, loss of a dear relative or friend; 620, disappointed ambition; 120, remorse; 223, anger; 31, joy; 836, love; 477, jealousy; 363, pride; 123, political events; 82, sudden change from an active to an inactive life; 115, solitude; 139, solitary confinement; 78, home sickness; 1,095, religion; and 1,628, miscellaneous unstated causes. Of the above number of insane, 53,000 were in private houses; the expense to the State of those in public establishments was a little over eight million francs.

We learn by a recent communication from India that the young native students who present themselves for examination at the Universities established in the three Presidencies show a very hopeful and commendable aptitude for science, perhaps more so than for literature. Is this to be taken as an indication that at no very distant day there will be in the East a number of ingenious recruits ready to take part in the great work of advancing science? If so, the question arises, will they all be able to find work in India? Will they come into competition with the young men who go out from England? And it may fairly be asked whether the basis of Indian institutions is sufficiently moral to ensure permanent activity?

Hippophagists will now have an opportunity of indulging in their favourite pabulum. The French government has officially authorized the sale of horseflesh in France, both by butchers and *restaurants*, subject, however, to severe regulations. And the Paris papers contain advertisements that horseflesh butchers' shops are about to be opened in that city; while, to celebrate this event, the Hippophagist Society announce that a horseflesh banquet, at 10 francs a head, will take place on Monday, July 9, at No. 100, Rue Richelieu.

It is a significant fact that the functionaries of the German Association of Naturalists and Physicians have sent out circulars announcing that the forty-first meeting, which was to be held in September next, will not take place. This will be a disappointment for those members of our scientific societies who had planned to take part in the very agreeable proceedings which have usually characterized the meetings of the Association.

Prof. Agassiz has recently received a large and important collection of the fishes inhabiting the Paraguay region, made by the Emperor of Brazil when he was carrying on war against that country. In an autograph note to the Professor, accompanying the present, the Emperor says: "I have given instructions that the fishes I collected shall be sent to you—for it was with this thought that I collected them. It is a slight homage that I pay to science, and I shall be most happy if by placing the fishes in your hands you will make better known the rich nature of my country."

The population of the eight principal cities in the kingdom of Italy at the beginning of this year is thus stated in a recent official document:—Naples, 447,065; Turin, 204,715; Milan, 196,109; Palermo, 194,463; Genoa, 137,986; Florence, 114,363; Bologna, 109,395; Messina, 103,324.

A proposition to establish a Department of Education, at Washington, which was supported by a large number of scientific and literary men, has been defeated in the House of Representatives by sixty-one to fifty-nine.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is OPEN in the Day from Eight till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, One Shilling.—In the Evening from Half-past Seven till Half-past Ten. Admission, Sixpence; Catalogue, Sixpence.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Sixty-second Annual EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Seven.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

Will shortly Close.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Thirty-second Annual EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 33, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, daily, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.—The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN, admitting also to HOLMAN HUNT'S PICTURE, 'The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple.'—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, is NOW OPEN to the Public. Admission, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, 1s. each person; Tuesdays, 2s. 6d. Hours from Ten A.M. till Six P.M. Season Tickets, 12s. each. Catalogue, 1s. and 1s. 6d.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION of MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—Egg, R.A.—Hook, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersgill, R.A.—Calderon, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Ansdell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Nicol, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Faed—Henriette Browne—Frère—Rulphers—Billouin—Liddendale—Geo. Smith—Peter Graham, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in a New Entertainment, entitled A YACHTING CRUISE, by F.C. Burnand, Esq., Scenery by Messrs. T. and W. Grieve; with THE WEDDING BREAKFAST at Mrs. ROSELEAF'S, by Mr. John PARRY. Every Evening (except Saturday, at Eight), Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Three.—Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent Street.—Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s. and 5s.

SCIENCE

The Modern Peach Pruner, treating on the Long and Close Systems of Pruning the Peach, adapted for the Open Air, and for all Forms of Orchard-House Culture. With numerous Original Illustrations. By the Rev. T. Collings Bréhaut. To which is added, Notes on Variation from Seed, by Mr. Thomas Rivers. (Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener Office.)

THE object of this little handy book is to teach how to train and prune the peach according to the lessons of the latest experience. The name of Mr. Thomas Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, is a sufficient guarantee for the soundness of the practical advice which he sanctions; and every page written by Mr. Collings Bréhaut shows his thorough acquaintance with the most approved ideas respecting the management of soils, and the application of the principles of vegetable physiology to the cultivation of the peach. A professional trait of the reverend author, however, peeps out when he tells us that, according to the Chinese poets, and to Confucius, who was born 550 B.C., and was well acquainted with the Mosaic writings, "the tree of life and death," the forbidden fruit, was the peach. The Rev. T. Collings Bréhaut will not, it is to be hoped, incur the reprimand of any of the bishops for encouraging, by writing a book, the propagation of such a naughty tree. Forbidden fruit is, however, proverbially sweet, and a little episcopal reproof would give an uncommon zest to the flesh of this fruit, and a great fillip to the cultivation of it in orchard-houses.

The notes on the variations of nectarines and peaches from seed are exceedingly curious, and worthy of the consideration of botanical physiologists as well as of fruit-growers. Orchard-houses now enable peach-fanciers to grow a long succession of fruits from the early and late kinds, and by judiciously fertilizing new sorts they may raise varieties from seed for themselves. Mr. Rivers obtained seedlings, which, from having leaves with glands, were not liable to mildew. Plants having very marked characteristics ought to be selected for the expe-

riments. A short time will then suffice to test any new variety, and to obtain results which, prior to experience, can scarcely be believed. Mr. Rivers was himself sceptical of the story of the Pitmaston Orange Nectarine. In 1815 the late Mr. Williams, of Pitmaston, planted stones of the Elvage, which has white flesh and small flowers, and one of the stones produced a tree with large, beautiful flowers. This Pitmaston was the first full-sized orange nectarine known in England. One and forty years later, in 1856, Mr. Rivers planted stones of this sort, which in due time bore fruit nearly all identical with their parent. There was, however, one fruit which was large and ten days later. The flesh of this fruit was transparent, like the pine. The young trees, from the stones planted in 1862, gave but small hopes of deviations; but in 1865, amidst fruit all like their grandparent the Pitmaston, two very large beautiful fruits were observed hanging on one of the trees. "Here," says Mr. Rivers, "we have the fourth generation of the Elvage nectarine, and it proves to be a large and late peach." Mr. Rivers ascribes these extraordinary changes to cross-breeding, insect fertilization, and breeding in-and-in. By breeding in-and-in, he means selecting varieties generation after generation, and thus conveying the qualities of a race. Of this process the Lord Palmerston is an illustration. Among the seedlings of 1865, numbered in the fruit record of Sawbridgeworth, this peach appears as number 22:—

"A peach measuring twelve inches round,—pale straw, rosy cheek; firm yet juicy flesh, and rich aroma. Raised from Princess of Wales, and so third generation from Pavie de Pomponne. One fruit was ripe, and submitted to the Fruit Committee at South Kensington, received a first-class certificate. Named Lord Palmerston. Flowers large."

Mr. Rivers narrates the genealogy of the Lord Palmerston, or the process by which a peach large in size but unfit to eat becomes juicy in flesh and rich in aroma:—

"In making my collection of every kind of peach known in Europe and America, I some years since received that largest of all peaches, Pavie de Pomponne. Owing to its great size and to its beautiful rose-like flowers, I always felt much interest in it, but its fruit was seldom fit to eat. It was not till 1857 that I thought of raising seedlings from it, for I had slight hopes of raising a melting peach from a clingstone. I planted, however, some stones; one tree grew, and produced melting peaches, rather late, but of good quality. It was named the Princess of Wales. This variety has much of the robust habit of its parent, and gives the same grand flowers. The seedling raised from this departed widely from the parent stock, producing small flowers and melting fruit, but not large. In 1862 stones of the Princess of Wales peach were planted, one of which produced fruit in 1865. This seedling gives fruit firm like its ancestor, Pavie de Pomponne, though a melting peach. This is a case of adherence to race."

The physiological law is clearly the same in the animal and vegetable worlds: peculiarities accidentally acquired can be transmitted; but there is always a tendency to revert back to the original type. Size in fruits is seldom accompanied with flavour; it is, therefore, always a triumph of skill when a large fruit is made eatable, juicy and aromatic.

The scientific and practical interest of Mr. Rivers's observations must not, however, detain us longer; nor can we part with this solid and good little book without recommending it to all who are engaged in seeding, training and pruning the peach.

SOCIETIES.

NUMISMATIC.—June 21.—*Anniversary Meeting.*—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected as officers and council for the ensuing session: *President*, W. S. W. Vaux, Esq.; *Vice-Presidents*, S. Birch, Esq. and the Earl of Enniskillen; *Treasurer*, W. Freudenthal, Esq.; *Secretaries*, J. Evans and F. W. Madden, Esqs.; *Foreign Secretary*, J. Y. Akerman, Esq.; *Librarian*, J. Williams, Esq.; *Members of the Council*, T. J. Arnold, Rev. C. Babington, J. B. Bagnall, J. Davidson, B. V. Head, J. F. Neck, Rev. A. Pownall, Samuel Sharp, G. H. Virtue and R. Whitbourn.

ZOOLOGICAL.—June 26.—Dr. E. Hamilton in the chair.—The Secretary called the attention of the meeting to a fine specimen of the Californian vulture (*Cathartes Californianus*, Shaw) lately received in the Society's Gardens.—A communication was read from Mr. G. Krefft, containing 'Descriptions of New Species of Australian Snakes, of the Genus *Hoplocephalus*.'—A communication was read from Dr. J. C. Cox, of Sydney, containing characters of six new Australian Land Shells.—Mr. T. J. Moore communicated some notes on the habits of *Chauna Derbiana*, which appeared to be the littoral of New Granada, and not Central America, as had been previously supposed.—A paper was read, by Mr. H. Adams, 'On the Shells collected by Mr. S. W. Baker during his recent Explorations in Central Africa.' Two species of *Unio* contained in Mr. Baker's collection were considered by Mr. Adams to be new to science, and described under the names *U. Bakeri* and *U. acuminatus*.—Mr. Fraser exhibited and made remarks on a pair of Horns of the Philippine Deer (*Cervus marianus*, Desm.).—Mr. H. E. Dresser read some notes on the nesting of the Booted Eagle (*Aquila pennata*), and exhibited specimens of the eggs of this bird recently obtained by himself in Central Spain.—Mr. Blyth exhibited some pairs of Horns of different varieties of the African Buffalo (*Bubalus Caffr*), and pointed out the distinctions between the Central African and Southern forms of this species.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—July 2.—Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., President, in the chair.—The Hon. T. De Grey, M.P., and C. Ward, Esq., of Halifax, were elected Members.—Mr. Stainton exhibited a head of *Typha latifolia*, for the purpose of showing the mode of feeding of the larva of *Laverna phragmitella*; also, specimens of a *Gelechia*, very similar to *G. leucomelanella*, bred from galls formed on *Gypso-phila saxifraga*, and found at Mentone.—Mr. Bond exhibited a specimen of *Dianthæcia cæcia* and a *Phycia*, probably new, both captured in the Isle of Man by Mr. Hopley; also specimens of *Lesia philanthiformis*, bred from pupæ sent to him by Mr. Greening, from the Isle of Man.—Mr. Edwin Shepherd produced a specimen of *Dianthæcia cæcia* from Bentley's collection, supposed to have been captured many years ago in Yorkshire.—Mr. Edward Saunders exhibited a collection of Mexican butterflies, amongst which was a gynandromorphous *Pieris Euterpe*.—Mr. Pascoe called attention to an extract from Von Tschudi's 'Thierleben der Alpenwelt,' and to a paper, by Mr. Albert Müller, in the last number of *The Zoologist*, with reference to insects at considerable elevations in Alpine regions settling on and sinking into the snow through the radiation of heat from their bodies, confirming some observations of Mr. Pascoe communicated to a former meeting of the Society. A discussion ensued, in which Profs. Westwood and Brayley took part.—The President directed attention to an article in the *Comptes Rendus* for the 4th of June, 1866, by M. Balbiani, in which the author, as the result of observations of his own, advanced a theory that the Aphides are true hermaphrodites.—Mr. Stainton mentioned that much injury had been done to the rye in the neighbourhood of St. Étienne, which he believed was caused by the larva of *Oxsenheimeria taurilla*.—Mr. Stevens exhibited *Dicranoccephala Wallichii*, from Northern India, and *D. Bowringii*, from Southern China.—The Rev. Douglas Timins

communicated notes on the larvae of *Charaxes Jasius* and *Melitæa Provençialis*.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 4.—Sir Henry Holland, President, in the chair.—'On Recent Progress in the History of proposed Substitutes for Gunpowder,' by Prof. F. A. Abel.

May 25.—Sir H. Holland, Bart., President, in the chair.—'On the Shooting-stars of the Years 1865-6, and on the Probability of the Cosmical Theory of their Origin,' by Mr. A. S. Herschel.

June 1.—Sir H. Holland, Bart., President, in the chair.—'On the Opalescence of the Atmosphere,' by Mr. H. E. Roscoe.

June 15.—'Experiments on the Vibrations of Strings,' by Prof. J. Tyndall.

July 2.—Sir H. Holland, Bart., President, in the chair.—The Duke of Edinburgh was elected an Honorary Member; R. Cockerton, Esq. was elected a Member.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—June 27.—W. Hawes, Esq., Chairman of the Council, in the chair.—The Secretary read the Annual Report of the Council.—Silver medals have been awarded by the Council as follows:—To Mr. J. C. Morton, for his paper 'On London Milk'; to Mr. T. Gray, for his paper 'On Modern Legislation in regard to the Construction and Equipment of Steam-ships'; to Dr. J. L. W. Thudichum, for his paper 'On the Diseases of Meat as affecting the Health of the People'; and to the Hon. C. G. Duffy, for his paper 'On some Popular Errors concerning Australia.'—The following Members were elected officers for the ensuing year:—*President*, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; *Vice-Presidents*, Edward Akroyd, Lord Berners, W. H. Bodkin, Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., The Earl of Caithness, Harry Chester, H. Cole, Lord De l'Isle and Dudley, The Earl Granville, K.G., W. Hawes, C. W. Hoskyns, Lord H. G. Lennox, Lord Lytton, Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., Sir T. Phillips, The Marquis of Salisbury, Sir F. Sandford, Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., T. Twining, and Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood; *Council*, John Bell, Prof. Bentley, D. R. Blaine, J. B. Denton, J. Easton, P. Graham, H. Maudslay, J. S. Pakington, Col. Scott, R.E., B. Shaw, Alderman Waterlow, and G. F. Wilson; *Treasurers*, W. T. Mackrell and S. Teulon; *Auditors*, J. Murray and P. Wright; *Secretary*, P. Le Neve Foster; *Financial Officer*, S. T. Davenport.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

TUES. Ethnological, 8.—'Tribes of the Nile Basin,' Mr. Baker; 'West Coast Indians, Vancouver's Island,' Mr. Sprout; 'Aborigines of Andaman Islands,' Mr. Nash.

SAT. Botanic, 34.

FINE ARTS

THE FRENCH ART-EXHIBITION OF 1866.

Paris, June, 1866.

THERE are few remarkable portraits in the Exhibition. Perhaps the finest for delicacy, refinement, and for purity of colouring, is M. C. Jaquand's 'Portrait of the Countess Mimerel.' It is the portrait of an elderly lady, full of dignity and sweetness. Age appears a grace, so well is it borne. M. A. Loudet's portrait of General Renault, senator, is a remarkable work. The head is well studied, and is, albeit highly finished, full of strength. It is an ideal head of a soldier. It is a pity that the eye is led from it by the bright red of the *grand cordon*, and the trousers, and the gold lace. These kill the face. M. A. Tissier's portrait picture, called 'The Completion of the Louvre,' is probably meant to be an historical work. M. Visconti, the architect, is presenting and explaining his plans to the Emperor and Empress, who are sitting at a little table, with their ladies and gentlemen-in-waiting around them. All the figures are wanting in dignity. The portrait of the Empress, with a yellow tint thrown across it, is a libel; and the figure and face of the Emperor are ungainly and commonplace. Now, whatever may be the personal defects of the Third Napoleon, no observer could truthfully say that his appearance was commonplace. We have only to contrast this rendering of him with that of M. Cabanel, in last year's Exposition, to see the difference between the wise obser-

vant artist, who can select and reject, and the mediocre artist who can only copy from Nature.

Before turning to the landscapes, a few words on the two gems exhibited by M. Blaise Desgoffe. They are studies of flowers, jewels, china and fruit. The rich colours, exquisitely blended, are delightful to the eye. The finish is wonderful, while every touch is free and sharp. The ivory cup in No. 559 is perfect for texture and beauty of colour. We can give these two delightful works no higher praise than that of saying they are fully equal to the pictures M. Desgoffe exhibited last year, and which were noticed in these columns. The qualities as a painter which M. Desgoffe possesses, he possesses in perfection.

First among the landscape-painters in the Exhibition, this year, stands Théodore Rousseau. He exhibits two studies in the forest of Fontainebleau. One is a sunset; and the glory of Orion setting in the west, laying "fiery fingers" through the depths of forest foliage, here leaving deep shades of olive green, and there burnishing the leaves into showers of gold; could not be more delightfully put upon canvas. The full blaze of the setting sun upon a thin row of trees to the left of the picture, where every leaf is a leaf of gold, is an exquisite bit of beauty.—François Bonheur's cattle-piece is a fair and skilful picture, much in the manner of his illustrious sister Rosa.—M. E. Fromentin's charming landscape, full of beautiful bits of light and shade, is enlivened and completed by the march of the wandering tribe of Arabs; some being borne across the stream, and others toiling up a steep, but all in picturesque confusion, and presenting charming accidents of colour.—A view of the Roman Campagna, by M. Lanoue, is a broad, airy landscape, flooded with Italian sunlight.—But what have we here? A horrible bit of patch-work of dabs of colour, without harmony, without beauty of any kind. It is called 'A Turkish Cemetery beyond the Adrianople Gate, Stamboul,' and is perpetrated by M. J. J. A. Laurens. Would they admit it to the Art-Gallery of the Pantheon in Oxford Street?—But here is something stranger still. A figure closely bound, as in a winding-sheet, in white drapery patched with gold. The young person is loaded with flowers, as dry as artificial flowers on a lodging-house chimney-piece; and with a face—well, fair enough for such flowers. The Catalogue informs us that this is 'Ophelia.' A spectator can only shrug his shoulders and pass on, and be merciful, bearing in mind that the mistake is by a lady.—In the whole Exhibition there is not a finer bit of colour, a sweeter landscape, than that marked 'Le Crépuscule,' by M. F. H. Nazon.—A view of Florence, in water-colours, by Clara Montalba, is a charming study; finished, yet with the strength and freshness of a sketch in it.

In a vast miscellaneous collection of paintings like this, which stretches along the broad galleries of the Palais, it is impossible to avoid doing a little injustice. Unknown genius may be lurking in a corner, and may be passed unregarded. But there is this comfort: Genius must prevail; unless, indeed, the patience be wanting, as in the case of the poor boy who, at the opening of the Exhibition, finding his work rejected, fetched it away heart-broken, and in the night, shot himself. There are many ambitious pictures in the galleries. There is much ambition that has overleaped itself. All the scriptural subjects, all the religious subjects, are poor and mean. Perhaps M. C. H. Michel's deserve exception from this general condemnation; and Mercadé's picture of the body of St. François d'Assise claims mention, not for any power of idealization, not for any dignity that is in it, but for some good drawing. The picture itself is muddy in tone. Ste. Claire, followed by her nuns, is kissing the hands of the corpse—a corpse that suggests the charnel-house and not the church. As we looked at this picture our thoughts wandered to that 'Death of Ste. Claire,' by Murillo, which was lately sold out of the Aguado collection. Between Murillo and Mercadé, of Barcelona, there is an incline indeed! 'The First Interview of Machiavel with Cesare Borgia,' by M. Faruffini, of the Academy of Pavia, is a striking picture; both the figures are well studied and conceived, and there is intellectual light in the two heads. Spanish art

is more strongly represented than usual, by Antonio Ghibert and Edoardo Zamacois, the latter being a pupil of Meissonnier. M. Ghibert's 'First Interview of François the First with his betrothed, Eleanor of Austria,' is, perhaps, on the whole, the best historical picture in the Exhibition. The colour is admirably balanced; the figures are all full of dignity, and the two principal subjects, the king and his betrothed embracing, are charming. The king appears a most kingly and, at the same time, tender suitor. M. Zamacois has painted the entry of the *torreros*, in their rich and gaudy attire. The fellows are broad-shouldered, with determined, bull-like faces; they are all dissimilar in feature, but akin in expression. M. Meissonnier has a worthy pupil. Appreos of Meissonnier, he should be congratulated on the promising appearance made by his son. Jean Charles Meissonnier has two cabinet-pictures in the Exhibition, of which it cannot be said only that they are full of promise: they are delightful pictures, and show the son to be worthy of the father. The picture called 'Taking Tea' is painted very much in the manner of the elder Meissonnier. The two figures, an elderly man and an elderly lady conversing across a little elegant tea-table, are both delightful, life-like, graceful studies. The texture of the lady's blue velvet jacket against the white satin skirt, and then, again, the white satin against the snowy linen of the cloth upon the table, prove how successfully the work has studied under the father. The rich transparent brown of the screen behind, the finished details, show a patient skill that promises the world a second Meissonnier equal to the first. Among the miscellaneous pictures is an excellent one by Charles Moreau, called 'Convalescence.' The old man's querulous expression is a true bit of Nature, and the entire picture is well painted. The two studies of Eastern women,—the 'Armenian' and the 'Femme Fellah,'—by Charles Landelle, are two beautiful examples of this artist's genius; the colour in both is rich and clear, and the heads are fine types of the highest eastern beauty. M. Marie's little Italian girl is a rare rich study, worthy of Decamps. M. Marchaux's 'Cleopatra,' at full length upon the earth, is finely conceived; there is a wild and savage glow in the dark eyes that burn out of the canvas. It is a passionate face, hoping, waiting, expecting. 'The Wife of Potiphar meditating her Revenge' is a picture that should not be passed over. The face of the woman, just risen from her couch, has an intense expression of passion. The entire figure is finely drawn and posed; it is by M. H. F. Chopin. —'The Confessional,' by J. Tissot,—a mysterious, graceful lady in black, who has evidently had much to confess,—draws a sympathetic crowd. Painted incidents in the life of Buonaparte or Josephine, whether well or ill executed, are never without eager spectators. In M. Viger Duvignau's 'Souvenir de Malmaison,' the Emperor is presenting a rose to Josephine, who is surrounded by her ladies. A more lifeless group of dolls, the Empress included, could hardly be painted. Yet it makes impressionable Parisian ladies cry, "Cette pauvre Joséphine!"

The leading nudity of the Exhibition is the 'Femme au Perroquet,' by Gustave Courbet. It is already photographed, and in every shop-window. It is a finely-drawn reclining figure of a woman toying with a parrot. The skill and power of the artist are undoubted. He is a master of drawing. But conceive such a subject in the English Royal Academy! There is neither dignity in it, nor classic warrant for it. But this year has been fruitful in subjects that would shock, not only Mrs. Grundy, but very many much less sensitive people.—M. Saint-Pierre's 'Sleep of the Nymph,' from one of André Chénier's Idylls, is perhaps the purest in tone and treatment of the wholly undraped school. But MM. E. Leroy, J. J. Lefebvre, A. E. F. Lecadre, V. H. Juglar, and Adolphe Jourdan are sinners with their brush, from whose canvas people hurry on apace.

We must not forget two exquisite bits of Breton life, by Eugène Leroux. The 'Breton Servant' is worthy of Wilkie. M. Fortin's 'Beggar-Boy' is an excellent study from life, that would please many English connoisseurs.

The sculpture, thrust this year into a long nar-

row place, which the *Bretonnement* calls a "cave" (the writer should have seen our old Sculpture Gallery at the Royal Academy!), includes many works of average merit. The dead Abel, of Fengeres des Forts, is the most prominent—we are not sure that it is not the best—of the three hundred large and small works massed in the sculpture corridor. M. Carpeaux's design for the Pavilion of Flora, at the Taileries, is full of original power. The subject is not a little pretentious. It is Imperial France carrying light through the world, and protecting Agriculture and Science. M. Carrier-Belleuze has some works remarkable for those special excellencies which have made him a favourite among the bronze-workers of Paris.

We had nearly forgotten a rich bit, among the drawings. It is *Epsom Races*, by a Belgian artist, M. Van Elven. The drawing is a very fair one. But, strange to say, there is not an English man or woman on Epsom Downs. The women in the front are French from head to foot; and an indecent episode in the corner, completes the foreign atmosphere which M. Van Elven has contrived to throw over our great national race. B. J.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

We have received some photographs from statues by Mr. Mozier, of Rome,—a name most of our readers will recall as familiar to them at the International Exhibition. This very able sculptor affects the severe and earlier form of Greek design as his model in style, and reproduces it with a success which, for a modern, is remarkable. Undoubtedly, much might be expected from the adoption of this phase of sculptural style as a point for departure in modern carving; far more, indeed, than from the somewhat sensuous later manner which has found favour with the sculptors of this age. The severity of the earlier models suits admirably those abstract presentations which have always been declared most apt to Art in marble, and is less fortunately applicable to romantic themes. This is illustrated by the photographs now in question, one of which, *Il Penseroso*, represents with undeniable success the grave and impersonal theme. Another, *Rebekah at the Well*, though by the same hand, and a work of thought, fails exactly where we should expect, in being more personal and picturesque. *Il Penseroso* cannot be overpraised for the simplicity and gravity of its design. A veiled figure, one of the series, despite Mr. Mozier's ability, is unapt to the material as here treated in the usual modern manner. The design, of course, is original.

A well-known artist writes:—

"June 30, 1866.

"Allow me to tender you my sincere thanks for your article in the last number of the *Athenæum* on the treatment of the landscape-painters by the members of the Royal Academy. As the *Athenæum* is the only journal in which the artistic world place any confidence, I trust your remarks will cause the more liberal members of the Academy to exert themselves in our favour, and that, at least, we may have a share of the space at their disposal, and a few of our works placed in more prominent positions than has been the case for many years. As most of the landscape-painters have met with similar treatment to myself, I will mention my own case. I have been a contributor to the Academy Exhibitions for eighteen years, and during that time I have only had one picture hung on the line, and for that I am indebted to a personal friend being one of the hangers; with this one exception, most of my principal works have either been hung next the ceiling or returned (last year the former was the case, and this year my two principal pictures were returned). While the line space is filled up with what are called figure-pictures, many of which are in reality nothing more than pictures of studio furniture and costume, and very often four or five are by the same painter, others cannot get one small picture in to represent them. I would suggest that, until the Academy have more space at their disposal (which event does not seem probable for some years), no artist should have a second picture hung on the line until every contributor whose work had

been accepted had one placed where it could be seen properly (Members and Associates, of course, excepted). But I think they also might share some of the space they now occupy with six and eight pictures, and nearly thirty feet of the line, with their less fortunate brethren. If such a plan were advocated by your powerful journal, it would confer a great boon on many.

"A LANDSCAPE-PAINTER."

A picture, by M. Alma-Tadema, now at the French Gallery, Pall Mall, to which we draw passing attention some weeks since, is worthy of additional notice, because it illustrates a novel phase of design and the acquisition of a new field for study. This work is numbered 3, *The Return from Shopping*,—a Roman matron, attended by a strapping young male slave, who is heavily laden with purchases, accompanied by her daughter, a well-grown damsel, and her little, self-willed, much-indulged son. This party approaches the entrance to their residence, the valve of which is held back by an older servant, who has stepped into the street for the purpose, and now attends the entry with a profoundly obsequious mien. All the details of costume and architecture have been studied and reproduced from antique models with great care, to a most interesting result, by M. Alma-Tadema. The robes of the women, the garments of the boy, the diverse clothing of the slaves as proper to their offices, the painting of the house-walls, the fittings of the entrance, the contents and decorations of the atrium as revealed by the open door, the manner of paving the street, both as respects the roadway and footpath, show how much the painter has, for our benefit, profited by modern researches of this nature. M. Alma-Tadema reproduces in some respects the peculiar manner of M. Leys. This is true as regards that neglect of the surface of their pictures, which gives an unfinished appearance where it ought not really to be, to the injury of both artists' works. They resemble each other in the employment of strong and opaque colouring. M. Alma-Tadema is to be compared, by no means to his own advantage, in this point with M. Leys, whose facility with lucid and semi-transparent tints gives him an enormous superiority in colour, as well as in reproduction of the actual textures that present themselves to the artist, and may be happily or unhappily dealt with, according as his power admits. The design of this picture exhibits a good deal of humour. The doorkeeper is a wily, elderly Italian, with a high back to his skull, and long narrow jaws that slope to the front and downwards to a pointed chin. He has ashy-brown and scanty hair, stoops as he stands, holds his face forwards, and looks down, with a steady, glowering smile, or sinner, in the corners of his mouth. By many little crafty services he has got the comparatively easy janitor's berth, while his fellow-slave, apparently a Briton, with four times the strength, honesty and loyalty, holds the subordinate place of page, is led out to carry the umbrellas and long cloaks of the idle lady and her companions, taking the chances of rain or sunshine as they come, and brings the load home again, with the addition of a huge, prickly aloe-plant in a pot, which stabs him in the breast as he bears it under one arm; held in the other, a rhododendron alaps him in the face at every step.

One of the oddest things noticeable at the National Portrait Exhibition is that No. 355, *Robert Devereux, Second Earl of Essex*, dated 1594, then twenty-seven years of age, and No. 362, *Queen Elizabeth*, both belonging to the Earl of Verulam, and heirlooms we believe, are dressed in a black stuff which is obviously of the same nature and pattern. There would be, of course, nothing unusual in the fact of a ruler bestowing rich stuffs on a favourite subject. We remember how, so long ago as the eleventh century, William the Conqueror was provoked to swear by the "light of God" that Roger Fitzosbern, son of William, Lord of the Isle of Wight and Earl of Hereford, should remain in prison during the rest of his reign, because he treated contumeliously the splendid gift, "surcoat, silken tunic, and mantle of precious ermine brought from abroad," which the King sent to

the said Roger, then a prisoner for rebellion. Henry the First exasperated the very soul of Robert Courthouse, a prisoner, by inadvertently sending a new, but torn, robe.

The sale of the celebrated collection of drawings by the old masters, of the late Rev. Dr. Wellesey, has been continued during the past week at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. We quote some of the more interesting lots, with the prices they obtained: Cattle crossing a Brook, by Claude, 98*l.* (Colnaghi);—View of the Piazza St. Marco, in pen and sepia, by Canaletti, 38*l.* (Colnaghi); The Jesuit Church, by the same, 34*l.* 5*s.* (Colnaghi);—Hans Hemmelinck, by himself, 21*l.* (Whitehead);—Portrait of John Wilks, by Hogarth, 18*l.* (Whitehead);—A beautiful Portrait of Queen Jane Seymour, by Holbein, 57*l.* (Addington);—A Sea Piece, in Stormy Weather, in pen and sepia, by Claude, 50*l.* (Colnaghi); A Shepherd seated on the Stump of a Tree, by the same, 37*l.* (Whitehead);—Portrait of a Young Lady, by Sir Peter Lely, 18*l.* 18*s.* (Colnaghi); The Duchess of Cleveland, by the same, 80*l.* (Addington);—Profile of a Lady, 58*l.* (Colnaghi);—The Count de Ligny, by Lucas van Leyden, 22*l.* 10*s.* (Clement);—Portrait of Francis the Second of France, by Janet, 54*l.* (Colnaghi);—The Pope, seated with Four Cardinals, by Pinturicchio, 20*l.* (Whitehead);—View in Rome during the Carnival, in sepia, by Claude, 44*l.* (Colnaghi);—Two full-length Figures, in pen and sepia, by Perugino, 37*l.* (Addington); The Marriage of the Virgin, by the same, 38*l.* (Whitehead); Full-length of Men in Armour, by the same, 23*l.* (Addington); The Saviour on a Throne, by the same, 30*l.* (Clement);—The 'Adoration of the Shepherds' (being the first idea for the fresco at Perugia), 38*l.* (Whitehead);—Mercury and Argus, in pen and indian ink, by Claude, 68*l.* (Hayes); The Fishermen, by the same, 51*l.* (Whitehead); An Open Country, by the same, 8*l.* (The Earl of Warwick); Jacob and the Angel, by the same, 37*l.* 16*s.* (Hayes);—Portrait of Isabella Sforza, in red chalk, by Titian, 20*l.* (Addington); Study of an Old Oak, by the same, 42*l.* (Clement); A Landscape, by the same, 26*l.* (Whitehead);—Portrait of Adolph Hillhovius, by Lucas van Leyden, 18*l.* 1*s.* (Whitehead);—Embarkation of St. Ursula, by Claude—a study for the picture in the National Gallery, 70*l.* (Colnaghi); The Shepherd and his Flock, by Claude, 42*l.* (Addington); The Setting Sun, by Claude, 66*l.* (Colnaghi); Ruggiero and Angelica, by Titian (engraved by C. Cort), 30*l.* (Grundy).

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

BY SPECIAL DESIRE.—MR. CHARLES HALLE'S BEETHOVEN RECITALS, St. James's Hall.—THE EIGHTH and LAST RECITAL will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 11, to commence at Three o'clock precisely. Programme: Sonata, in E major, Op. 109, Beethoven; Song, Miss Edith Wynne; Sonata, in A flat major, Op. 110, Beethoven; Song, Miss Edith Wynne; Sonata in C minor, Op. 111, Beethoven. Piano-forte, Mr. Charles Halle; Accompanist, Mr. Emilie Berger. Sofa Stalls, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Balcony, 7*s.*; Area, 2*s.*. Tickets at Chappell & Co.'s, 50, New Bond Street; and at the Hall, No. 28, Piccadilly. —N.B. On this occasion the entrance for all parts of the Hall will be by the Piccadilly door only.

MR. ARTHUR S. SULLIVAN has the pleasure to announce that Mdlle. MEHLIG has delayed her departure from England in order to PLAY at his Grand Orchestral Concert, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 11.—Stalls, 10*s.* 6*d.*

MR. ARTHUR S. SULLIVAN'S GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, St. James's Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 11, Eight o'clock.—Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, Miss Edith Wynne, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. Santley. Piano-forte, Mdlle. Mehlig and Mr. Franklin Taylor. Principal Violin, Mr. Henry Blagrove. Conductor, Mr. Arthur Sullivan.—Stalls, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Unreserved Seats, 5*s.* and 3*s.*; Balcony, 1*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.*; Area, 6*d.*. Tickets at Chappell & Co.'s, 50, New Bond Street; and at the Hall, No. 28, Piccadilly.

MADAME LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT will SING at St. James's Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 11, at Arthur S. Sullivan's Orchestral Concert. Secure your Tickets at Lamborn Cook, Addison & Co.'s, 42 and 43, New Bond Street. Stalls, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Unreserved Seats, 5*s.* and 3*s.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

A brief account may be commenced to-day of some of the music which has accumulated into a rather formidable heap during the past quarter of the year.

The eighteenth series of the superb edition of Beethoven's works, in course of issue by Herr Breitkopf & Härtel, Leipzig, claims precedence.

It is devoted to the Magician's slighter pieces; some of which are new to us,—as, for instance, the posthumous *Rondo* in G, numbered Op. 129. This may almost pair off with the other *Rondo* in G (Op. 51, No. 2), which is well worth the adoption of any delicate pianist, since a more exquisite *solo* does not exist. There is less variety in this Op. 129; but the real subject is developed with the hand of a genius. Then, how full of matter are the six Minuets (Op. 105), which are also unfamiliar! Remark especially the grace of No. 2. It might have been thought that the world had nothing to learn in respect to Beethoven's oriental prodigality of fancy. We never felt it so strongly as while turning over the leaves of this collection of what its author possibly considered "unconsidered trifles." The book contains thoughts of beauty sufficient to suggest a long life's labours to many a meaner musician; and these may be ranked with the sketches and drawings of Michael Angelo. The man who conceived 'Il Pensiero' at Florence, and the Sibyls on the roof of the Sistine Chapel, and who built the church among the ruins of the Baths of Diocletian,—who could throw off passing fantasies of a grace and delicacy as fascinating as his power in colossal creations was overpowering,—does not occupy a higher throne in Art than does the composer of the C minor Symphony, the Pianoforte Concerto in E flat, the 'Kyrie' of the Posthumous Mass, and lastly these pieces, most of which, nevertheless, a child may master technically.

Next a packet of music from a firm hand, that of Herr Pauer, is to be opened. The industry of this excellent Professor cannot be too strongly dwelt on as rare. Here, as his sixtieth work (Leipzig, Kistner), we have a set of *serious variations* on a theme from 'Samson,' "My faith and truth," which is about as good as any set of its kind that could be named. In a lighter strain is his "Andante Piacerevoli," built on an elegant theme. His "Falsche Melodieuse" bears, perhaps, too ambitious a title, the subject being less spontaneous than a melody should be. Two stages later, we come on yet one more "Tarantelle," which is of fair Tarantella quality,—on a pretty trifle, "Chanson du Savoyard,"—and further on a vigorous transcript of the spinning chorus from Haydn's 'Seasons'—on one more picturesque of Mendelssohn's setting of Moore's Venetian "When through the Piazzetta" (the above published by Ewer & Co.). This list may be thought to represent work enough, especially when it is added that every bar of such labour is honestly executed and carefully finished. But Herr Pauer, as his Historical Concerts gave the world to know, is no less indefatigable in research than he is diligent in composition. He offers rich fruits of his reading in his *Old Piano-forte Music*, six numbers (Leipzig, Senff; London, Ewer & Co.). More timely a publication could not be, since a large section of players and those played for, naturally enough satiated with the sickly trash of late deluging the public, are returning to the more wholesome fare provided by their ancestors. Herr Pauer has been musically happy in the selection of his specimens, which, "though ancient, are not old," as was well said regarding certain poetry by a thoroughly accomplished critic. They contain a variety of melody which will surprise those who have been used to conceive that "tune," as distinct from "science," is an invention of modern times. It would be impossible to name a more interesting collection than this.

M. Stephen Heller is in danger of becoming mannered. "Sham upon sham," said the Doctor in Miss Edgeworth's 'Mancuvring,' "is too much for any man." Reverie after reverie must deteriorate the force of thought and invention, because such habit of mind discourages that commerce with the outer world, which no one concerned in one of the two most representative among the arts (Drama, the first; Music the second) can afford to neglect. In these, *Deux Cahiers*, Op. 114, and his three *Ballades*, Op. 115 (Schott & Co.), it will be seen that "the light of other days is faded." M. Heller cannot write a bar which is vulgar, but he may force himself to write when ideas present themselves languidly, and this seems to be his present case.

Some small "Flying Leaves" (to translate, as in

this present article, German titles) by Oscar Weil, (Op. 6,) (Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel) shall close to-day's account. These are not without grace, nor without style. Herr Weil has not "heard the chimes at midnight" for nothing. If they are without originality, why almost every known composer has begun by being a copyist, and thus the absence of any marked feature should not be taken too severely to heart by those who sit in judgment. Herr Weil's case is "adjourned."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Why Mozart's 'Die Entführung' has been less seldom heard than his three other popular operas, and may be said, like 'Idomeneo,' 'Così' and 'La Clemenza,' to have been comparatively shelved, is to be explained in two sentences. The story is silly; the voices required for the music are exceptional—a *soprano* of great compass upwards, a bass, with a great compass downwards. Yet neither 'Don Juan,' 'Le Nozze' or 'Il Flauto' is more "worthy" (as grammarians have it) than this delicious comic opera, which well merits an extended study. To-day only a few of its characteristic points can be noticed. First, an amount of local colour nowhere else attempted by Mozart. There is nothing of Spain in 'Don Juan,'—nothing in 'Le Nozze' (save the brief use of the well-known *Fandango* previously employed in a more developed form by Gluck in his ballet 'Dom Juan'); whereas, not even Weber's self in his 'Preciosa' and 'Oberon,' not even Signor Rossini, in the mountain-music of his 'Guillaume Tell,' have surpassed, in adaptation of known national forms and peculiarities, the Turkish music of 'Il Serraglio'; beginning with the bright overture which we rate even higher than the overture to 'Figaro.' Parenthetically, let the passage at the sixty-fourth bar be noted as the first example of that peculiar effect, which has been made such account of in the 'Tannhäuser' Overture, as though it were invented by Herr Wagner. Nothing, to return, can exceed in spirit, brilliancy and use of the "Janissary" effects the chorus which introduces *Constance* (from which Beethoven did not disdain to borrow a phrase for the final chorus to his 'King Stephen'), save it be the last chorus, closing the opera. The vivacity and variety given by these, as contrasted with the sentimental portions of the story, are admirable, and were exceeded by no other of Mozart's choral stage effects.† Then, the humour of *Omin's* part separates it from anything else from its master's hand, save it be the Birdcatcher's music in 'Il Flauto.' What can exceed the sulky stupidity of his interrupted romance in the apple tree! the burly rage of his two grand airs (the second of which is curiously paired by the Pedlar's song in Mendelssohn's 'Son and Stranger')! his stealthy, solid tipsiness in the drinking duet with *Pedrillo*! Among further strokes of humour may be noted the outburst of *Blondine's* shrewish jealousy in the quartett which ends the second act, which is as eminent a masterpiece in point of its natural combination, within limits of form, of opposite humours, as the Quartett, "Non ti fidar," in 'Don Juan.' Among other delightful fancies, *Pedrillo's* guitar romance (thoroughly original), and the happy couplets, going round from voice to voice, with which the drama closes. The above are far more dramatically precious than the airs of sentiment and parade, which, as he himself confessed some years after they were written, are too long drawn. It is on the comic and characteristic portions of 'Il Serraglio' that its strength rests.

We could go in this strain, exemplifying and comparing, much further, but forbear; and shall now speak of the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre. Mdlle. Tietjens gives her utmost to the part of *Constance*; but we cannot agree with her wholesale admirers in commending her execution of the florid music, which, however carefully executed, is heavy and incomplete. It would have required labour to give an organ so powerful as hers unerring flexibility: had this been given, she might

† That we may not be thought to force a case at random, the reader may be reminded that the forcible choral effect closing the ball-room scene in 'Don Giovanni' is not Mozart's. In the score there is no indication of anything of the kind—the act being ended, as is a similar act in 'Le Nozze,' by the principal characters alone.

have taken rank as a second Catalani. The point of her career is passed in which this could be done, were she or her public aware of the difference between "almost" and "altogether." We cannot accept Dr. Gunz as *Belmonte*. He gets through his music with German integrity, it is true, and his voice is sufficient, but it is ill delivered; and he might be singing in Hottentot, not Italian, text. *Osmín* shows Herr Rokitsansky to great advantage. He has a real, deep bass voice, and has exercised it well. The passage music, as mercilessly thrown into his part as if Meyerbeer had done it, is neatly executed; and he has what even our lazy tenors disdain to provide themselves with—a real shake. Moreover, he looks the character well, and behaves as *Osmín* should, though not so subtle and grotesque in his humour as the last *Osmín* we saw, M. Bataille, at the Théâtre Lyrique. Mdlle. Sinico (always acceptable) is an arch *Blondine*. Signor Stagno has "the makings" of a light and, what is rarer, a comic tenor, and was lively and personable as *Pedrito*; but he was at fault in his recitatives—a fault not to be overlooked. The orchestra and chorus did their work well, and with a certain air of enjoyment. The scenery and dresses were sufficient without superfluous luxury. On the whole, this revival is most welcome.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The value of a thoroughly prepared artist made itself felt the other evening at the Royal Italian Opera, when Mdlle. Artôt at once and most skilfully took the part of *Rosina* to replace Mdlle. Patti. A word concerning the last-named excellent artist. Some among our contemporaries are disposed to take exceptions to her stature as unbefitting the part of a *Czarina* in 'L'Etoile.' Such being the case, it may not be amiss to offer a reminiscence in regard to 'L'Etoile.' Meyerbeer, as every one who approached him must have known, was fastidious to the utmost limits of caution in the selection of his artists,—the assertion being attested in the letter from him which prefaces the Library Edition of 'L'Africaine.' He said, in our hearing, that he had an express reason for entrusting the part of *Catterina* to Madame Vandenhoevel-Duprez because of the fragility of her appearance and voice, which made her moral ascendancy over that muscular Muscovite, Peter Baas, the shipbuilder's workman at Saardam, doubly striking by contrast. While we are talking about 'L'Etoile,' let us correct another error, one into which the *Gazette Musicale* has fallen when adverting to its late revival at Covent Garden. It is mistaken in stating that the part has been only sung there by Madame Bosio and its present representative; overlooking the excellent performance in it of Madame Miolan-Carvalho, and its last year's presentation by the original *Catterina*, Madame Vandenhoevel-Duprez. Every one is unanimous as to the value of Madame Lemmens-Sherrington as *Prasovia*. We understand that 'Le Nozze' is in rehearsal. Why so late? is a question every one may ask. Every one is well nigh satiated with music at the time present. Our managers might purposely avoid the "run" of the season for their most important productions. To make matters odder, Ricci's ridiculous 'Crispino e Comaro' (why produced at all is a mystery), is, according to the advertisements, to pass first; so that let no one wonder if 'Le Nozze' be postponed, as is the case with 'Don Sebastian,' promised for Mdlle. Artôt, till another year, or *sine die*.—The *Orchestra* states that Mr. Alfred Mellon's Concerts, which will begin in August, will this year be continued till December, when the theatre will be given over to Pantomime.

PRINCESS'S.—This theatre re-opened on Monday with a new drama by Mr. Watts Phillips. It is entitled 'The Huguenot Captain,' and consists of a few striking incidents, which are made the vehicle of much picturesque action. It is in three acts, and of these the first is most effective. Here we are introduced to the tavern of the White Cross, which is visited by the Duke Hector, son of the widowed Duchess d'Armenonville, who with his gallants take the liberty of interfering with some Bohemians

who are amusing themselves, after the manner of stage-gipsies, innocently enough. One of the mad-cap train is the sergeant *Annibal Locust* (Mr. George Honey), from whose rough attentions the gipsy, *Juanita* (Miss Augusta Thompson), seeks protection. The Huguenot captain, *René de Paradillan*, rises in her defence, and in so doing provokes the wrath of Hector, who challenges him to a duel on the spot. They fight with two swords each, and Hector falls, apparently dead. The captain has to make his escape, and is followed by the infuriated soldiery. He has to pass the bridge of St. Michel, which is guarded by *Annibal Locust* and two officers. The former occupies the centre, and gets drunk, so that when René appears he is able to get his clothes, and, thus disguised, to avoid his followers. Part of this scene is acted in song, and a drunken refrain, in which the words are misplaced, excited much merriment. At length the fugitive captain reaches the Hôtel d'Armenonville, and has an interview with the Duchess, who swears to protect him. He hides behind the curtains of her magnificent bed, and subsequently she discovers that he is the slayer of her son; nevertheless, for her oath's sake, she maintains his secret, resolving on vengeance hereafter. The scenes are all gorgeously placed on the stage, and are exceedingly well acted. The second act has a small amount of dialogue and incident. The materials are meagre in the extreme; but they are supplemented with an elaborate ballet, and some mechanical effects relative to the escape of the incautious captain from a prison. The ballet alluded to is a grand affair, which is much assisted by the introduction of the grotesque French artistes, MM. Flageolet, Clodoche, Comète, and Normande, from the Théâtre Impérial du Châtelet, among a Bohemian troupe. Here the ballet is very cleverly managed, so as to fall in with the general action of the scene, and form part of the dramatic plot. In the next scene, René, disguised as a monk, seeks an interview with his lady-love, *Gabrielle de Savigny*, niece to the Duchess (Miss Neilson), but is discovered by the drunken sergeant, and lodged in the old Châtelet prison, from which he is assisted by the gipsies, *Juanita*, and her brother, *Imael* (Mr. C. Seyton), in escaping. In the third act, the Captain seeks *Gabrielle* in the chateau, and has to encounter the Duchess, who is determined on surrendering him. A violent love-scene takes place, and some stilted dialogue passes between the three interlocutors; for here the author has endeavoured to write up the dialogue, but it is with difficulty that the interest of the audience is secured,—certainly their sympathies are not excited. Finely acted, and magnificently mounted, with some musical accessories which are highly creditable to Mr. J. L. Hatton and Mr. Charles Hall, this drama, we fear, will nevertheless fail to take a lasting hold on the public mind, and indeed is chiefly valuable for its spectacular illustration, not for its dramatic excellence. Much applause, however, followed the fall of the curtain, and the principal artistes were recalled.

ADELPHI.—A version, by Mr. Burnand, of Offenbach's 'Helen; or, taken from the Greek,' was produced on Saturday with success. The rendering was free and easy, far too much so, we think, and certainly erred in vulgarizing the pleasing wit of the original by broadly exaggerating it into burlesque. The music, of course, was beyond the general capabilities of the company, yet was better delivered than might have been expected. Miss Mellon and Mr. Toole, as *Paris* and *Mene-laüs*, were both good; and Miss Furtado, as *Helen*, did excellent service. The scenery, by Mr. Herbert, was appropriate, though the subject allows but small scope for the exhibition of his talents.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE concerts are not yet over "and gone." *Mdlle. Angèle* and *Peachel* have received their friends in company. Some, however, are drawing to a close. The last of the *Popular Concerts* was on Monday, at which Mr. Halle and Madame Arabella Goddard appeared as pianists.—Mr. Ella wound up with his "grand matinée" on Tuesday. At

this the pianists were Herr Lubeck and Herr Jaell. Of the former, we have hardly spoken sufficiently. He is, no doubt, a forcible and brilliant player, as his handling of Mendelssohn's second *trio* showed; but he is not adverse to "playing down" his comrades (in the *scherzo* the three were not neatly together), and his *cantabile* and *legato* passages want smoothness. The theme of the *andante* was over-expressed. Herr Auer is not yet the player Mr. Ella fondly believes him to be. He wants decision and breadth of style (as was to be felt in Beethoven's *Septet*), and, as we have observed before, plays his own part in, rather than leads chamber-music. Seeing that this journal was the first to mention this young violinist as promising very good things, it is justified in offering counsel rather than the flatteries by which the most promising of artists may be impeded, not helped forward. Mr. Ella is incorrigibly given to sheltering under the wide wing of his self-praise all those who appear at his concerts.

"It is rumoured," says the *Orchestra*, "that the Royal Academy of Music will take up its temporary abode at the South Kensington School of Arts. Prof. Sterndale Bennett, we hear, has been offered its direction, as successor to Mr. Lucas, who has retired."—It was to be foreseen, from the hour when the Society of Arts took the matter in hand, that an attempt to make a move in the direction of Cromwell Road was sure to follow. With regard to the expediency of this there may be many opinions. We are in expectation of the complete published evidence. Our hope of a Government grant does not, at the time present, keep pace with our expectation of the promised Blue Book.

Mr. Cummings, whose value as a tenor singer rises month by month, the other day carried off the first, or thirty guineas, prize given annually by the Catch Club for a five-part glee. The second prize was won by a titled amateur, Lord Beauchamp, for a four-part glee.

M. Gounod's *Cecilian Mass* was advertised at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Southwark for Sunday last.

On the authority of a contemporary, we stated, some time ago, that certain church music, by Dr. Stainer, of Oxford, was remarkable for certain uncommon qualities. This was meant for praise. Certain extracts from his 'Gideon,' given in last week's *Orchestra*, are remarkable indeed! We cannot call to mind anything so nonsensical, random and bad, written by a musician, or even an amateur, of any pretension; and are almost tempted to ask whether they are not a hoax!

The engagements for our provincial autumn musical festivals are now all but filled up. Among others of importance and promise is that of Miss Edith Wynne, who is retained for Norwich—the singer of singers for the part of *Adah* in Mr. Costa's 'Naaman.'

On the havoc which the present strife in Germany will make in every art, and especially Music, it is superfluous to dwell. Meanwhile, one consequence will evidently be, the flight hitherward of many valuable artists at the very time of year when every foreigner not engaged in provincial "touring" has been used to run across the Channel homewards. Prof. Moscheles has arrived from Leipzig. How, his flight makes us ask, will the present state of affairs affect the Conservatory there? Sad it would be were that College of Art, in many of its important respects and results so admirable and enviable, to "go down" in the thick of the battle.—The opera-houses at Dresden and Hanover are shut.

The "music of the Future" in Munich seems to be following the fate of the Countess of Lansfeldt, Lola with the horsewhip, and to be worried and hurried out of the capital, in defiance of kingly protection. We perceive that Herr von Bulow, the pianist, one of its most strenuous advocates, has been compelled (his friends assert, by persecution) to throw up the court appointment for the sake of which he had quitted an advantageous post at Berlin.

'Jean la Poste,' adapted from M. Boucicault's

'Arrah na Pogue,' has been produced at the Galté, and, it appears, with success.

A new opera, 'Jose Maria,' by M. Cohen, is in rehearsal at the Opéra Comique, with M. Montaubry for hero. M. Mermet's 'Roland' is to be revived at the Grand Opéra during the flat season. It is said that M. Carvalho is courageous enough to meditate bringing forward a version of 'Lohengrin,' at the Théâtre Lyrique, during the coming winter.

Signor Sangiorgi's new opera, 'Guiseberg da Spoleto,' has been given at the Argentina Theatre, Rome.—A new opera, 'Le Fate,' by Signor Valenza, was given in the course of last month, at the Teatro della Fenice in Naples.—To the list of Italian composers who are strange to us, we may add the names of Signori Vicini, Ticci, Lovati-Cazzulani, Albini, Ruzzi, and Cisotti. It would be wasted space to transcribe the titles of their works, which appear one and all to have perished. According to *Il Trovatore*, Signor Pacini is at work on yet another opera.—Madame Vera-Lorini is to sing in 'L'Africaine' at Rome.

Madame Ristori has been playing for a few nights at the Théâtre Lyrique.—We read, in *Il Trovatore*, of some new Italian plays: 'Ada,' by Signor Dominici, and 'Aspasia,' by Signor Pallano, at Genoa; at Florence, 'Don Cipriano,' by Signor Castelvécchio, some of whose comedies were noticed here a few years ago, and 'Padrone Vecchio,' a small comedy, by a writer dismissed, not very respectfully, as "un certo Calenzuoli."

On Saturday the Lyceum Theatre closed for the season with the tragedy of 'Hamlet,' Mr. Fechter supporting the pensive Dane with his usual discrimination. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were present on the occasion. A diamond ring of the value of 150 guineas was also presented in the green-room by the company to Mr. Fechter, who received it with visible emotion.

On Wednesday week the performance of Dr. Westland Marston's comedy of 'The Favourite of Fortune' was suspended, and Mr. Sothern appeared instead in the character of *David Garrick*. We know not whether Mr. Herman Vezin's success in another version of the same drama had anything to do with the change, but it is probable. Due notice will be given of the next performance of Dr. Marston's comedy, which still continues attractive.

MISCELLANEA

Silk-producing Spiders.—In a recent number of the *Times* I observe a notice of a species of silk-spider, stated to have been discovered on Folly Island, in the harbour of Charleston, South Carolina, by Dr. Wilder, of the United States army. As the subject appears to have attracted attention, perhaps I may be permitted to offer a few remarks bearing additional testimony to a fact which is worthy of record in an economical as well as scientific point of view. When I paid my first visit to the Bermudas, in the summer of 1854, I became acquainted with the habits of a very remarkable species of spider, which on my return to England was identified by Mr. Adam White as *Epeira clavipes*. A short account of its habits and silk-yielding capabilities I gave in my 'Naturalist in Bermuda' (1859). Since that time, however, repeated visits to the islands have afforded me opportunities of observing the insect, and collecting specimens, both old and young, with cocoons, &c. From such observations I am inclined to believe that this species, which belongs to the same genus as Dr. Wilder's insect, is equally capable of producing silk of a quality by no means inferior to that of the Folly Island spider. My attention was first drawn to the strength of the silk by coming in contact with the webs as I forced my way through the cedar groves, when I found the power of resistance to be something extraordinary, and I readily imagined that the information given me as to the capture of the smaller birds in its silky meshes was perfectly correct. Having been told by

a 'Mudian lady that good housewives sometimes made use of the silk for domestic purposes, I thought I would endeavour to procure a sample fresh from the insect. Seizing the first specimen that came to hand, I allowed it to fall about half way to the ground, hanging suspended by its thread. Taking a piece of twisted paper, I transferred the end of the thread to it before the spider reached the ground, and commenced winding rapidly while the insect descended, and I wound away for some time, until at last my specimen seemed disinclined to continue the supply, when, severing the thread, the insect was allowed to escape. Now, this thread of silk, which by-the-by was of the most beautiful colour and texture, during the whole process was never broken, and even when I gave it an extra stretch, it only proved the more its strength and elasticity. The cocoons are composed of the richest silk, far surpassing, I think, that afforded by those of the Bombyces; while from the abundance of these insects in the Bermudas, I have not a doubt, if collected together, and kept within proper inclosures, they would prove a source of much profit to the owners, and a benefit to manufacturers of silk material; for the spider, unlike the caterpillar's process, emits several threads at once, which, united, form a strand of considerable strength.

J. M. JONES.

Bent, Bending-time.—Now that your correspondents are discussing the former, will you allow me to put a query about the latter? There is a popular saying,

When the pigeon goes a bending
Then the farmer lies lamenting.

In Suffolk, however, the suffering is transferred to the bird. In that dialect it is,

The dow (dove) she du no sorer know
Till she du a bentin' go.

Johnson's Dictionary gives "Benting-time (from bent), the time when pigeons feed on bents, before peas are ripe," with a quotation from Dryden,

Bare benting times, and moultin months may come,
When lagging late they cannot reach their home.

May I ask for the context from Dryden, and an explanation of benting-time, as Johnson's does not seem satisfactory.

E. G.

The National Portrait Exhibition.—One of the chief advantages likely to result from an exhibition of portraits like that now open at South Kensington is the prolonged scrutiny which they undergo; and it seems a great pity that this most interesting collection should be dispersed without some permanent record being made of the probable authenticity or doubtfulness of each picture. Within a few days we have had a curious instance of the speedy way in which oral tradition fails on this point. There is at this moment, at the British Institution, a portrait, said to be that of Kitty Fisher, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. It is described and engraved as such in Leslie and Taylor's Life of Reynolds; and yet a letter, printed the other day in the *Times*, affords proof that the portrait is that of a virtuous lady named Woods, and not of the unvirtuous Kitty. Stranger still, it was not painted by Reynolds, but by Cosway! Would it not be practicable to mark every picture now exhibiting, or henceforward to be exhibited, at South Kensington, with a number corresponding to a similar number in a register, wherein a competent committee might record the fact that, in their opinion, such and such a picture was, or was not, authentic? The number might be painted, on some unimportant portion of the picture, in very small red letters—so small as not to be noticed by a casual observer. They should not be placed on the back of the picture, as they would be liable to be obliterated when the picture was lined or repaired. In the register would be pasted down the present printed description, with the additional remark that the committee considered the picture to be an authentic, or a doubtful, or a palpably spurious representation. This register would be kept at the Museum, as an occasional book of reference, so that the feelings of contributors would not be hurt by the non-authenticity of some long-cherished picture being published to the world. When one of the portraits changed hands, its registered number would enhance its value to the

purchaser, as affording the best guarantee of the portrait being genuine. If the principle of the plan I have suggested were accepted, the details might be left to the able connoisseurs to whom we owe the present complete and excellent Catalogue. The gentlemen to whose exertions we are indebted for bringing together the present unrivalled collection have, no doubt, had, in some cases, a difficult and delicate task. They have had to accept pictures which, at the first glance, they must have seen to be spurious, either as to the person represented or the painter. As an instance of the first kind, I would adduce the head of Wallace. Imagine the rough warrior in Scotland, more than five hundred years ago, sitting for this portrait, decked with a tartan scarf, and a brooch inscribed "Libertas"! On the other hand, some of the so-called Holbeins were painted after the year in which we now know Hans Holbein to have died.

D.
June 22, 1866.

Pose.—At Eton, the persons appointed to examine and select the pupils who are to be placed on the foundation at King's College, Cambridge, are called *posers*, i. e. as we suppose, *placers*, determiners of the places of the pupils examined. Certainly one would suppose that *to pose* is to place. Hence a difficult question would naturally be called a *poser*, i. e. such a question as would be asked in the highest and final examination. In the 'World of Words' we find "*Pose*, see *Catarre*," which is itself a *poser*, for *Catarre* is not found, and *Catarrah*, as one would suppose, does not satisfy the reference.

Statistics of Victoria.—The official Blue Book for Victoria gives some very interesting statistics respecting that colony for the past year. Of the entire population, 605,501, as many as 244,963 form what is known as the gold-fields population: this number includes 1,908 aboriginals. The national territory unalienated is stated at 49,734,251 acres, of which quantity 30,463,999 acres are returned as rented for pastoral pursuits, on which are 1,177 squatters. The agricultural statistics show the total extent of land occupied to be 6,125,204 acres, of which about five millions are freehold and the remainder rented. The extent of land under tillage is 479,463 acres; 125,040 acres were planted with wheat, yielding 1,889,378 bushels: in 1863 there were 162,009 acres under wheat, yielding 3,008,437 bushels. The acreage under oats continues to increase, and reached 144,308 acres in 1864, yielding 2,694,415 bushels. One of the most prominent features of the book is the great increase in the cultivation of the vine, no less than 3,595 acres being planted last year with 8,750,408 vines, yielding 10,042 gallons of wine, and 225 of brandy. There is no doubt that, when the process of manufacturing wine is better understood, Victoria will yield a very large quantity of excellent wine. Indeed, there is no apparent limit to the produce of this colony. The cattle in the colony are thus classed:—660,060 cows, 8,406,000 sheep, 117,182 horses, and 113,530 pigs. Seventy-four breweries were at work, employing 495 persons, and producing 6,179,712 gallons of beer, which were supplemented by an importation of above 800,000 gallons. There were 338 manufactories of various kinds at work in the colony. The machinery in the gold-fields is estimated at 1,500,000*l*. The rates of labour are returned at 1*s*. to 2*s*. a week, with rations, for agricultural labourers; 1*s*. a day, without rations, to artisans; domestic servants, 3*s*. to 5*s*. a year, with board and lodging. Bread averaged 11*d*. the 4*lb*. loaf; meat, 4*d*. to 6*d*. a pound; tea, 3*s*. to 4*s*.; garden produce, a little higher than in England. A lodging, suitable for a mechanic and his family, costs about 12*l*. a year, and the expense of erecting a building suitable for an agricultural labourer and his family is about 30*l*.

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No. 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Middlesex; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county.
Agents: for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradfoot, Edinburgh;—for Ireland, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, July 7, 1866.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2020.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866.

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The next ANNUAL MEETING of the Association will be held at NOTTINGHAM, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, and the following days, under the Presidency of W. R. GROVE, Esq., Q.C. F.R.S., &c.

Information concerning the Local Arrangements may be obtained from the Local Secretaries, at Nottingham, Dr. Robertson, E. J. Lowe, Esq., F.R.S., Rev. J. F. McCallan.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—

The Offices of SURGEON to University College Hospital and of HOLME (Special) PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL SURGERY are vacant by the Resignation of R. Quain, Esq., F.R.S. Applications for these Appointments will be received at the Office of the College on or before TUESDAY, July 24th.

Further information may be obtained on application to the Office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
July 9th, 1866.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.—The

PROFESSORSHIP OF ENGLISH HISTORY and LITERATURE in the QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST, being now VACANT, Candidates for that Office are requested to forward their Testimonials to the Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, on or before the 18th AUGUST NEXT, in order that the same may be submitted to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Candidate who may be selected for the above Professorship will have to enter upon his duties on the 1st September next.
Dublin Castle, 7th July, 1866.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.—

SESSION 1866-67.

Matriculation and Scholarship Examinations.

On TUESDAY, the 16th of October next, will be held, in the College, an EXAMINATION for Matriculation; and for Scholarships, on THURSDAY, the 18th.

Eight Senior Scholarships of the value of 40*l.* each; and forty-six Junior Scholarships, varying in value from 20*l.* to 25*l.* each; to fifteen of which first-year Students are eligible.

For Prospectuses and further information, apply to the Registrar of the College.

Signed by order of the President,
ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.

HIGH SCHOOL OF GLASGOW.

In consequence of the retirement of one of the Classical Masters and the death of another, and the re-arrangement of the Classical Department, there will be VACANCIES in October for a HEAD MASTER, a SECOND MASTER, and an ASSISTANT MASTER, all in the Classical Department.

The Head Master and the Second Master hold their appointments for life, the Assistant Master during the pleasure of the Town Council. The Head Master will have an endowment of 100*l.* per annum, in addition to his share of Fees; and the Emoluments are expected to be not less than 400*l.* for the Head Master, 250*l.* for the Second Master, and 150*l.* for the Assistant, with the prospect of considerable increase.

Particulars may be obtained of Mr. MORRO, Town Clerk, City Chambers, Glasgow; and applications, with copies of testimonials, may be lodged with him on or before 31st July.

City Chambers, Glasgow,
27th June, 1866.

KEBLE MEMORIAL.—Proposed College at

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OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—

THE NEXT SESSION commences on MONDAY, the 1st of October, 1866.

The following Exhibitions and Scholarship are open for Competition in October, 1866:—

DAITON MATHEMATICAL ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS. Two of 15*l.* each, tenable for one year, to be competed for by persons not previously Students of the College, and not more than eighteen years of age.

SHAKESPEARE SCHOLARSHIP (English Language and Literature), annual value about 40*l.*, tenable for two years, open to all Candidates whose age shall not have exceeded twenty-one years on the 1st of January, 1866.

Prospectuses of the Courses of Instruction, of the several Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes offered for Competition, and of the Examinations held in Owens College by the University of London, may be had from the Registrar, Mr. J. H. NICHOLSON, at the College.

The 'OWENS COLLEGE CALENDAR,' containing full information on all matters relating to the College, will be published early in August. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*; by post, 3*s.* 6*d.*

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N.B. Several professional bodies accept the College of Preceptors' First-class Certificate in lieu of Matriculation.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.—

Patron, Her Majesty the Queen.—A Paper, by Cyril C. Graham, Esq., 'On Researches into the Topography of Palestine,' the Report of Captain Wilson on the First Expedition of this Fund, and other Papers, will be read before the HISTORICAL SECTION of the ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, on MONDAY, July 23rd, in the Morning Sitting. The Dean of Westminster will preside, and the Meeting will be addressed by various eminent persons. The Photographs, 100 in number, taken by the Expedition (most of them for the first time, with the Detailed Maps of the Lake of Galilee and other portions of the Holy Land, Plans of Buildings, Sites, &c.), will be exhibited.

By order,
5, New Burlington-street, G. GROVE, Hon. Secretary.
July 12, 1866.

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the various Arts and Science Examinations, by Cambridge Graduates (Wrangler, First-class Classic and Natural Sciences Honour-man). Classes throughout the year. Demonstrations, &c. in a Laboratory. Classes now meeting for Matriculation, Jan. 1867.—CANTAB., 4, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn.

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Patron.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. F.S.A.
President.
The Most Hon. the MARQUESS CAMDEN, K.G.

ANNUAL MEETING in LONDON, 1866,
Commencing TUESDAY NEXT, July 17, and terminating WEDNESDAY, July 25.

Honorary President of the Meeting.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. F.S.A.
Presidents of Sections.
Primæval Antiquities.—Sir John Lubbock, Bart. F.R.S. F.S.A.
Antiquities.—Samuel Birch, Esq. LL.D. F.S.A.
Architecture.—A. J. B. Beresford Fox, Esq. M.P. LL.D. F.S.A.
History.—The Very Rev. Arthur Peaburn Stanley, D.D. F.S.A., Dean of Westminster.
Introductory Addresses will be delivered by all the Presidents.

The Reception Room will be at the Guildhall.
The Meetings of Sections will be held in the Theatres of the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, and of the Museum of Geology, Jernyn-street.

Tuesday Next, July 17th.—Inaugural Meeting in the Guildhall at Noon. After which some of the objects of interest in the City will be visited.

Wednesday, July 18th.—Meetings of Sections at 10 a.m. Excursions to Waltham and Eltham. Soirée at the Deanery, Westminster.

Thursday, July 19th.—Meetings of Sections at 10 a.m. At 3 p.m. a Discourse on the Architectural History of Westminster Abbey, and Visit of the Party to the Structure. Evening Meeting at 8 p.m.

Friday, July 20th.—Meetings of Sections at 10 a.m. Visit to the Tower of London. Conversations at the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Saturday, July 21st.—Excursion to Windsor and Eton. Monday, July 22nd.—Meetings of Sections at 10 a.m. At 3 p.m. Visits to St. Paul's, Lambeth Palace, Fulham.

Tuesday, July 23rd.—Meetings of Sections at 10 a.m. Excursion to Hampton Court.

Wednesday, July 25th.—Meeting of Members at 10 a.m. General Concluding Meeting.

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For Gentlemen, Members, and Visitors (not transferable), One Guinea.
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Assistant-Masters.
Rev. C. M'Dowall, M.A., University College, Oxford.
Rev. F. R. Drew, M.A., Sid. Sus. College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. Maddock, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford.
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Full information on application to HENRY ALDRICH, Esq., the Secretary.

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49 and 40, Bedford-square, London.—THE CLASSES will BEGIN for the SESSION 1866-67 on THURSDAY, October 11th. The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, September 27th. Two Arnot Scholarships, giving free admission for two years to five classes, including Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, will be open for Competition by Examination at the beginning of Next October. Candidates are requested to send in their Names before September 1st.

Prospectuses may be had at the College.
JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

HIGH SCHOOL of EDINBURGH.—The Office of RECTOR of the HIGH SCHOOL having become Vacant by the Resignation of Dr. Schmitz, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council the Patrons have resolved to FILL up the VACANCY on TUESDAY, the 24th current, and they invite Applicants for the Office to Lodge their Applications and Printed Testimonials with J. D. MAXWELL, Esq., City Clerk, on or before 20th current.
City Chambers, Edinburgh, 24th July, 1866.

THE COMMERCIAL, ENGINEERING and SCIENTIFIC COLLEGE, CHESTER. offers a thoroughly sound English Education, together with instruction in the Modern Languages and Classics.
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SCARCE LINE-ENGRAVINGS, from the OLD MASTERS.—T. M'LEAN begs to inform the admirers of Line-Engravings, that he has just received from Germany a Collection of Proofs, including the best Works of Raphael Morghen, Toschi, Müller, Longhi, Desnoyers, Forster, Caravaggio, Leferve, &c. &c., and solicits a visit from his amateurs during the next few days to inspect them.—T. M'LEAN, 7, Haymarket.

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MR. HODGSON, of 87, CHANCERY-LANE, Son of Mr. SAMUEL HODGSON, and Nephew of Mr. EDMUND HODGSON, is prepared to UNDERTAKE SALES of Literary and other Property, and to advance two-thirds thereof prior to Sale.

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Applications for particulars to be made at the Office of the Company, No. 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C. By order, R. A. CAMERON, Secretary.

The following Circular has been issued by

THE CREDIT FONCIER and MOBILIER of ENGLAND (Limited).

To the Shareholders of the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (Limited).

Referring to the Circular Letter of the 3rd instant, the Directors of the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (Limited), have much pleasure in reporting that the PROPOSAL for the RECONSTRUCTION of the COMPANY, with a view to the reduction of the liability of the Shareholders, has been most favourably received, as will be apparent when it is mentioned that out of a total of 4,546 Shareholders, only 15 Shareholders have dissented from the proposals put forward, and even of these some have only expressed a qualified dissent.

I am further instructed to inform you that the Directors, at a meeting of the Court held this day, have unanimously passed the following Resolutions, to which your attention is requested:—

1. That in accordance with the powers granted by Clause 83. of the Articles of Association, interest be paid to the Shareholders at the rate of 5s. 6d. per Share (free of Income Tax), equal to 10 per cent. per annum, being interest from 1st April to 30th June, 1866, on the Company's Investments; and that Interest Warrants for the same be sent to all Shareholders registered on the Books of the Company on Monday, 19th July, 1866.

2. That in accordance with the powers granted by the Articles of Association in Clause 2 of Article 25, the sum of 400,000, or 2s. per share, be, and is hereby, transferred to the capital account of the Company, in reduction of the amount of unpaid capital on the shares of the Company, and that each share do henceforth stand in the Books of the Company at 12s. per share.

3. That in accordance with the powers granted by the Articles of Association, Article 6, a call of 12s. per share be, and is hereby, made: the same to be payable at Messrs. Smith, Payne & Smith's, Bankers, No. 1, Lombard-street, E.C., on Saturday, July 21, 1866.

4. That an Extraordinary General Meeting be held on Monday, the 30th July, 1866, for the purpose of submitting to the Shareholders certain resolutions, having reference to the circular addressed to them, under date 3rd July, 1866: formal notice, naming place and hour of such meeting, to be duly sent to each Shareholder.

The Directors have further the satisfaction of reporting that, owing to the desire expressed by many of the Shareholders to pay up their Shares in full as soon as the reconstruction of the Company shall be carried out, the Directors are able to announce their confident belief that the call of 12s. per share, announced as payable on 1st January, 1867, will not be required.

By order of the Court of Directors,
 ALFRED LOWE, Secretary.

17 and 18, Cornhill, 9th July, 1866.
 P.S.—The Interest Warrants and Call Papers are in course of preparation, and will be issued on Thursday next, the 12th inst.

* Copies of the Circular dated the 3rd of July, and the above, can be obtained on application at the Office of the Company.

Sales by Auction

Autographs, Deeds and Charters, from the Famous Collection of Sir JOHN FENN.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on MONDAY, July 16, and two following days, the very interesting and important COLLECTION of MSS. and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, formed many years since by Sir JOHN FENN, Knt. (Editor of 'The Paston Letters'); comprising Deeds and Charters, Royal, Noble, and Conventual, from a period slightly subsequent to the Conquest to the fifteenth Century, one of which is signed (in full) by King Stephen Matilda, his Queen, and Eustachius, his Son (A.D. 1137)—fine Armorial and other Seals—very numerous and highly important Rolls and other Records, consisting of Domestic Accounts, Inventories, Terriers, Rentals, Court Rolls, &c., from an early date, and particularly illustrative of the Counties of Suffolk and Norfolk. The Autograph Letters and Historical Documents comprise numerous important Papers from Henry the Eighth to the last Century, and present Examples of the Autographs of Royal, Noble and Illustrious Persons—Eighteen highly important Proclamations, Diplomatic Instructions, Letters, and other Documents, all bearing the Sign-Manual of Queen Elizabeth, &c.

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MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on WEDNESDAY, July 18, the very interesting ORIGINAL MS. of ADDISON, consisting of Essays and Tracts for Papers in 'The Spectator' (see *Athenæum*, Nov. 1823, 1834), and other highly curious Manuscripts—an Autograph Composition by Tasso—some curious Accounts relating to Ruffiello and his Paintings in the Vatican—a matchless series of Documents illustrative of the Secularization of the Monks—with the rare Autographs of Cardinal Pole, Abp. Cranmer and others, &c.

Catalogues as above.

Engravings, Drawings, Paintings, &c. from the Stock of Mr. J. G. BELL, of Manchester, and various Private Properties.

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It is six years since the thundering charge of the Essayists and Reviewers awoke orthodoxy from its disturbed slumbers: and we now have, in the same collective form, a mild imitation on the part of the—what shall we call them?—Puseyites, Tractarians, Anglo-Catholics, Ritualists, Laudians, or—just to make up the half dozen—Irrationalists. But they are eighteen instead of seven, and, allowing for smaller type, we find that they put forth twice the quantity of matter of 'Essays and Reviews.' Sixteen give their names; two are anonymous: one, because he writes what he—or she, as we gather from a single sentence—calls an autobiography; and one because the editor thinks that on the question of "Revelation and Science" the battle should be gained by argument, independently of the influence of names. It being thus clear that sixteen name-influences are held to be at work, we think it right, in the briefest way, to enumerate. The Essays are as follows:—

University Extension, J. E. Rogers, Oxford Professor; Missionary Aspect of Ritualism, Rev. R. F. Littledale; Infanticide, H. Humble, Canon, Perth; Cathedral Reform, W. E. C. Walcott, Prebendary; Revival of Confraternities, S. Baring-Gould, Mission-Priest; Hospital and Workhouse Nursing, A. Medows, M.D.; Clerical Celibacy, J. E. Vaux, Curate; Reunion of the Church, E. L. Blenkinsopp, Rector; The Last Thirty Years, Anonymous Autobiography; Positivism, Gregory Smith, Oxford Fellow and Rector; Revelation and Science, Anonymous; Conscience Clause, G. Trevor, Canon; Eucharistic Sacrifice, P. G. Medd, Oxford Fellow and Curate; Vows, T. J. Carter, Rector; Gothic Architecture, G. E. Street, F.S.A.; Science and Prayer, M. MacColl, Curate; Limits of Ritualism, T. W. Perry, Curate; Liturgies of 1549 and 1662, O. Shipley, Editor.

These names are, no doubt, of influence within the section, though most are not quite so well known as were the heterodox seven when they first appeared. Their arguments are so evidently intended for their own section that they will perhaps look upon a review in an exoteric journal much as the Chinese would look on a barbarian irruption; or as in the following story, which is literally true. The Chinese occupy a part of Calcutta by themselves; and they were somewhat in the habit of killing each other with pikes. The Government, after much allowance for this peculiarity, and repeated warning, tried, convicted, and sentenced a homicide. The whole quarter was in grief and astonishment; a petition was got up in the best English that could be obtained, and it began thus—If Chinaman poke Chinaman, what that to English Government? Heaven forbid we should insinuate that the squadron before us consists of holy pokers; but we can imagine their saying among themselves—If Puseyite nudge Puseyite, what is that to a literary journal? The whole is a quiet dose of semi-Romanism; a pot of mild half-and-half. We have heard of a person who was accused of pouring water into the milk; he met the charge by proving that he poured the milk into water. The old Tractarians wanted to empty us into Rome: their successors want to empty Rome into us. We recommend this book to all our readers who would be satisfied of the real tendency of the Ritualistic School: the dilution of the old spirit only renders the flavour more perceptible. To the tone there is nothing to object: the address is made to those who are

already convinced of the substantial truth of the main doctrines, with a hope of reflex action upon those without; and there is no question of anything to which vehement opposition is applicable. The contemplated antagonist is the member of the Establishment who does not go the length of the writers. The consequence is a calm which enables us to see deeper into the stream than we could have done if the mud had been disturbed.

That the whole of this system propounded by clergymen is avowedly a something more than the English Church teaches is distinctly professed. Doctrines which are "partially obscured" in the "Reformed service-book" are "re-stated." At the beginning of the article on the "Eucharistic Sacrifice" we find that "it may be well therefore, at this time, to re-state that great doctrine which is the true groundwork of the whole theory and practice of Church worship—the doctrine of the Eucharistic Sacrifice. The partial obscuration of this doctrine in our reformed Service-book (by way of reaction from certain popular superstitious perversions of it current in the later Mediæval period) has doubtless been the principal cause of the inadequate notions on the subject of church worship which have been, until comparatively lately, current among us."

This paragraph admits all that has been charged against the Tractarian school. The reformed Service-book does not tell the whole truth; and the writers before us undertake to make up the difference: where they go for materials will sufficiently appear to their readers, in spite of a little something which appears like dissembling and clogging. They pride themselves upon Romanism gaining more converts in Kensington and Islington, where there is "spiritual starvation," than in parishes which are protected by their "ritualism." The fact may be as stated; and, if so, the reason is easily given: the ritualists undertake to ruin the regular smuggler by selling smuggled goods in their own churches!

Leaving it as clear enough that this party is professedly Augmentative, and—though not professedly—depending on Rome for its supply of additions, we shall take a glance at their notion of what they call *Ritualism*. It appears that teaching by pictures and symbols is meant. We read the following with a little surprise, looking at the notions on the subject given by others of the writers; but perhaps this is the milk for babes.—

"Any one who chooses to bring the whole Ritual question to a simple test may do so effectually thus:—Take two street-Arabs, perfectly ignorant of Christianity. Read to one of them the Gospel narrative of the Passion, and comment on it as plainly as may be. Show the other a crucifix, and tell him simply what it means. Question each a week afterwards, and see which has the clearer notions about the history of Calvary. And in the matters of dealing with children, and with the ignorant, who are children in mind, the whole matter may be fitly summed up in the words of a popular writer who is no friend to Tractarians. In *Yeast* we read:—It is by pictures and music, by art and song, and symbolic representations, that all nations have been educated in their adolescence; and as the youth of the individual is exactly analogous to the youth of the collective race, we should employ the same means of instruction with our children which succeeded in the early ages with the whole world."

We need hardly stop to criticize the plan of the two street-Arabs; the proposal is too vague for comment. We admit the force of pictures and symbols; but only when the teacher and pupil have perfect means of understanding one another. A symbol certainly conveys; but what it conveys is the question. Rational men among the Roman priests are perfectly aware of the

danger of their pictures and statues; and they know well that the danger is greatest among those ignorant persons for whom our Essayist thinks them so useful. An old story shows the extremes of what may happen when communication by outward and visible signs is attempted: it is so old that it may bear revival. When, during the war of the early part of the century, an English force was in Italy, a soldier strayed some miles from his quarters, and found his way into a village church. The people, half-frightened at the heretic, crowded round their priest, and asked if the stranger were a Christian. "I am not sure," said the good man, "and I know not a word of their language; but I think I can find out." He accordingly turned to the soldier, and held up one finger; the soldier held up two: the priest then held up three; and the soldier clenched his fist. "The saints be praised!" said the clergyman; "heretics as they are, these men are still Christians! Did you not see that I held up one finger, as a symbol of the Father? The stranger held up two, as if to say that there was also the Son; I then held up three, to introduce the Holy Spirit; and the stranger doubled his fist, to signify that these Three are One!"—When the soldier got back, he said to his comrades, "These Popish priests are an impudent set! I saw one to-day in his church, and he held up a finger at me, to mock me for having only one eye! I held up two, to say that my one was as good as his two. Then he held up three, which meant that we had but three eyes between us: so I clenched my fist, to give him a hint to hold his sauce; and the fellow left off."

Through these Essays, so far as we have looked into them, there runs a defect which we notice in many quarters; and one of much meaning. When we read Sydney Smith's arguments in favour of a well-to-do clergy, setting forth that the soap-boilers at Edmonton would never respect a mediocre parson, with a dusty and deliquescent wife, and children full of bread-and-butter and Catechism, there came into our heads the doctrine of a certain Spirit which is to uphold true religion, and which will do it: and we thought within our wicked selves that it was very significant that we might read hundreds of pages of Sydney Smith, all about the advancement of the Church, without either a passing allusion to reliance on that Spirit, or any disposition to yield a single worldly point, such as might be a natural consequence of that reliance. We read these Essays with the same feeling. Now and then, in a *goody-goody* kind of way, there is an introduction of that great distinction between the religion of the two Testaments and that of all other systems; but done in a manner which looks more like the interpolated verse of the *Te Deum* than the constant fusion of the doctrine which is seen in the Psalms. We do not lay stress on the absence of professed adherence: for we see that there may be no temptation to bring forward what is fully acknowledged by all for whom the work is written. But we accept, as a fruit by which we are to know the tree, the absence of those consequences which would naturally result from living assurance of the Divine guidance. The use made of ritualism is worldly. Sydney Smith vaunts the worldly effect upon worldly men of a comfortable parson: the ritualist appeals to the effect on worldly minds of crosses, chalices, and chanting. St. John Chrysostom, seeing that the Arians beat the Orthodox by processions and hymns, beat them in turn by a grander ceremonial. St. Martin, having collected converts about him by austerities, miracles, and eloquence, made a "consolidation"

of the "stately ceremonial of the Catholic Church." St. Augustine knew that "much of his future prospect of success depended on the first impression made on the Kentish monarch": accordingly, first came a silver cross, then a painting of the Redeemer glowing with gold and colour, then a chanting of the Litany. Then the way in which the Muscovite envoys were "astounded" into Christianity by "vestments, singing, lights, incense, and processions." On this we propose what the mathematicians call a converse problem:—If it be God who chose the weak things of the world to confound the mighty, who was it who chose the mighty things of the world to confound the weak?

But this is not all. We could make allowance for High Churchmen, dazed with the old glories of a grand superstition, and uplifted with the notion of apostolic succession, for making a proud appeal to Chrysostom and Augustine, or even to Otto of Bamberg. But our Tractarian friends have another example:—

"A gin-palace, whose entrance is up a couple of steps from the footway, or whose doors do not swing open readily at a touch, is at a commercial disadvantage when compared with others on the street level and with patent hinges. Nay, more, internal decoration, abundant polished metal and vivid colour, with plenty of bright light, is found to pay, and to induce people to stay on drinking, just because everything is so pretty and cheerful to the eye, and so unlike the squalid discomfort of their own sordid homes. Many landlords have found even all this insufficient, without the additional attraction of music; and the low singing hall is sure to indicate the most thriving drinking shops in the worst quarter of the metropolis. If then painting, light, and music are found necessary adjuncts in a trade which has already enlisted on its side one of the strongest of human passions, it is the merest besotted folly to reject their assistance, when endeavouring to persuade men to accept and voluntarily seek an article for which they have never learnt to care, even if they are not actively hostile to it—to wit, Religion."

We never read anything more simple and innocent than this. In our own minds, we had always considered the high ritualists' churches as spiritual gin-shops; we never thought we should have gained such a right to declare our opinion as is given by the above. There is a very obvious begging of the whole question. If we were to say, You have forgotten a very important adjunct of the gin-shops and music-halls: why do you leave out fallen women? the answer would be that such assistance would be decidedly against religion. That's just it, we reply; and your whole system of ritualism must be proved to be favourable to religion—not merely productive of audiences—before your arguments are worth a straw. We know that you could fill your churches by building stages outside them, and manning them with a drum and pipes, and Mr. Merryman. But would religion be any the better for the people you would thus collect, or the people any the better for the religion they would thus get? This is the question; with some it is yet *sub judice*: but we believe that most rational persons are of one mind on the subject. For ourselves, we suspect that if Chrysostom and Augustine had drawn any hints of ceremonial, or arguments for ceremonial, from the *lupanaria*, they would have had the wit to keep their own counsel. But we may be wrong; and if so, the ritualists may correct us.

We have much respect for the mild spirit of these Essays. We forgive the assumption that the writers are Catholics, and that they know, far more than Protestants, what it is to meet God in prayer; and because of its accuracy, though not in their sense. Catholicism all Christians have a right to claim: and those of

whom we speak certainly do not protest against the errors of the Church of Rome. What, then, are they? The simple name of Ritualists will distinguish them well enough. They are but a sect of the Tractarians: or at least they have laid by Church-thunder, and profess to rest upon reason. We now leave them to our readers, with recommendation. We have seen nothing better calculated to give a just idea of their system: and they will catch a few, and give the rest rational amusement.

Mission Life in the Islands of the Pacific. Being a Narrative of the Life and Labours of the Rev. A. Buzacott, Missionary of Rarotonga, for some time Co-Worker with the Rev. John Williams, Martyr of Erromanga. Edited by the Rev. J. P. Sunderland and the Rev. A. Buzacott, B.A. With Preface by the Rev. H. Allon. (Snow & Co.)

THE matter of this volume is better than its manner. Mr. Buzacott was a zealous, intelligent, versatile man, who laboured with heart, soul and strength to fulfil the duties he undertook; and his success in missionary labour, by universal testimony, appears largely to have overpassed that won among the heathen by a large portion of the missionary confraternity. But the materials of the book are inexpertly combined. The remarks, especially the prefatory ones, are commonplace and prosy; and some of the deductions, however habitual to a certain class of sectarians, cannot pass without protest. We shall never cease to feel that the doctrine of miraculous interposition, "judgments," and the like, is a presumptuous attempt to enter into the secret counsels of Omnipotence and Omniscience, tending to foster the growth of spiritual pride. The timing of pestilence, tempest and famine, as sent forth on the earth with a view of punishing the sinner, or bringing him to a sense of the error of his ways, is no task for the finite powers of humanity. The wisdom and the import of the magnificent passages which crown and close the Book of Job have not been sufficiently taken to heart by the zealous, who do not perceive that, when forgetting them, they are virtually replacing one superstition by another.

We do not purpose to follow step by step the story of Mr. Buzacott's labours at Rarotonga. The natives appear to have been ready and teachable for so signally wild a race. One or two grotesque anecdotes will give an idea of the quality of the soil which Mr. Buzacott devoted himself to till:—

"Under the belief that the alphabet and the primary syllables were, as already intimated, a series of cabalistic sounds and signs peculiar to Christianity, 'many of the natives were wont to congregate together in the cool of the day and chant over the lessons they had learnt at school, just as they had been wont to chant their heathen songs. Some even imagined them to be *forms of prayer*, to be repeated in times of danger.' In illustration, an amusing story is told of an aged couple who resided near the mission-house, and who were greatly alarmed by the evening visit of a cat belonging to the native teacher. The cat's peculiar mew drew their attention to the door of their dwelling, and, being pitch dark, they saw what they described as two balls of fire. The wife began to remonstrate with her husband for having anything to do with the new religion; for, without her consent, and contrary to her wishes, he had attended the daily instructions. 'See,' said she, 'what your conduct has brought upon us! Here is this monster come from the teacher to visit us. Alas! we shall be destroyed.' Poor puss, hearing the sound of muffled conversation, became frightened, too, and began to send forth some of her most terrific cries. 'Oh, Tiaki,' exclaimed the wife, 'say the prayers you have learned.' Both

immediately dropped on their knees, and Tiaki began most earnestly to cry, 'B a, ba; b e, be; b i, bi; b o, bo.' The cat flew home in terror at such unwonted supplications, leaving the aged couple very grateful for their deliverance, and profoundly impressed with the efficacy of the new cabalistic sounds. * * The following will illustrate the original ideas of the Rarotongans on astronomy. Their account of the origin of the sun and moon, and their explanation of solar eclipses, will amuse the reader. 'One of the goddesses brought forth a son. Two gods claimed the paternity of the child, and so equally balanced were their claims that the child was adjudged to be cut in two, and half given to each. The god who received the head and shoulders for his portion threw it into the sky, and it became the sun; the other god, not knowing what to do with his part, threw it away into the bush. He was soon after visited by the sun-maker, who inquired what he had done with his portion; he said that he had thrown it away. 'Give it to me,' said the sun-maker; and, on receiving it, he threw it also into the heavens, and it became the moon. In the horned stage of the moon, the children were told by their parents that the horns were the legs of the lad, and when full, the dark places were pointed out as the marks of decomposition, which had taken place while it lay in the bush.' Eclipses excited their terror and dismay. Tangaroa, their principal god, was angry for not being properly fed, and the sun fell a prey to his voracious jaws. On the first occasion of a total eclipse subsequent to the arrival of missionaries, many of the natives came running in great excitement to the mission-house. They did not expect to see any more of Tangaroa's work now that idolatry was done away with; but to their dismay, here was Tangaroa at his old tricks, in the very act of devouring the sun. Mr. Buzacott was called out to witness the destruction. The eclipse had just commenced. A small part of the sun's disc appeared gone. 'Look,' said they, 'that is the first bite; and he will not be content till he has swallowed the whole.' The question was put, 'If the sun had been eaten before by Tangaroa, how did they manage to get it back again?' They replied, 'By giving him so much food as to make him sick, and cause him to vomit back the sun.' Perceiving that Mr. Buzacott was much amused by this account, they earnestly inquired if he could solve the mystery. They were surprised to hear that it was caused by the moon. A simple illustration was given them, by placing the heads of three of them of equal height in a row, to represent the earth, moon, and sun. On moving the middle one, representing the moon, to and fro, their fears ended in a good hearty laugh at their ignorance. One of the old priests was so wonder-struck at the superior knowledge of the missionary, that he gravely asked if he had ever been up above in the moon, and there seen and watched her during the operation! Mr. Buzacott constructed an electrical machine, for medical purposes. 'I had no materials but medicine bottles; and for the coating of my Leyden phials I used the lead lining of tea-chests. Three of these formed my battery, and fed by a cylinder driven by a multiplying wheel, I could produce a powerful shock. This rough machine surprised and terrified the natives very much at first. One evening, at the close of conversation on a variety of subjects, I resolved to introduce my battery to my adult scholars. Having charged it, I brought my wires from my study into the dining-room, and formed the natives into a circle, by holding hands. Of course they all received at one moment a smart shock, producing such intense alarm that I might have set up at once for a miracle-worker, and obtained the fear, if not the worship, of all. Their fears, however, were speedily allayed by the examination of the machine, together with an explanation of its character and uses. At their request I made several amusing experiments, which delighted and instructed them. They designated my battery the "Spirit Twister."

By turning his hands to every civilizing art, no less than by his theological instruction, the intelligent acceptance of which in all such cases

must be more or less problematical, the condition of the Rarotongans was, doubtless, much improved by the long residence among them of their Christian pastor. This is attested by the fact that his influence was obviously not a transitory one. Not merely did every passer-by bear witness to the superior condition of the island during the time of his residence there, but we are assured that he is still cordially remembered. Failing health compelled him to leave Rarotonga some years before his death. The following passages (translated) are from a letter addressed, in February last, by Makea, the present chief, to the missionary's widow:—

"Blessings on you in your deep affliction on account of the death of your good husband. This is from Makea, who, with my wife and family, deeply sympathize with you. Great indeed is our grief and lamentations on your account. Great was the grief of our hearts when we read your letter; we read it through our tears as we thought of our father Barakoti, who instructed us in the word of God. Dear friend, we shall never forget Barakoti. * * Dear friend, the whole of the population have gone into mourning for Barakoti; we are still wearing it; it is universal. All the chapels are in mourning. The pulpit at Avarua is covered with black, and the galleries with white tapa, on which is printed our lamentations for Barakoti."

The above have the ring of true metal.

Full justice has been here done to the admirable energy, devotion, and common sense of him to whom this book is devoted. Some of the feats chronicled to his credit are, nevertheless, a trifle apocryphal,—as, for instance, when it is asserted that, being in want of a musical instrument with which to lead Rarotongan psalmody, this excellent man (who, by the way, taught Queen Pomare new tunes) went into the bush, cut down a tree, and made a bass-viol of it!

A Rebel War Clerk's Diary at the Confederate States Capital. By J. B. Jones, Clerk in the War Department of the Confederate States Government. 2 vols. (Philadelphia, Lippincott & Co.; London, Trübner & Co.)

AFTER the shoals of worthless books about the American war that have appeared during the last five years, it is a pleasure to open a thoroughly entertaining and, in some respects, very instructive work on a subject that has occasioned so much poor and profitless writing. This *Diary* is no work of fancy, but a genuine record of four years' labour and sad experience, by a man who, from April, 1861, until the fall of Richmond in April, 1865, lived in the highest grade of the official world of the Confederate States—working at the same desk with such men as Major Tyler and Mr. Benjamin; holding constant intercourse with Mr. Jefferson Davis and the members of his cabinet; watching with critical eye the struggles of parties and the sufferings of the multitude; and recording, with a view to future publication, the gossip of cliques, the rumours of offices, and the trials of a capital—in which famine was doing insidious work at a date when the Confederate sympathizers in London were under the impression that their friends in Richmond were abundantly provided with the necessities of life. Nor was Mr. Jones less fitted by ability than by position to become the diarist of life at the seat of the Confederate Government. A journalist and writer of books, who had steadily advocated the policy of the slave-owners, the fugitive editor of the *Southern Monitor* (Philadelphia) possessed the literary qualifications for the task which he undertook as soon as the temporary rupture of the Union had been effected.

Having remained at Philadelphia until his safety required instant flight, he quitted the

office of the *Monitor* not many days before it was visited by a mob, the leader of which had provided himself with a hempen cravat for the proprietor of the unpopular journal. Making his first entry in the published *Diary* on the eve of his departure from his home, wife and children, he wrote, "But I must leave my papers, the accumulation of twenty-five years, comprising thousands of letters from predestined rebels. My wife opposes my suggestion that they be burned. Among them are some of the veto messages of President Tyler, and many letters from him, Governor Wise, &c. With the latter I had a correspondence in 1856, showing that this blow would probably have been struck then, if Fremont had been elected." A week later he was staying at the Exchange Hotel, where he learned that his place of business at Philadelphia had been sacked by a furious multitude, and that the North was already bestirring itself to preserve the Constitution. To his mind every movement in the loyal states indicated a determination to fight vigorously and without delay; but, strange to say, the Confederate leaders, with whom he was in confidential communication, would not take his view of the crisis. "The greatest statesmen of the South," he entered in his *Diary* under date April 22, "have no conception of the real purposes of the men now in power in the United States. They cannot be made to believe that the Government at Washington are going to wage war immediately. But when I placed the President's proclamation in his (i. e. Gov. Wise's) hand, he read it with deep emotion, and uttered a fierce 'Hah!' Nevertheless, when I told him that these 70,000 were designed to be merely the videttes and outposts of an army of 700,000, he was quite incredulous." Misunderstanding the North, the Southern chiefs were in their turn equally misunderstood by the Lincoln cabinet, who naturally inferred that the cotton-planters would not resist the vigorous coercion for which they were making no adequate preparation. Whilst the seceders thought that secession would involve only a trifling conflict, it was natural in Mr. Seward to think that ninety days would see the end of their rebellion. It was not long before each party saw its enemy in another light.

To the diarist it appeared that at the outset of the struggle even Mr. Davis was not prepared for a long war. "I told him," records the ex-editor, at his first interview with the Confederate President, on the 17th of May, "I wanted employment with my pen, perhaps only temporary employment. I thought the correspondence of the Secretary of War would increase in volume, and another assistant besides Major Tyler would be required in his office. He smiled and shook his head, saying that such work would be only temporary indeed; which I construed to mean that even he did not then suppose the war was to assume colossal proportions." But though the President did not foresee how much labour would devolve upon his War Office, he appointed Mr. Jones to the department with the modest salary of 1,200 dollars. Three days later, having made the acquaintance of Mr. Benjamin, who has recently sought refuge in Lincoln's Inn, the diarist observes, "Mr. Benjamin is, of course, a Jew, of French lineage, born, I believe, in Louisiana, a lawyer and politician. His age may be sixty, and yet one might suppose him to be less than forty. . . . Upon his lip there seems to bask an eternal smile; but if it be studied, it is not a smile—yet it bears no unpleasing aspect." Soon the war clerk learned to distrust this smiling Hebrew; and none of his sentences are more pungent with personal animosity than some

of those which relate to the War Secretary. Towards the close of his chronicles he observes, under date March 9th, 1865, "I saw Mr. Benjamin to-day without his usual smile. He is not at ease. The country demands a change of men in the cabinet, and he is the most obnoxious of all;" and after the lapse of another week he records, "One reason alleged for the refusal of Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, is the continuance of Mr. Benjamin in the cabinet." But at this period of Mr. Benjamin's extreme unpopularity the Southern chivalry had grown thoroughly sick of the rebellion, and cordially hostile to its original promoters. For many months the popular detestation of Mr. Davis had been so virulent that his assassination would have occasioned neither surprise nor regret to some of his subordinates. Nearly two years earlier his death was wished for by some of his officers, who are thus alluded to: "April 22nd, 1863.—The President is reported to be very ill to-day—dangerously ill—with inflammation of the throat, &c. While this is a source of grief to nearly all, it is the subject of secret joy to others. I am sure I have seen some officers of rank to-day, not fighting officers, who sincerely hope the President will not recover. He has his faults, but upon the whole is, no doubt, well qualified for the position he occupies. I trust he will recover." As the desperate game approached its end, this hatred of their chief became more general and intense amongst all classes of Secession, and the ladies assembled in Richmond found a characteristic reason for disliking his wife. On the 19th of March, 1865, the diarist remarks, "Mrs. Davis has become unpopular with the ladies belonging to the old families. Her father, Mr. Howell, it is said, was of low origin, and this is quite enough to disgust others of 'high birth,' but yet occupying less exalted positions."

The variations of Southern feeling towards England are carefully recorded by the war clerk; and one of his passages respecting this country will not tend to diminish our satisfaction with the policy which we maintained in spite of transient irritations and the inflammatory agitation of Confederate partisans. "It is," writes Mr. Jones, on the 23rd of December, 1861, "with much apprehension that I see something like a general relaxation of preparation to hurl back the invader. It seems as if the Government were waiting for England to do it; and after all, the capture of Slidell and Mason may be the very worst thing that could have happened. Mr. Benjamin, I learn, feels very confident that a rupture between the United States and Great Britain is inevitable. War with England is not to be thought of by Mr. Seward at this juncture, and he will not have it. And we should not rely upon the happening of any such contingency. Some of our officials go so far as to hint that in the event of a war between the United States and Great Britain, and our recognition by the former, it might be good policy for us to stand neutral. The war would certainly be waged on our account, and it would not be consistent with Southern honour and chivalry to retire from the field and leave the friend who interfered in our behalf to fight it out alone." Had a rupture between England and the States taken place, we should have concurred with Mr. Jones on this delicate question of national honour; but since the South was fortunately never called upon to decide as to this matter between the promptings of the basest selfishness and the dictates of honour, we will waste no words upon the chivalrous officials who hinted that in case England was foolish enough to help the Confederacy, she should be to fight it out

alone with President Lincoln. Mr. Seward's concession to the legitimate demands of Great Britain occasioned deep chagrin in the Richmond War Office; and, despairing of assistance from our Government, official chivalry began to speak and write saucily about the perfidy and cowardice of the old country:—"A Mr. Bunch, British Consul," writes the war clerk, "has written an impudent letter to the department, alleging that an Irishman, unnaturalized, is forcibly detained in one of our camps. He says his letters have not been answered, which was great discourtesy, and he means to inform Lord John Russell of it. This letter was replied to in rather scathing terms, as the Irishman had enlisted and then deserted. Besides, we are out of humour with England now, and court a French alliance." For the disappointment caused by the English Government, the Confederates found an inadequate solace in the overtures of London tradesmen. On the Christmas Eve of '62 the diarist recorded:—"A Mr. Hart, agent for S. Isaac Campbell & Co., London, proposes to clothe and equip 100,000 men for us, and to receive certificates for specific amounts of cotton. This same house has, on this, it is said, advanced as much as 2,000,000 dollars on our account. This looks cheering. We have credit abroad. But they are Jews." Succeeding no better in her attempts to wheedle France than she had succeeded in her endeavours to draw England into the quarrel, the Confederacy began to rage furiously, and even to long for reconstruction of the Union, in order that the combined armies of North and South might forthwith humiliate the two European powers which had courteously declined to take any part in the War of Slavery. "Files of papers from Europe," observed the war clerk on July 15, '63, "show that Mr. Roebuck and other members of parliament, as well as the papers, are again agitating the question of recognition. We shall soon ascertain the real intention of France and England. If they truly desire our success, and apprehend danger from the United States in the event of a reconstruction of the Union, they will manifest their purposes when the news of our recent calamities shall be transported across the ocean. And if such a thing as reconstruction were possible, and were accomplished (in such a manner and on such terms as would not appear degrading to the Southern people), then, indeed, well might both France and England tremble; the United States would have millions of soldiers, and the Southern people would not owe either of them a debt of gratitude." Brave words these from a combination of unrecognized States, on the point of losing everything for which they had combined!

The war had not lasted many months before the Southern chiefs exhibited in their countenances the trouble that gnawed their hearts; and it was whispered that, under the pressure of adversity, President Davis had learnt his need of divine assistance, and meant to turn religious, in the hope of winning recognition from a higher power than France or England. "The President is thin and haggard," says the Diary, April 18, 1862; "and it has been whispered in the street that he will immediately be baptized and confirmed. I hope so, because it may place a great gulf between him and the descendant of those who crucified the Saviour. (This touch for the smiling Mr. Benjamin!) Nevertheless, some of his enemies allege that professions of Christianity have sometimes been the premeditated accompaniments of usurpations. It was so with Cromwell and with Richard the Third. Who does not remember the scene in Shakspeare, where Richard appears on the balcony, with Prayer-

book in hand, and a priest on either side!" But neither baptism nor confirmation could replenish the empty exchequer of the South. The military successes which dazzled and captivated many thoughtless spectators on this side the Atlantic did not conceal from the Southerners the desperate state of their affairs; and at Richmond, where every blow to their cause was known immediately and felt acutely, public opinion was made up of suspicion, despondency, and gloomy wrath. As the hopelessness of the struggle became more and more manifest, Southern chivalry became less and less willing to fight. On the 12th of September, 1864, the diarist records, "Over 100,000 landed proprietors, and most of the slave-owners, are now out of the ranks, and soon, I fear, we shall have an army that will not fight, having nothing to fight for. And this is the result of the pernicious policy of partiality and exclusiveness, disintegrating society in such a crisis, and recognizing distinction of ranks,—the *higher* class staying at home and making money, the *lower* class thrust into the trenches." At the opening of '65 the difficulty of finding recruits caused the President to turn his attention to the proposal for black soldiers. "The proposition," runs the Diary, January 1, 1865, "to organize an army of negroes gains friends, because the owners of the slaves are no longer willing to fight themselves; at least, they are not as 'eager for the fray' as they were in 1861; and the armies must be replenished, or else the slaves will certainly be lost." For months before the date of this last entry the mean whites had imitated the superior classes in shirking their military obligations; and, in some cases, recruits were actually brought *in chains* to General Lee. On the 10th of April, 1864, the writer says, "To-day, I saw two conscripts from Western Virginia conducted to the cars (going to Lee's army) *in chains*. It made a chill shoot through my breast."

Whilst soldiers were thus dragged in fetters to the battle-field, the physical sufferings endured by the inhabitants of Richmond were intense; and long before Grant's terrible combination of armies bore down upon the doomed capital, the necessities of life were sold in the markets at famine-prices. Even so early as the 3rd of February, 1863, the quotations of the markets gave the following prices of provisions:—"Butter, 3 dols. per pound; beef, 1 dol.; bacon, 1-25 dol.; sausage-meat, 1 dol., and even liver is selling at 50 cents per pound." To pay such prices for the necessities of life the war clerk had to raise money by the sale of trinkets and portable possessions, and by application to money-lenders; for his narrow official salary—paid in Confederate paper-money—was insufficient for the requirements of himself and family. It is under such circumstances that a man learns how to be grateful for small benefits; and, certainly, the terms in which Mr. Jones expresses thankfulness for the loan of a few Confederate notes—equivalent, perhaps, to 10l. in gold—are likely to appear extravagant to readers who have never felt the fear of actual starvation. Having obtained a loan of 300 dols. in Confederate paper, he writes in his journal, "This is the work of a beneficent Providence, thus manifested on three different occasions, and to doubt it would be to deserve damnation." Three weeks later he writes, "My tomatoes are now maturing, and my butter-beans are filling rapidly, and have already given us a dinner. What we shall do for clothing the Lord knows—but we trust in Him." Elsewhere, with a fervour that is not without a touch of the ludicrous, he writes, "Yet it seems to me that, like the Israelites that passed through the

Red Sea, and Shadrach and his brethren who escaped unscathed from the fiery furnace, my family have been miraculously sustained. We have purchased no clothing for nearly three years, and had no superabundance to begin with, but still we have decent clothes, as if time made no appreciable change in them." By degrees the war clerk reduced the allowance of meat consumed in his family to one ounce a day to each person. Soon meat ceased to form any part of their ordinary diet; and they lived as they best could on bread, fruit, vegetables and water, with such choice luxuries as a cup of coffee or a pint of shin-bone broth on holidays and high festivals. Whilst government officials endured these straits, the lower classes—comprising a large number of women and children, whose husbands and fathers were doing duty as "mean whites" in the Southern armies—were actually dying under the famine which had first swept away the cats and tamed the rats of the Confederate capital. The diarist writes, under date October 22nd, 1863, "A poor woman yesterday applied to a merchant in Carey Street to purchase a barrel of flour. The price he demanded was 70 dollars. 'My God!' exclaimed she, 'how can I pay such prices? I have seven children; what shall I do?'—'I don't know, madam,' said he, coolly, 'unless you eat your children.' Such is the power of cupidity; it transforms men into demons." Sometimes the gaunt women and pallid, dull-eyed children gathered together in crowds, and plundered the stores of provision-dealers; but they never begged. At periods when famine was prevalent amongst the very poor, the war clerk was surprised that the less indigent were never importuned by street mendicants. What occasion for surprise? The wretched creatures knew the uselessness of asking alms from men who could tell mothers to eat their own children. In the January of 1865 beef was sold at 8 dols. per pound; two months later the price of bacon was 20 dols. per pound, the price of meal 140 dols. per bushel; and while the Confederate troops were evacuating Richmond the war clerk thought himself lucky to buy a bushel of potatoes for 75 dols. Of course these prices were paid in Confederate notes,—of the depreciation of which currency we heard so little from the noisy gentlemen who were incessantly laughing in our clubs and hotels about honest Abe's greenbacks. On January the 27th, 1865, "gold sold at 47 dols. for one at auction"; on March the 5th, the diarist observes, "the government gives 1 dol. of gold for 60 of its own paper; but were it to cease selling gold, it would command 100 dols. for 1 dol." But the time was fast coming when Confederate notes were worth no more than any other kind of waste paper. After Mr. Jefferson Davis had fled from the seat of his falling government, and Abraham Lincoln's black troops had taken possession of the burning city, the war clerk wrote in his note-book, "Confederate money is valueless, and we have no Federal money. To such extremity are some of the best and wealthiest families reduced, that the ladies are daily engaged making pies and cakes for the Yankee soldiers of all colours, that they may obtain enough 'greenbacks' to purchase such articles as are daily required in their housekeeping." Can any greater humiliation for mortal pride be imagined than this dramatic degradation of the aristocratic daughters of the South, who thus became the hired cook-maids of negro soldiers?

Here and there the grim pages of this Diary are enlivened by laughable stories. For instance, under date January 18, 1863, the writer says—

"Our military men apprehend no serious consequences from the army of negroes in process of organization by the Abolitionists at Washington. Gen. Rains says the negro cannot fight, and will always run away. He told me an anecdote yesterday which happened under his own observation. An officer, when going into battle, charged his servant to stay at his tent and take care of his property. In the fluctuations of the battle, some of the enemy's shot fell in the vicinity of the tent, and the negro, with great white eyes, fled away with all his might. After the fight, and when the officer returned to his tent, he was vexed to learn that his slave had run away, but the boy soon returned, confronting his indignant master, who threatened to chastise him for disobedience of orders. Caesar said: 'Massa, you told me to take care of your property, and dis property' (placing his hand on his breast) 'is worf fifteen hundred dollars.' He escaped punishment."

This also is good—

"Custis (my son) received a letter to-day from Miss G., Newbern, *via* underground railroad, inclosing another for her sweetheart in the army. She says they are getting on tolerably well in the hands of the enemy, though the slaves have been emancipated. She says a Yankee preacher (whom she calls a whitewashed negro) made a *speculation*. He read the Lincoln Proclamation to the negroes: and then announced that none of them had been legally married, and might be liable to prosecution. To obviate this, he proposed to marry them over, charging *only* a dollar for each couple. He realized several thousand dollars, and then returned to the North. This was a legitimate Yankee speculation; and no doubt the preacher will continue to be an enthusiastic advocate of a war of subjugation. As long as the Yankees can make money by it, and escape killing, the war will continue."

In conclusion let us notice a typographical defect which should be amended in future editions of this entertaining work. Each page of a printed diary should bear upon its margin the date of the year to which the entries refer. Through neglect of this convenient rule the reader of 'A Rebel War Clerk's Diary' is put to much needless trouble.

NEW NOVELS.

King's Baynard. By the Hon. Mrs. George Gifford. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Mrs. Gifford is entitled to rank herself in the very front row of admirable mediocrity. She writes like a sensible woman, and like a lady; and the consequence is that she produces a novel quite good enough to prove her perfect right to indulge herself in producing novels if she chooses. For ease of style, vigour of description, and fidelity to real life so far as the sayings and doings of her *dramatis personæ* are concerned,—indeed, for all those qualities that guide the pen of a ready as well as an intelligent writer, the reader can neither wish nor expect much better outside the select circle of positive brilliancy. There is that soothing charm about 'King's Baynard,' from first to last, which can only be expressed by saying that one feels "at home" wherever it would have us station ourselves. In the Vavasour drawing-room and behind the Deredfordshire hounds,—in company with the "fine old English gentleman" and with the cunning provincial attorney who limps and wears spectacles,—in the county town on a fierce election day, and by the side of the grand old "muscular" parson's death-bed,—Mrs. Gifford equally makes us forget for the time that her little world is only a very little stage after all, and the men and women of her fancy only self-confessed players. And even after the pleasant conceit is dismissed, and the book along with it, back to Mudie's, the sensation stops behind, and we are conscious of having spent an enjoyable time in very entertaining company, headed by a hostess who, to an

exceptional degree, is a versatile and accomplished "woman of the world." Most of us appreciate that enjoyment; and by reading such a book as this we get the best possible imitation of it.

What is it, then, that is amiss with 'King's Baynard,' and consigns it to the company of the short-lived moths called literary mediocrities? Simply this we venture to affirm of it: that the whole story of its plot is not, like the characters who work it out, stamped with the hall-mark of reality. The mere imagination of such wickedness on the one hand, and such simplicity on the other, as that on which its interest hinges, is a painful and unnatural anachronism. The world and the people that are in it are not so black as these three volumes paint them, and as we are required to accept them for our vantage-ground. The Sir Marmadukes and Carlottas of 'King's Baynard' were an extinct species long before the date at which its story opens. Lawyers and marriage acts and modern society and printing presses have killed them all off ages ago. Nobody in England knows or believes now-a-days in an old family estate over whose hall "a curse" really and visibly hangs; nor a "first family in the county" whose mutual relations and proceedings are so shrouded in mystery that the very name is alluded to with 'bated breath. Skeletons in cupboards there are, we all know, and genealogical complications, and doubtful marriages, and disputed inheritances, and *causes célèbres* arising out of them; but these disagreeable rarities are not unravelled in occasional private interviews between one or two of the parties concerned, and, above all, are not in the habit of being set right by means of extraordinary coincidences, death-bed revelations just in the very nick of time, and discoveries of living skeletons of injured wives shut up for twenty years in out-of-the-way rooms.

It is because our author deals in mere idealities like these that we have classed her novel among praiseworthy mediocrities. The real artist—the landscape-gardener of fiction—is one who, with Mrs. Gifford's powers of execution (and he wants no more of these than she possesses), unites the faculty of devising what is both graceful and inartificial. If 'King's Baynard' had this latter charm, few recent novels would rank higher. As it is, we simply commend it to our readers as one well worth the trouble of reading.

Trodden Down. By Mrs. J. C. Newby. 3 vols. (Newby.)

POSSESSING in a high degree the special faculty by which the story-teller can entertain with trifles, Mrs. Newby has written several tales of considerable merit; but nothing has come from her pen better than this narrative of a woman's trial, error, penitence and atonement. Here and there she is open to a charge of inconsistency; and places could be mentioned where the story, instead of being tightly riveted like a piece of clever machinery, lacks the coherence requisite for proper truthfulness of effect, and may be described as a bundle of pieces loosely stitched together rather than a work of uniform design and definite intention. But such defects will not materially affect the popularity of the book, for novels are not critically studied by more than one out of every fifty devourers of prose fiction. The reader who looks to general interest, rather than those finer qualities which command the highest sort of critical admiration, will peruse 'Trodden Down' with pleasure; and if he may here and there pass an adverse judgment, his censure will on no occasion be aroused by the aim of the writer.

The heroine's temptation and trial are not

now set forth for the first time. A beautiful girl, the daughter of an impoverished and ambitious country squire, Marion Lowleigh is placed between a wealthy suitor whom her parents command her to accept, and a comparatively ineligible admirer whom she loves hotly and thoroughly. The struggle between duty to her parents and personal inclination terminates in flight from her father's roof, and a clandestine marriage with Vance D'Arcy, *alias* Edgar Fordyce; and scarcely have the young people completed their honeymoon when the bridegroom, to his utter consternation, is informed that a woman whom he had married some years before, and believed to be dead at the time of his second marriage, is alive. At the same time, Marion is led to believe that she is not a married woman, but the victim of unintended bigamy. Even in the first knowledge of her ignominious position she cannot reproach Edgar Fordyce, who designed her no ill, and whose attachment to her is alike sincere and honourable. Indeed, her unselfish nature is stirred more deeply by his sorrow than by her own shame. Accepting her misfortune as just punishment of her filial disobedience in flying from her home with a prohibited suitor, she firmly resists Edgar's entreaties that she should continue to live with him; and, flying from the tempter, she returns to her father, whom, in the language of the penitent prodigal, she implores to receive her as a hired servant, since she is no longer worthy to be called his child. Her supplication elicits a response which gives the reader an unpleasant shock, and is the grand blemish of the story. Instead of receiving her with gladness, and rejoicing over her re-appearance, Mr. Lowleigh adopts the line of action which the speaker of the parable regarded as impossible to human nature. Shelter is granted her according to the terms of her petition. Becoming her mother's needlewoman, housemaid and personal attendant, Marion does the work of three servants; and, in return for her meekness and industry, she receives gibes from her father, taunts from her mother, and disdainful ridicule from her younger sister, who is careful to enforce every letter of the compact by which Marion agreed to become a servant. All this is unpleasant, and quite at variance with the possibilities of life. Even if human nature produces parents capable, so far as affection is concerned, of the brutality exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Lowleigh to their child, fear of the world's opinion and respect for the usages of society would restrain them from such outrageous expressions of unnatural animosity. The position is made up of mistakes and difficulties; but Mrs. Newby contrives to extricate herself from them by a bold onward movement to the really good purpose of her story. Humiliated and "trodden down" by her family, Marion perseveres in her docility and goodness,—as a servant contributing so largely to the happiness of her relations that they are compelled to recognize her again as one of their own blood. Having laboured as the devoted nurse of her father throughout his mortal illness,—an illness, by the way, that is cleverly and dramatically described,—and having roused in the hearts of her kindred a strong spirit of mutual love as the best antidote to the moral poison that has banefully influenced the fortunes of their house for several generations, Marion is restored at the close of the book to the arms of her husband, Edgar Fordyce, who has become a rich man, and is in a position to prove to her that their marriage was a lawful union; the story about his first wife's survival having been the baseless fabrication of the conspirators against his peace of mind. The heroine

is rewarded at the time when readers are wishing that Mrs. Newby had made her book a little longer.

Against the Stream. By Joseph Hatton. 3 vols. (Skeet.)

Mr. Joseph Hatton has exercised sound discretion in selecting a title for his volumes. They were certainly written "against the stream"; and the reader who conscientiously endeavours to gather together the facts of the story does not feel himself to be running with wind or tide. So far as the author can be credited with a purpose, he seems to teach, that when fearless and independent journalism cannot be sustained in a provincial borough without the pecuniary aid of a wealthy patron, the member who represents the borough in Parliament is bound by honour to subsidize from his own pocket the fearless and independent press of his special locality. To enforce this doctrine concerning the obligations of elected legislators, the novel holds up to contempt the meanness of Mr. Bonsall, M.P. for Middleton-on-the-Water, who actually refused to lend a thousand pounds to Mr. Martyn, the proprietor of the journal which supported the member's interest at the aforesaid Middleton-on-the-Water! Of course, much may be said on Mr. Hatton's side of the question raised in 'Against the Stream'; but quite as much, and something more, may be urged in reply. As we are anxious not to misrepresent the author on a point which he may think important, let it be observed that Mr. Martyn, on starting his free and independent newspaper, was under an impression that Mr. Bonsall had given a verbal promise to contribute as much as two thousand pounds towards its fearlessness and independence; but as this promise was not committed to paper,—as business men are not accustomed to establish newspapers on the strength of rich men's spoken encouragements,—and as in the length of time which elapsed between the date of the imputed promise and the demand for its fulfilment Mr. Bonsall, even if he really made it, might have forgotten it,—we cannot think badly of the late member for Middleton-on-the-Water so far as his treatment of Mr. Martyn is concerned. On failing to draw a sufficient subsidy from Mr. Bonsall, the proprietor of the *Middleton Star* passes through the humiliations of bankruptcy and the anguish of despair to a premature grave; and bailiffs, acting upon the instructions of merciless creditors, and under the personal superintendence of an attorney named Gripps, take possession of the printing-office. But, before they can accomplish their purpose, the emissaries of injustice are roughly handled by the compositors, in a struggle that discolours more than one eye and influences the course of more than one life. "Blood was flowing freely," says the historian of this decisive battle, "cases of type were toppled over, and in a few moments several persons were placed *hors de combat*. At length the printers gave way, and the fighting gradually became less furious, and then *mutually* ceased. . . . Several persons were seriously hurt. One man's leg was badly lacerated by the bite of a dog. Black eyes had sought the infirmary after the first attack. The compositor from an adjacent town, who had been under the pump an hour or two previously, was carried, insensible, to Dr. Smythe's. Three deputy-bailiffs were much bruised, and black eyes and bleeding noses were too numerous to enumerate." The other particulars and consequences of the fight are no less appalling.

Mr. Hatton's English is not without defects. When he draws attention to a woman of eccentric appearance, who calls a party of children

from their games by an inquiry, he writes about "an eccentric-looking female who stopped the *child-sports* to inquire where Mr. Alfred Martyn lived." Children are termed "juveniles," and a footman who appears amongst the supernumeraries of the drama is called "an apoplectic flunkey." The little boy who nearly burst into a fit of laughter is said to have "almost exploded in the apparently desperate efforts to keep down a strong exercise of his risible faculties." With equal grace and correctness, Mr. Hatton observes, "And once a woman has pledged herself to a man, and done so in the firm belief of his goodness, she does not quail at stilted and restricted notions of propriety." Of the young lady whose devotion to her lover under a reverse of fortune is warmly extolled we are informed, "She longed to prove herself worthy of his love and confidence; and I am prepared to venture the assertion, that had Cupid, in the first instance, directed commonplace shafts against poor Susan's heart, instead of mounting them with gold, he would have been much more successful in penetrating and conquering that vital organ, which is supposed to be the seat of love as well as of life." Elsewhere the author describes the interior of a lady's house thus:—"You may be sure this establishment was beautifully furnished; that the carpets were soft and velvety to the tread; that the curtains draped the windows in ample folds; that the mirrors were set in noble frames; and that the statuettes and other ornamental as well as useful articles in or-molu, and satinwood, and gold and silver, curiously wrought with Japanese and Chinese figures, or adorned with miniature pictures, or made to look severe with mosaic work, which enriched 'my lady's chamber,' were of the highest character." Here and there 'Against the Stream' contains some startling assertions respecting men of letters. For instance, Mr. Hatton reminds us confidentially that "Addison was only good company amongst his intimate friends; Ben Jonson was quiet and reserved; Goldsmith, *you know*, wrote like an angel and talked like *Poor Pill*." It is very complimentary on the author's part to assume that we know so much, but we are bound in honesty to say that he does us more than justice. From his title-page, and also from a sheet on which are printed many flattering judgments delivered by provincial critics on his 'Provincial Papers,' we learn that this is not Mr. Hatton's first appearance in literature.

Limerick; its History and Antiquities, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, from the Earliest Ages. With Copious Historical, Archaeological, Topographical, and Genealogical Notes and Illustrations; Maps, Plates, and Appendices, and an Alphabetical Index, &c. Compiled from the Ancient Annals, the most authentic MS. and printed Records, recent Researches, &c. By Maurice Lenihan. (Dublin, Hodges, Smith & Co.)

SOME very mistaken person called history "the tombstone of the past." If this were true, historians would have nothing more to say of nations than that they were born at one time and died at another. They never tell facts except alleged facts, connected with character, which are seldom trustworthy; and they are altogether silent with regard to that which is the staple of history—action. There was, indeed, once an attempt to set up "*talkative tombstones*"; but Lycurgus suppressed this bold essay of the Spartans to flatter the dead.

Notwithstanding the sneer of Sir Robert Walpole, who amused himself by reading history because it was *not* true, history is truth itself

or it is not history. Mr. Lenihan must have been of this opinion when, under the name of "Limerick," he addressed himself to the task of writing a great part of the history of Ireland. His industry is worthy of all praise, but he sends his readers much further than they desired to go. The public will here find itself like the dwarf who asked Jupiter to "give him a leg up" to get into the saddle; the god gave it with such a will that he sent the dwarf over the saddle into a ditch beyond. "Oh, Jupiter," cried the pigmy, "you have helped me too much!"

Mr. Lenihan asks us to accompany him through 800 pages, many of which are solid, with notes in small type occupying seven-eighths of the page. We have nearly done this, to the best of our ability; and despite the author's obtrusive Romanism, ultra-patriotism and hatred of the Saxon, we find him instructive and amusing whenever he keeps to his subject,—that of Limerick,—a better than which no local historian could desire.

There are some things in this huge volume which lay the author open to a charge of partiality; but when we think of the very impartial way in which he, perhaps unconsciously, illustrates the Irish character, we readily pardon his partiality in other respects. It is one of the curiosities of Irish literature that it offers ready testimony against Irish character to those who are looking for such evidence. English comedy-writers make Irishmen rakes, fools, or buffoons; it is only Irish historians that depict them as knaves and traitors. The Irish writers ought to know best; but we fancy that they are either mistaken, or that in the very worst vices, manifesting themselves exceptionally in the national character, they see little to censure. They certainly appear to see no cause why they should not register them—without censure. This is assuredly not the case when they have to deal with the vices of their neighbours, who, being human, are also liable to err.

Thus, with the earliest history, we are at once in the midst of traitors; and the ladies are not a jot better than their lords. It is the wife of Brian Boru and mother of the King of Dublin who aids the Danish pirates against her own people. It is an Irish monk who persuades the Pope to make over Ireland to the Normans (who, our Irish friends require to be told, were neither Britons nor Saxons). It was a Dermot MacMurrough who helped those Normans to their triumph. There were not greater traitors to their own country than the O'Brians, and Mr. Lenihan expresses his mortification at having to record such a fact. Sons rebelled against their royal fathers. When contending chiefs, worn out with shedding blood and betraying one another, met together to elect one man who should rule them in peace, "each came to the convention determined that himself alone should be the chosen leader and king in Erin." The O'Kehanes of Kilrush and the O'Connors of Foyné skinned the Limerick merchants more cruelly than any foreigner ever did. Gerald, Earl Desmond, "the poet," made a bloody war on the Butlers, only because one of the latter had called him Gerald the *rhymist*! The marriages of the daughters of the chief of Thomond (Conor na Srona) with an O'Donnell, a De Burgh, and an O'Ruarc, was a family alliance that set the whole of them by the ears, and continually devastated Thomond. Those Irish cousins loved one another as snakes in a sack do. Galway did its very utmost, not to divide commercial prosperity with Limerick, but to ruin the latter, and have all good fortune for herself. "The tribes of the one were jealous of the sturdy Anglo-Irish of the other," and accordingly Mr. Lenihan reluctantly admits the

triumph of Limerick as arising from "political causes." We find oaths disregarded even when sworn "on the relics of Munster." These outrages did not illustrate the ancient times only. In the savage affair of 1641 the Irish Lord Inchiquin obtained the nickname of "Murrough of the Burnings," for his barbarous acts of incendiarism. "Execrations cling to his memory." The Irish have always been ready in applying nicknames. Lord Strafford was known as "Black Tom," and "to this our own day, his (Wentworth's) name is used by nurses in Leinster to frighten wayward children." When Ireton besieged Limerick, he was helped by the false traitors who were within the city. The narration of such things has its effect upon the author himself; and when he notices the death of Cromwell, he says that Oliver was "hurried to his woe!"—which is, at least, more than Mr. Lenihan can know. Later again, when one of the many assaults was made on Limerick, the city would have been lost but for the fact, "now proclaimed trumpet-tongued to the entire world," that the women repulsed the "savage invaders,"—who were too much for the men, we suppose. No wonder that William had "dreams that disturbed his soul," as Mr. Lenihan happens to know; though he may have been disturbed in body if, as the author certifies, the King, before retiring, "drenched himself thoroughly with those strong drinks he loved so dearly."

Lutterel heads the names of Irish traitors. He received his wages, and "Baldrery O'Donnell," the last and noblest then of the race of Irish patriots, "is said to have received a pension." According to the narrative before us, Limerick would have secured the victory but for this ever-present native treachery. There was, however, heroic fighting by true heroes on either side; though Mr. Lenihan has the most ingenious way of making defeat look like victory. For instance, the gallant English grenadiers thoroughly well thrashed and scattered an equally gallant but less lucky force of Irish. The author thus prettily tells it, in his Limerick way: "The Irish being now pressed upon by the grenadiers, quitted their first posts, and were then reinforced by other detachments; but the grenadiers pushed onwards." This spirit pervades the Irish war stories of the earliest times. Mr. Lenihan says that the Danes at Clontarf were "decisively crushed," stamped out; but although that was the fact, they continued to possess considerable wealth and influence, especially in sea-port towns, where they were as much distinguished by commercial aptitude and prosperity, as they were elsewhere for fighting. This was a pleasant way of being "decisively crushed"; and the story has a moral which Mr. Lenihan does not perceive. When the Danes were not acting as soldiers, they were industrious and thriving as trading citizens. They were, no doubt, severely mauled at Clontarf; but the survivors of the fight, and those for whom they fought, turned to trade, labour, and growing rich. Brian Boru was a lucky man in not so decisively crushing all the Danes in Ireland, and he was a wise man, if he was, as Mr. Lenihan asserts, "willing that they should remain."

As a beaten race, if they really were so, the old Danes, by changing the camp for the counting-house, showed that they had more wisdom and less pride than the later Irish, who took refuge in France after their last brave but unsuccessful struggle at Limerick. That struggle was for a king, in whom, being a Romanist, Mr. Lenihan can scarcely detect a fault. Even of his infamous issue of money made out of gun-metal, with a fictitious value attached to each coin, the author says: "At the first appearance of this money, the Protestants in Dublin

objected to take it, but were soon compelled to do so." As for the number of men who volunteered to follow James's fortune, not a quarter of them really did so, and of those who did, Mr. Lenihan and others show that the heroic element, saving bravery, was wanting in them. O'Neale, the author of the 'Groans of Ireland,' says of Wauchop, and even of Sarsfield, that "they projected only to build their own fortune on the ruin of the Irish." Mr. Lenihan, after telling us that of the wives and daughters of the expatriated who attempted to embark with the self-exiled, many were drowned, and others had their hands and arms chopped off as they clung to the sides of the vessels. In the next page, however, we meet with these ladies, safe and sound, with their relatives, in France, who, if we may trust Mr. Lenihan, formed the very worst company into which the poor creatures could have fallen. We meet with officers of all ranks living in such misery on the small pittance allowed by the French Government, that they "turn off their wives" in order to have the pittance to themselves. Other chivalrous Irishmen in France looked at their 4d. a day, and then at their children, whom they then abandoned to the wide world, and to the misery, starvation, or infamy which must have followed, but of which these soldiers knew nothing, as they lost sight and all knowledge of those whom they should have protected. Mr. Lenihan might have said even more than he does, for the road between St. Germain and Paris was not safe, through the violence of these men, who abandoned their wives and children, and some of whom, like Frank O'Neil, were broken alive on the wheel, for robbery and murder. Others seem to have been employed as spies, serving both governments. Mr. Lenihan even omits to notice the good example set by one, and, let us hope, followed by many. In the brigade of O'Brien, Viscount Clare, was a poor captain named O'Brien, who earned a very honourable and satisfactory livelihood as a fencing-master. His grandson, William O'Brien, was the clever actor of the last century who created the part of Lord Trinket, in 'The Jealous Wife,' married Lord Ilchester's daughter (Lady Susan Strangways), and was straightway provided for by her cousin, Charley Fox, out of the public purse. If his grandfather had not earned his bread by creditable means, instead of living on what he could buy with his 4d. a day, William O'Brien would never have married an Earl's daughter, nor have died, as he did, in the comfortable condition of an English squire.

It is to be regretted that Irish writers do not take history as the captain in St. Clare's brigade took the world,—by making the best of it. Both parties acted so ill, in past days, that their descendants might well let bygones be bygones, and leave all exasperating exaggerations for a simple narrative of facts; not taking as heroism on their own side what they rightly call brutality in an enemy. If the bigots belonging to all parties in Ireland would only rest for awhile, and leave honest and industrious Irishmen of every class to make the best, instead of, as hitherto has been done, the worst of their country, Erin (for whom there is a cordial feeling here in England) would soon know how to improve the happy chance which has been hitherto denied her.

Papers read at the Institute of British Architects. (Published by the Institute.)

ALTHOUGH the present annual volume of architectural lectures is less bulky than its predecessors, it is superior to most of them in the practical value and importance of its contents.

In this respect no item exceeds the very curious and novel paper, by Mr. E. L'Anson, 'On Office-Buildings in the City of London,' which, if it should turn up before the expected New Zealander, when he sits upon the heaped brick-earth which, some day, must represent this metropolis, will make him open his eyes, under the influence of feelings that cannot be wholly delightful. We trust Mr. L'Anson has sent copies of his discourse to all the antipodean cities, in order that the shock of surprise may be broken to the coming men. The New Zealander may thus learn that, under the influence of commercial exigencies and manias, enormous sums of money have been given for space here,—thus, 30,000*l.* for 1,000 superficial feet; that some of the most ingenious plans were adopted to economize the use of space; that in one case a light and air shaft, not exceeding seven feet in width, was used to penetrate a building four stories high; that so precious is the light as to render it advisable for an architect, not only to line these shafts with white glazed tiles—a capital plan—but to avoid the use of even a coloured ornamental border to the space so covered, because by this means it becomes a less powerful reflector. Mr. L'Anson's eminently practical text illustrates devices of the most unfortunate and prejudicial character with regard to health, which have, strange to say, not only been the result, but also, in no small degree, the means, of the prodigious overcrowding of edifices of the mercantile sort, as well as of the extravagant rents of the City. We have a strange illustration of British ways in the anecdote about a building next St. Helen's Church. When the old structures were removed, it was found that a window of the church had been bricked up since the Reformation, and the parish demanded as a right that, notwithstanding the lapse of time, the church should re-obtain its ancient light, asserting that no time was a bar to the rights of the Church. Chancery proceedings were begun on this nice point; but a compromise was effected, so that the church regained its window, after it had been closed three hundred years.

Mr. Warrington Taylor read a practical lecture 'On the Construction of Theatres.' This is not only useful, but amusing. We do not agree with the author that such edifices call forth none but the unpoetical or merely practical faculties of an architect's mind. We are struck with the value of Mr. Taylor's well-drawn distinction between the nature of the audiences—and therefore the diversity of their requirements—of Continental and English theatres. The manners of the people require much consideration in this country. The seemingly trivial habit of giving change for coin to visitors has to be considered, and influences the interior of a theatre where standing-room must be provided, and an unbroken, unloitering stream of persons entering cannot be expected. With regard to the situation of our theatres, in the midst of knots of houses, too often jammed in narrow and tortuous streets, or in moderately wide but immoderately frequented thoroughfares, it is obvious that nothing can be worse, either in respect to convenience of access and use, safety in case of fire, or architectural effect. The latter quality is found to "pay" by those who have crammed the City with gigantic offices, excluded ordinary traders, and enhanced rents in the way above referred to: it is strange that the same quality is not more sought for in its highest degree by proprietors of playhouses. It is true that half the City offices, on which such enormous sums have been spent to secure architectural pretensions, are really of little greater value in Art than so many flaring gin-palaces, and that, at the best, they are but showy and

permanent advertisements; nevertheless, if such pretences are serviceable in their proper cases, how much more so would be good and noble architecture for theatres!

Mr. Taylor is amusingly candid on the general ignorance of his professional brethren on the science of acoustics, and the arrangements of theatres accordingly. The best "house" for sound is Her Majesty's, which was built without science. The author is certainly right in saying that nothing is so beautiful as the smooth run of the boxes straight up to the proscenium frame (this is with regard to pillars intervening), and nothing is so excellent for sound. Prof. Hayter Lewis stated that, having to build a church, he consulted a most eminent Scotch *savant* on the plan; the reply was, that the principle proposed would probably answer, but, although he (the philosopher) had studied acoustics as much as any man, he had concluded that in applying theory to practice he knew nothing about them, and nobody knew more! Mr. Taylor pointed out defects in nearly all the modern theatres in Europe, some of which appear to us to have been exaggerated in the statement, but all are worthy of attention. Decoration for theatres is best of the simplest and broadest order, to be directed in execution by a fine colourist, not, as is commonly the case, by an empiric or half-trained artisan: so are most of the modern operators, in fact, whatever their social and trade positions may be. This will be safe policy, likely to result in good Art. On the current eager seeking after mere novelty, the following deserves to be quoted:—"Novelty, for its own sake, that is, when sought for to make effect, every one knows has been the ruin of Art in all ages, whether Classic, Gothic or Renaissance; the constant strain after novelty destroyed Gothic, and brought Renaissance into *rococo*."

Mr. Darbishire, in the course of a lucid and valuable discourse on the use of Coloured Bricks in decoration, introduced a quaint and striking example of the importance of colour in architecture: "How few persons would believe that the building on the west side of Trafalgar Square, for example, is really a uniform and regular composition? That portion which is occupied by the College of Physicians is so black, and the remaining two-thirds, belonging to the Union Club, is so white, that none but a critical, professional observer would detect any similarity in the two divisions. To all appearance they are separate buildings, and if either of them were burnt down, or removed a hundred miles away, the other would remain unaffected by the loss." This remark is perfectly just; the effect in question shows the vast importance of colour in architecture. In one or the other portion of the building which is referred to, a good deal of skill must have been thrown away. It is hard to say which is the least acceptable to the artistic eye, the doleful black of the college, or the smart, unbroken and glaring white of the clubhouse; probably the former is to be preferred, because there is something of richness in the unbroken hues of the begrimed building. On the other hand, nothing can be more unfortunate than the piebald appearance of some of our most famous public edifices. Thus, St. Paul's is simply ruined as a piece of architecture by the streaks of white that appear with the dominating sooty hue; in fact, Wren's work would look less ill than it does if it were painted black all over. The apparently unaccountable and freakish appearance of these streaks of white has puzzled many, and we believe their causes have never been thoroughly understood; they appear in full force only

on buildings of Portland stone,—in a minor manner on the sandstones used in London. This difference is certainly not due only to the darker colour of the latter lessening the startling force of contrast between the unsooty and the sooty surfaces. Buildings in sandstone take the soot more equally; in their comparatively unbroken dinginess, and consequently less impaired architectural effect, they prove what we wrote above, that St. Paul's would look better if it were painted entirely black. We remember seeing St. George's Hospital when it was temporarily painted of a bright red, and heartily wished it had remained so. Why, with all the resources of the pigments at hand, we should confine ourselves to a dull or glaring whitish buff, passes the conceptions of artists; surely at least the mouldings of stuccoed buildings might well be relieved with colour. Nothing is more vulgar than a new whitewashed street in Pimlico, where the houses are stuccoed, balustraded at the tops, "porticoed" at the doors, and all alike. The effect would be acceptable if judicious tinting were applied to these porticoes and window-mouldings; it is impossible to injure their forms. Two enemies appear with regard to the employment of polychromy in buildings: one of these is the ignorance, the other the timidity, of constructors. The first is audacious, and trusts to violent contrasts and "sensational" colouring for effect, and is not content with apt results from combinations of simple character, in which the primary hues are the dominant, if not the entire, elements; the second, on the other hand, hesitates to employ anything more potent than feeble washes. Between the two the public has no reason to rejoice in what has been done in polychromatic decoration.

Probably the most valuable of the series of disquisitions now in hand is that by Mr. Street, 'On English Woodwork of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries.' After showing that the attention of architects had been, for the most part, called to the carpentry of the centuries which followed those named until the Italian manner of building came into fashion here, the lecturer said, that there is one feature which, above others, distinguishes the early architects of this country: it is, that they were skilled beyond their Continental brethren in the science and practice of carpentry. The buildings the former erected surpassed, in the beauty and variety of their wooden roofs, those of any other race of architects in the world; their works are still enduring in such numbers as to astonish us when we think of the perishable nature of their materials and the neglect which has befallen them during the last three hundred years. These roofs have more irregularities in their plans, variety in their designs, and invention in their parts, than others that were elsewhere erected in stone. Mr. Street briefly traced the characteristics and sketched the history of Art of this kind in England, and enlarged affectionately upon the superior durability of the proper Gothic roofs, some of which have stood uninjured for six centuries, while recent attempts at copying these in a cheap manner and with insufficient skill are certain, he thinks, to perish long before their much older neighbours. Numerous examples attest the qualities of old works, not only as regards their beauty but their scientific construction. "Some of the ancient roofs are manifestly badly constructed, and very many of them only in compliance with the fashion of the day or of the district. And the extent to which this was the case affords a curious refutation of the common belief of the existence in the middle ages of bodies

of freemasons, or workmen who moved about from one building to another, carrying their ideas and customs from one end of the country to the other. For nothing can be more clear than that the constructors and designers of these old roofs were to a very great extent local men. Their work, indeed, is much more obviously characteristic of particular districts than that of any of the other workmen of the times; for, though it requires a trained eye and careful study to detect some of the local peculiarities of the masons or sculptors of the middle ages, they are obvious, in the case of carpenters, to the most hasty and cursory examiner." The minor constructions and turrets of wood next engaged the lecturer. Doorways, porches, floors, and ceilings were learnedly considered, together with scaffoldings, interior furniture, and machinery in wood. This paper is illustrated by diagrams of mouldings and views of the ancient hall at Mayfield.

Other subjects treated in this book comprise 'Fire-proof Materials and Construction,' by Prof. Hayter Lewis; a valuable paper by Mr. Ruskin, 'On the Conditions affecting the Study of Architecture in our Schools'; 'The Manchester Assize Courts,' by Mr. Waterhouse; and 'The Guildhall, London,' by Mr. H. Jones.

NEW POETRY.

Shadows of the Past. In Verse. By Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. (Macmillan & Co.)

THERE is an interest, independent of their merits, in the poems of a man who has played so conspicuous a part in European politics as Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. We like to discover—or to fancy that we discover—what was the private bent of a mind long concentrated on public affairs,—what were the intellectual features of the man when the smooth mask of diplomacy was laid aside. The pages before us afford proofs of taste and culture, even of delicate fancy; and, although we doubt whether their writer, even had he devoted his life to poetry, would have attained in it the same prominence that he has gained in a political career, it is pleasing to find that his verse reflects what is most generous in his public aspirations (as in the effusions referring to Poland and Denmark), and proves that, amidst the conflicts of public life and the temptations of ambition, he has retained such steady faith in man's spiritual future as breathes from the following:—

THE MORAL OF MIGRATION.

There's nought in May's reviving bloom, when hearts to rapture yield,
There's nought in Summer's boundless glow, when plenty crowns the field,
Like that soft hour whose dying tints enrich the faded grove,
And raise to calmer, holier thought the dreams of mirth and love.

'Tis not the pensive maid alone that feels the chaf'ning power
Or musing bard who hears a moan in each deserted bower
The wild inhabitants of air give witness of the spell,
Nor beats the mind that notes untouch'd their ling'ring, last farewell.

Aloft in many a ring they wheel, and test th' inspiring force,
That points afar to climes unknown their long uncharted course:
A guide within each flutt'ring breast sustains the feeble wing,
And soon th' autumnal gale for them o'ertakes the flight of spring.

Then tell me, thou! whose eye can read the world's mysterious plan,
When Nature beckons o'er the grave, why shrinks the soul of Man?
Why clings he to an earthly shore, when all its charms are flown,
Why turns he from a brighter land, which faith can make his own?

The lament of the Danish maid over her slain lover is, again, a burst of sympathy with the cause of national freedom, which it is especially

pleasing to have from a man like Lord Stratford de Redcliffe:—

She mourn'd as only those can mourn,
When love with bleeding roots is torn
Deep-seated from the heart:
But true to race, of generous birth,
She play'd in right of kindred worth
A Danish maiden's part.

"To lose thee in the bloom of life,
When plighted thine, and all but wife,
Is hard and bitter doom;
But woman's faith may vanquish ill,
And I must bend a selfish will,
Nor grudge thee to the tomb.

"They say thy flashing sword was raised
Where fierce and high the battle blazed;
They say that, led by thee,
O'er mangled heaps, on countless foes
The Danish columns rain'd their blows
Till few were left to thee.

"Enough: the tear-drop let me dry
Ere yet it leaves this dark'nd eye:
What patriot ever dies?
He bleeds, but lives; in danger's hour
His memory speaks; his name is pow'r—
And here our bravest lies."

Afar the ringing tones were heard,
E'en to their last triumphant word;
Then sank the lovely head,
And pillow'd on the heart it press'd,
There found a cold but welcome rest,
Nor wish'd a goodlier bed.

We quote the above as an illustration of the poet-politician's spirit rather than for its style, which has the conventional and sentimental ring of a former period. The writer does more justice to his powers of description in such a poem as 'Traditions of Sutton,' which displays no small force of pictorial representation. The more ambitious poems, 'Fortunes of Genius' and 'Spirit of the Age,' though revealing an enlightened mind, are not equal to those before named in point of fancy and description, but belong to the province of Rhetoric rather than to that of Song. And it must be owned, without disparagement to strains which undoubtedly possess elegance and finish, that they are interesting less for the laurels which they may obtain for their writer than for those which in a distinct sphere of action he has already won.

Annie Weir; and other Poems. By David Wingate. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THIS second volume of poems is an advance upon the strains, full of freshness and of feeling for natural beauty, which won attention for the Scottish miner two or three years since. The author's skill in literal description is now more freely combined with the glow of fancy, and his power of expression generally has gained in ease and force. The opening poem, 'Annie Weir,' relates a touching incident with much simplicity and pathos. Annie Weir and Reuben Shaw, her lover, are at work in a mine, when water breaks in and seemingly cuts off the possibility of escape. No common power of realizing a scene is evinced in a stanza like this:—

We didna tear our hair,
But it surely was despair,
That made us tither's hauns sae wildly tak';
For our heavy hearts aye sunk,
As wi' hollow, dismal, clunk,
The water slowly rose and drove us back.

And in the following verses, which set forth the crisis of the situation:—

Let your fancy, if it can,
Paint us sitting worn and wan,
Watching owre our last bit candle as it flared its dying
flame;
Fled our guardian Angel seemed,
And till then we had not dream'd,
That ony darker shade could fa' on our despair.
Like parents owre a child,
That its hindmost smile hath smil'd,
Owre the glowing lowless wick low we leaned wi' fondling
care,
And gently blowing strave
The lowe alive to save,
And chase away the gloom for ae brief moment mair.
But we gently blew in vain,
So we raised our een again
At ance, I kenna why nor what we wished to see;

But I saw—and see it noo—
Beaming memory's mazes through.
The old sweet look o' love and trust in Annie's ee.

But the wick a faint dull red
In its ain white aye half hid,
Lang glow'd and seem'd a soul that the Fates were loath
to sever;
Then it dwindled to a spark,
That a star seem'd in the dark—
A star that sudden set to rise no more for ever.

This is not only vivid description, but seen by the expiring light, is a touch of true pathos and imagination. 'Robin o' Raploch,' again, is a capital ballad, told with great force of characterization and feeling. There is a good deal of true Scottish shrewdness and humour in the lighter pieces, and the transcripts from Nature have been painted with an eye made observant by a keen appreciation of beauty.

Pre-historic Remains of Caithness. By Samuel Laing, Esq., M.P.; with Notes on the Human Remains, by Thomas H. Huxley, Esq. (Williams & Norgate.)

THIS volume has lain upon our table for some time, and we have hesitated in what point of view to take it. It consists, as will be seen by the title, of two distinct parts. In the first Mr. Laing describes a number of monuments of pre-historic antiquity, or, at least, which he looked upon as pre-historic, scattered over the coast of Caithness, which he has made the scene of his explorations. The county of Caithness, as Mr. Laing says, is exceedingly rich in the early remains which it is fashionable now to call pre-historic,—such as sepulchral mounds and cairns, hut-circles, shell-mounds, and the like. Mr. Laing chose for his operations five mounds, or groups of mounds, lying within a range of about two miles, in the neighbourhood of Keiss Castle, namely, two large mounds known popularly as the Birkle Hills; a long mound which he calls the Burial Mound; a large green mound, to the north of Keiss Harbour, which he designates as the Harbour Mound; two low mounds, close to the present churchyard, which he calls the Churchyard Mound; and a green spot in the midst of the heather, about three miles inward from Keiss, containing the remains of ancient dwellings, which Mr. Laing calls the Moorland Mound. The first of these, situated at the point where the sand of the sea-shore changes into rock, presented the appearance of a long, low, irregular mound of sand, overgrown with green turf, extending about 300 yards parallel to the beach. Its form was so little defined that none but a practised eye would take it for a mound at all, and it appears to be composed chiefly of drift sand. In the central line of this mound were found, about fifteen feet apart, a series of kists, consisting of walls of unhewn flagstones from the beach, with no floor, but paved with large flagstones. Each of these kists contained a skeleton; but no objects of human workmanship were found, except near the centre, where there was a kist of larger dimensions, inclosed by a low circular wall of rough stones. It contained the skeleton of a tall man, considerably larger than those buried in the other kists, and on one side of him a parcel of what Mr. Laing calls stone implements, one of which, he says, "may have been" a battle-axe, two "may have been" spear-heads, with one arrow-head, seven knives or cutting instruments, &c. Mr. Laing does well to use the phrase "may have been," for we confess that, to judge by the engravings, we can see nothing in them but so many rudely-broken stones, and a few which appear to have been rounded by motion in water—just such as, we doubt not, may any day be picked up on the beach.

The Churchyard Mound proved to be an old

shell-mound, or rather a refuse heap from eating, similar to what the Danish antiquaries call *kjokkenmøddings*. It consisted chiefly of periwinkle shells, with some limpet shells, and a certain number of animal bones, the latter broken to pieces in order to extract the marrow. Mr. Laing states that the relics found here consisted of chipped flints, and very rude bone and stone implements, and pottery. The bone implements are classed as arrow-heads, and pins or skewers; but they seem to us, with hardly an exception, to be nothing more than the fragments which would naturally result from the fracture of the bones in order to extract the marrow. Under the Harbour Mound was found a mass of stone building, consisting chiefly of two concentric circular walls, with a flagged floor, which Mr. Laing considers to have been the lower part of a burg or circular tower. For a detailed account of all that was found in it, we must refer the reader to the book itself. The masonry, as far as we can judge by the cuts, hardly impresses us with the idea of a very remote antiquity. It was accompanied with kitchen-middens, which contained bones of animals, generally broken to extract the marrow, large deers' horns, some bearing the marks of sawing or cutting, great masses of limpet shells, mixed with periwinkles, implements in stone, bone, bronze and iron, and the jaw of a child, which has been splintered or gnawed, as if to obtain the marrow, whence it is conjectured that the inhabitants of this spot were cannibals. The Birkle Hills, which stand among the hillocks of blown sand, about 200 yards from the sea-shore, contained a few stone implements, similar in all respects to those in the Burial Mound, and one or two little implements of bone which are certainly artificial. The Moorland Mound contained a square building, the walls of which were made of large flags set on edge; the floor was paved with flat stones, but there were no traces of a roof. The floor was covered to a depth of from a few inches to a foot with shells, bones and ashes. The mound had, of course, been formed by an accumulation of moving earth. There were found here fragments of pottery, which, as one piece had a coarse blue glaze, could not be very ancient,—rude stones supposed to be implements, and two small stone whorls.

It will be seen at once that the objects found in these various excavations were not of a character to lead to any very satisfactory result; that they were things, in fact, that might belong to any period; that there was nothing in the structures found within the mounds which bespoke necessarily a remote pre-historic period. The supposed implements in stone and bone were so extremely indefinite in their character, that Mr. Laing himself calls them "the *ne plus ultra* of rudeness" in stone or bone. It is evident, too, that Mr. Laing, though a very zealous explorer, does not possess a very large amount of archaeological knowledge; for he mistakes (p. 28) a pair of bronze scissors, of a form which is found among Roman antiquities, and is not uncommon in our Anglo-Saxon graves, for "tongs or tweezers." In fact, taking his own account of these objects, when we come to hear his speculations upon them, we cannot but feel that he is building great theories upon very weak foundations.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

On Democracy. By Arthur Partridge (Trübner & Co.)

Mr. Partridge informs us that "this work arose out of some considerations suggested by another work, published concurrently herewith, and entitled 'The Making of the American Nation; or,

the Rise and Decline of Oligarchy in the West,"—of which treatise on the growth of American democracy it was not in our power to speak in complimentary terms. Here is a favourable specimen of the book before us: "The term 'Radical,' used as a party epithet, means a man who cannot adjust the ideal to the actual. His theories are too fine for facts. The term 'Tory' means a man who cannot adjust the actual to the ideal. He first believes in the catholic and the absolute (comprehends, as some would put it, the 'subjective' only), but knows not the People; the last knows only and certainly what the People are not. The first may be light, but he is not base. He believes in the angel, though his theories will not fit the ape. The last imputes his own nature to the People, and naturally refuses to believe in them. The People! capable of all, realizing what? The People, demoniac and angelic,—their Ignorance and Light, Brutality and Intellect, their nature, condition, rights, wrongs, wants, wishes, demands, and preparedness,—the Statesman must know all this, their present, and believe in all that, their future,—must rise to all their Heights, and measure all their Depths,—must at once believe and disbelieve in the People." The closely-printed volume ends with this assurance: "Whilst, therefore, towards Federation is the tendency of Governments, universal manhood suffrage and equality is not only the right of the People, but the only Factor of Unity, and the Necessity, and the Conservatism, and the Balance of States. Democracy begins with the Individual. It ends only with the world." Ought we to blush whilst making confession that we have not read all the arguments by which Mr. Partridge brings his disciples to this not very intelligible conclusion?

On Railway and other Injuries of the Nervous System. By John Eric Erichsen (Walton & Maberly.)

Mr. Erichsen's fourteen cases of injury to the nervous system from concussion should be considered by the members of his profession, and also by persons interested in the many obscure questions concerning the possible consequences of railway collision to passengers who, having escaped from an accident without any visible lesion, do not exhibit signs of important mischief until several days, weeks, or even months have elapsed since their concussion. But though the author's cases deserve respectful acceptance, they cannot be regarded as more than a modest contribution to the numerous collection of facts from which we may hope, ere long, to acquire some satisfactory acquaintance with matters concerning which we are greatly in need of further information. Mr. Erichsen's observations were, in the first instance, delivered to the students of University College Hospital; and he would have done well had he removed from the addresses their entire supply of "lecturer's padding" before sending them to press. Men of science do not care to be lectured interrogatively after this fashion: "Is the Law exempt from Conflicts of Opinion, independently of those that are of daily occurrence in its courts? Are there no such Institutions as Courts of Appeal? Are decisions never reversed? Are the fifteen Judges always of one mind upon every point that is submitted to them? Do we never see Conflict of Opinion spring up in the Lords and Commons, amongst the magnates of the legal profession, on questions that involve points of professional doctrine and practice? Is the Church herself free from differences of the widest kind on questions that we are taught are of the most vital importance? Have we not for years past heard questions of doctrine, of practice, of ritualism, discussed with an amount of vehemence and zeal to which we can find no parallel in our own profession? Are not angry passions roused in quarters where they are little to be expected, and may we not at times be tempted to exclaim, 'Tantene animis cœlestibus iræ?'" Clearly Latin has its uses, since it enables a speaker to suggest thus happily that a Bishop of the Established Church is a heavenly being!

The County of Sussex; its History, Antiquities, and Topography, with an Itinerary. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

THIS is a new guide-book for the tourist, apparently

one of a series. Its distinctive characteristic is furnished by eight woodcuts, representing noteworthy buildings and views in the county. These illustrations are not worth much; but, as mere memoranda to a popular book, they are acceptable. A common and cheap series of railway-guides for England and the Continent derives great interest from including numerous little notes of this sort, not more than an inch square, but sufficient to their pretensions. Why our tourists' guide-books are not more profusely illustrated in this manner than is customary we cannot say; it would certainly be advantageous so to improve them. The book before us differs in some respects from that which it is obviously intended to rival, that is, Mr. Murray's 'Kent and Sussex.' Properly speaking, it is less a guide-book and companion to the knapsack than a book of reference; nevertheless, it answers very well for all purposes. In the interest of our readers we have examined it as a collection of archeological facts, in comparison with Mr. Murray's publication. We find that, although containing a considerable quantity of matter not in its foregoer, it is not equal in any respect to that publication; it is less full and wealthy in details of particular places. To the best of our knowledge it refers to fewer subjects—a very considerable defect in such a work. We have not compared it with "Black's Guide" to the same district; but, from recollections of the edition of that compilation which was employed by ourselves in 1861, it is superior to it in the quality of its literary features, its editor's intelligence and education, and much more complete as a guide-book. Mr. Murray's "Handbook" above referred to is dated 1863,—the last edition, we believe, yet by no means free from slips and blunders. It ought to be worth while to produce a nearly perfect work of this class. The fact of Messrs. Cassell's publication being in a mere paper cover will render it objectionable to most tourists.

Systematic Memory; or, How to Make a Bad Memory Good, and a Good Memory Better. By T. Maclaren. (Pitman.)

WE do not see any use or pleasure here. As to numbers, we prefer Grey, and use neither. And to remember a list of unconnected words by spoiling poetry is to wrap brickdust in gilt-edged letter-paper. The example given is—

ink-bottle, clock, tea,...

To remember this, you are to take—

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Alpine village past
A youth, &c.

Then, by help of an ink-bottle as black as the shades, an illuminated clock at night, and a party drinking tea on the Alpine Matterhorn, &c., you get it all. And this is really in print! Neither use, nor play, nor fun: hard to do, and nothing when done.

Imaginary Printers and Supposititious Publishers —[Imprimeurs Imaginaires et Libraires Supposés, par Gustave Brunet]. (Paris, Tross.)

THE name of Gustave Brunet, of Bordeaux, is not so celebrated as that of the Brunet, of Paris—his namesake, though not his kinsman; but it is one well known in the bibliographical world. His 'Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique' is as valuable in its way as the 'Manuel du Libraire' of the other. Though it made its appearance, strangely enough, as a portion of the enormous 'Encyclopédie Théologique' of the Abbé Migne, it is "catholic" only in the sense of "universal"; and very commendably catholic will it be found in its information on libraries and catalogues and a host of other subjects which interest the lovers of books. The present work, we are sorry to say, is far from deserving the same praise. The subject is a most unhappily chosen one. Printers and publishers who disguise their names and whereabouts may have more than one good reason for doing so: they may publish what is considered heterodox and seditious, and may seek to escape the severity of the Church or the Government; or they may publish what is simply indecent, and seek to elude the vigilance of the police. Too many of M. Brunet's clients are of the latter character. His list of "Imaginary Printers" bears the same relation to his 'Dictionary of Bibliology'

that the Newgate Calendar does to a general Biographical Dictionary. At page 107 he says, with justice, of one of his authors, that he was a despicable fellow, of whom too much notice has already been taken; and the very titles of some of the books he catalogues are such that he apologizes for reprinting them. But why re-chronicle those who ought to have been long ago forgotten, and reprint what ought never to have been printed? In short, though the volume on 'Imaginary Printers' contains, here and there, a few pages of interesting anecdote, it is, in the main, a dry catalogue of worthless books, and will add nothing to the author's reputation.

Westfield: a View of Home Life during the American War. (Edmonston & Douglas.)

THE amiable writer of this well-meant but not amusing novel endeavours, with much right feeling but small success, to illustrate the patriotic fervour and forgetfulness of self with which the Northerners of the superior classes sustained Mr. Lincoln's government during the war, and faced the dangers of battle no less bravely and cheerfully than they met its prodigious and necessary expenses. The characters of the story lack distinctiveness, and its incidents are by no means well chosen. The subject is one to which no inferior writer could render justice; and it seems to us that the anonymous author has not qualified himself for the achievement of his task by any critical study of the principles of romantic art.

No Union with Rome: an Anti-Eirenicon; being an Answer to the Reunion Scheme of Dr. Pusey. By Alessandro Gavazzi, Minister of the Gospel in the Italian Church. (Printed for the Author.)

MR. Gavazzi's book concerns questions to which we are not pledged to pay critical attention, and even if his arguments fell within the limits of our province we should not think it worth while to give them any public consideration. But though we decline to pass judgment on his opinions and logic, we must, in the interest of literature, express our disapprobation of his discourtesy and insolence to Archbishop Manning and Dr. Pusey, who, as scholars and gentlemen, should at least experience from literary opponents the respect that is due to honesty and high culture. Once in a while the angry controversialist speaks of the author of the 'Eirenicon' as Dr. Pusey; but in ninety-nine places out of every hundred where he is mentioned in this Anti-Eirenicon the Oxford Professor is named without either his academic or ecclesiastical title,—thus, "This is all that Pusey knows of those who do not tractarianize after the black Harlot of Oxford." Similar disrespect is shown to the Catholic Archbishop. Surely the rancours and spites evoked by religious controversy cannot make any considerable number of Englishmen delight in wanton exhibitions of ill-breeding.

We have on our table the following Pamphlets:—*Preface to the Fifth Edition of "Ecce Homo" (Macmillan).*—*"Ecce Homo" and its Detractors: a Review,* by George Warrington (Skeffington).—*A Vindication of the Past Course and Present Position of the Irish Clergy in reference to the National System of Education for Ireland, in a Speech delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Church Education Society, held in Dublin, April 11, 1866,* by James Thomas O'Brien, D.D. (Macmillan).—*Joint-Stock Banks: Proposal to secure Deposits placed at Interest,* by William Ray Smee (Mann).—*Land Tenure in Ireland: a Plea for the Celtic Race,* by Isaac Butt (Dublin, Fowler).—*The War, the Balance of Trade, and the Bank Acts, in a Series of Letters addressed to the Editor of the "Newcastle Chronicle," with a Preface and Appendix,* by Thomas Doubleday (Effingham Wilson).—*Thoughts upon Subjects connected with Parliamentary Reform,* by James Manning (Tribner).—*And The Negro and Jamaica,* by Commander Bedford Pim, R.N., a Paper read before the Anthropological Society of London, February 1, 1866 (Tribner).

GAMES.

Jerks in from Short-leg. By Quid. Illustrated. (Harrison.)

MANY readers may be saved trouble in an attempt to make out the meaning of this title if we say at

once, and hastily, that the book is about the game of cricket. Having read about half his work, we believe the jocularity—we use that term in a severe and Johnsonian sense—of the author, no less than his whole manner of treatment, nay, the very subject itself as here dealt with, that is, the game at cricket, its laws, the manners and customs of its professors and followers, combine to make what painters call a "vehicle," for the infusion of good, sound moral advice into the minds of young men. Few observers have stood in front of theatrical booths at a fair without distinguishing on the faces of the performers then strutting their little hour a profound seriousness of mood and dreadful internal gravity. Having long ago known these thoughts, with ample sympathy for the poor fellows who belied their hearts for daily bread, we fell more readily into the secret of "Quid" than might have been the case had we entered on his text without that pathetic preparation. His book is like one of those quaint, subtly expressive heads one meets with in Gothic sculpture, which, as it is gazed on, grows wonderfully in purport, and changes from a jeer to a sardonic, woful, heart-racked look, as if some sickening secret had lain in the carver's mind and would come out to the stone, file smooth and soften the lineaments as cunningly as he would. Sometimes it is but in one peculiar light the secret of such a face may be revealed, so that for a short time only in the sun's daily course is there any trace of it; otherwhiles the jeer, or superficial smile, is all you see. "Quid" is, of course, innocent of such profundity of craft as the carvers showed in their stone faces; nevertheless, ere ten of his pages are read one sees that he is more wise than witty, indeed that he is not witty at all, or even funny. We know that the absence of wit does not imply the presence of wisdom, but, as a rule, that the contrary is true; yet there is so much sound good sense, practicable advice, such wealth of Christian admonitions in this book, that we twice turned to its title-page and made sure,—unless Mr. Harrison is a myth, a relative of Mrs. Gamp's friend,—that we were not reading one of those excellent works which the Religious Tract Society produces under names that startle and occasionally attract. Such are our conclusions with regard to the half of the book we have read. Our readers will forgive our non-success in an attempt to get through the other half. As to the illustrations, some are capital, others bad; of the first let us name the series of heads on page 8, a collection of second-class cricketers; of the second kind are those on pages 118 and 119. The commendable predominate. We are convinced that the artist has not been admitted to knowledge of the author's secret; on the contrary, he does his best to cheer his text. The work would probably reach a wider circle of reformable persons if it were made less "slangy"; we recommend a change in this matter in a second edition. At present it is by no means impossible for a hasty reader to believe the work to be devoid of serious meaning.

Routledge's Handbook of Cricket. By Edmund Routledge. (Routledge & Sons.)

Mr. Edmund Routledge's manual of Cricket may be commended to the attention of young players. Our recent review of Capt. Crawley's handbook upon the same sport has, no doubt, already opened Mr. Routledge's eyes to the defects and blemishes of his treatise, which he can easily amend before the appearance of a second edition. "The origin of cricket," he observes, "has often been made the subject of dispute, and still remains undecided. Some authorities think it is as modern as 1770; others, again, point to 1700 as the true date; while the Rev. J. Pycroft, whose opinion is entitled to the greatest respect, *boldly* asserts that it is as old as the thirteenth century, when it was played under the name of 'club-ball.'" Reference to certain familiar books will satisfy Mr. Routledge that Mr. Pycroft's opinion is not altogether original, and did not need the support of bold assertion.

Chambers's Useful Handbooks.—Cricket; to which is added Troco, or Lawn Billiards. By Capt. Crawley. With *The Field* Committee's Rules. (Chambers.)

THE indefatigable Capt. Crawley, having told us all

he knows about Cricket and Billiards, now lays at the feet of croquet-players a little book which will be read with approval by connoisseurs of two pastimes which have become widely popular during the last few years. The captain is right in tracing Troco to the ancient game from which we derive our modern billiards; but he does not seem to be aware that pall-mall and croquet—the modern reproduction of the sport, which is commemorated by the name of one of our principal West-End thoroughfares—sprung from the same source. "And now," says the entertaining writer, towards the close of his manual, "a word or two with regard to costume. Ladies will do well to avoid long, hanging sleeves and sweeping trains. They should wear well-fitting boots, not too tight, and not too thin,—for the grass gets damp towards evening, and a cold is too high a price to pay for an afternoon's amusement. With a pretty boot, and a handsome dress properly looped up, so as to be out of the way of the balls, a neat hat, with the hair nicely arranged, belles look irresistible in a croquet-ground. And just a word for their ear. I am not a marrying man—having accomplished my destiny in that respect years ago—but I may tell them that I have known some very happy engagements for life that have been made during a match at croquet." With regard to masculine players, the author observes—"For gentlemen there is no more appropriate dress than the knickerbocker trousers and loose jacket now so fashionable, with a jaunty cap rather than a chimney-pot hat. And as the game is played in the field or on the lawn, I venture to say that not many ladies will object to the sight and perfume of a cigar." Clearly Capt. Crawley has a perfect sense of the fitness of things. May he never want a partner at croquet, or a cigar to console him!

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Aakew (Miss Anne), *Passages in Life*, post 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Beeton's *Management of Children in Health*, &c., 12mo. 1/6 swd.
Bernard's *Our Common Fruits*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Binney's *Wise Counsels*, Book for Young Men, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Bridwood's *Fire Prevention and Fire Extinction*, post 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Budge's *Homœopathic Glossary*, post 8vo. 9/6 cl.
Casell's *Guide to Normandy*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Colquhoun's *Sporting Dogs*, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Craven's *Prison Life of Jefferson Davis*, cr. 8vo. 8/6 cl.
De Ros (Lord), *Memorials of the Tower*, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Finlayson's *Treatise on Mental Law*, 8vo. 12/6 cl.
From Calcutta to Snowy Range, by an Old Indian, post 8vo. 14/6 cl.
Grandy's *Standard Guide for Corn Merchants*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Hughes's *Elementary Class Book of Physical Geology*, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Larwood and Hotten's *History of Sign Boards*, illus. cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Man of Mark, by author of "Richard Langdon," 3 vols. 31/6 cl.
Manual of English History Simplified, ed. by J. S. Laurie, 1/6 cl.
Match Shooting with Enfield Rifle, 12mo. 1/6 cl. swd.
Notes on the Months, Book of Feasts, Fasts, &c., post 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Ponzo's *Palace*, by author of "Bubbles of Finance," 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Rosa's *Lord's Portion Stored on the Lord's Day*, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Shuckard's *Natural History of British Beet*, post 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Small's *Handbook of Sanskrit Literature*, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Smith (Henry), *Sermons of, Memoir by Fuller*, Vol. 1. cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Transactions National Assoc. Promoting Social Science, 1866, 10/6 cl.
Warry's *Law of Railway Rating*, 12mo. 10/6 cl.
Wild Flower of Ravensworth, by author of "John and I," 31/6 cl.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION.

THE frequent occurrence of black jewels in the portraits here has led to many conjectures as to the originals of those strange ornaments,—conjectures, in their strangeness, far outdoing the peculiarity of the things. To account for the frequency of these gems and the almost utter absence of the king of jewels, the diamond, in pictorial representations of persons living when that stone was not less in repute than ever, some learned writers have averred the black gems were intended for diamonds, and that the artists, hopeless of depicting the splendour of the latter, committed a sort of pictorial suicide, and made the blazing stones black, in default of their white intensity. To a painter this explanation is absurd on its face. There is no greater difficulty in introducing the colourless diamond to a picture than the sanguine ruby or the gorgeous carbuncle. It would not be the artist's object, neither would it be in his power, to represent fully the gleaming of any precious stone; such effect would be destructive to the quality of his picture, could he reproduce it. Moreover, diamonds are rarely big enough to make much show in pictures, where their peculiar qualities could be freely enough displayed to distinguish them from other white stones. Again, until the method of facetting the diamond was discovered by Louis de Berghem, and practised for Charles the Bold on the great Sancy diamond, there was not enough difference between the appearance of the purest

stones and that of many crystals to admit of pictorial distinction. The painter having to deal with a diamond large enough to make a show in even a life-sized portrait would not forget to depict its prismatic quality with colour enough to lead any but a very careful observer to believe he looked on the representation of a highly-tinted instead of what was really a colourless but potentially refracting stone. Marbodius of Anjou, in his 'Lapidarium,' as translated by Mr. King, distinctly refers to the original chromatic character of this stone:

Yet though it flashes with the brilliant rays,
A steady tint the crystal still displays.
Hardness invincible that naught can tame,
Untouched by steel, unconquered by the flame;
But steeped in blood of goats it yields at length,
Yet tries the anvil's and the smelter's strength.

Many of the black stones here depicted are much too large to be intended for diamonds: see that picture of the *First Earl of Manchester*, *Sir Henry Montagu*, (515) the property of the Duke of Manchester, which has been "restored" with prodigious severity, like many other pictures in his Grace's possession here,—e.g., No. 527, *Sir William Roper*, to which we recently referred, as showing the practice of attaching rings to the wrists by black cords: this portrait has a large black stone set in gold for a ring, probably a piece of jet or obsidian. The large white stones we sometimes see in portraits are doubtless crystals which were worn by sleepers to drive away evil dreams and baffle witchcraft. It is true the old custom of setting diamonds was to place black foils behind them, intentionally to enhance their lustre, the effect of which would be to give them, in some lights, the aspect of black stones; this was, however, also done with crystals. The size of examples in pictures is generally conclusive against the diamond being so represented. We wish somebody would discover a portrait of that wonderful Liparean stone that conferred, or was supposed to confer, power to understand the language of birds and beasts,—a discovery of doubtful benefit, notwithstanding its attractiveness. What personal remarks might we not hear by means of such a stone! There is a curious illustration of the verses of Marbodius, above quoted, in No. 313, *Richard Carew*, where a diamond of about the size of a die is laid on an anvil, and a hand out of a cloud holds a hammer to strike it, inscribed, "*Chi verace durera.*"

The large black stones may sometimes be meant for obsidian, which since the Roman time has been used for rings, and had magical properties ascribed to it. Of this material we have hitherto believed the famous "Show-stone" of Dr. Dee (340) to have been formed. The Catalogue here speaks of it as "polished cannel coal." (!) It was probably one of those crystals that are not unfrequently found in tombs. Dee himself, of course, believed it to be crystal; his "Diary" contains several references to it, and that he saw "*in crystallo*"—what he saw he does not say. Queen Elizabeth often pleased him by notice of this treasure. Would the reader like to see a small picture of two or three personages who appear here, as they lived in 1550? Wrote Dr. Dee, Sept. 17, "The Quene's Majestie cam from Rychemond in her coach, the higher way, by Mortlak felde. (Dee lived near the church there, on the west, by the water-side.) And when she cam right against the church, she turned down toward my howse; and when she cam against my garden in the felde, she stode there a good while, and then cam into the street at the great gate of the felde, where she espyed me at my doore making obeysains to Her Majesty; she beckoned her hand for me; I cam to her coach-side; she very speedily pulled off her glove, and gave me her hand to kiss; and to be short, asked me to resort to her court, and to give her to wete when I cam ther; hor. 6½ a meridia." Dee was evidently in good spirits at this time; only a few days before he had gained at least a prospect of wealth, for had not "Sir Humfry Gilbert granted me my request to him, made by letter, for the royalties of discovery all to the north above the parallel of the 50 degree of latitude?" Stout Sir Humphrey Gilbert was then meditating a voyage, partly accomplished in 1583. There is no portrait of Gilbert indeed the

Gallery is singularly unfortunate in respect to its pictures of discoverers. A Correspondent wonders at the number of portraits of Queen Elizabeth which have been preserved; he does not seem to have met with a reference to the common belief that Her Majesty's effigies were specially protected. Evelyn, when viewing the ravages of the Great Fire in London, noticed that "when those of all the kings" in the Exchange were broken in pieces, the effigies of Elizabeth received but little hurt, although the "vast iron chains of the City streets, hinges, bars, and gates of prisons were melted and reduced to cinders by the vehement heat."

In No. 642 we have a likeness of the Lord Keeper Coventry, attributed, we believe truly, to Jansen, which recalls an entry in Pepys's 'Diary,' about a visit paid, within a day or two of two centuries since (June 27th, 1666), to the son of the original: "To Sir W. Coventry's chamber, where I saw his father my Lord Coventry's picture hung up, done by Stone, who then brought it home. It is a good picture, drawn in his judge's (Lord Keeper's) robes, and the great seal by him." And while it was hanging up, "This," said Sir W. Coventry, "is the use we make of our fathers." Lord Braybrooke notes that the portrait was probably a copy by John Stone from an older work, because the Lord Keeper had been dead since 1639, and Old Stone, elder brother of John, since 1657. As the artist would naturally superintend the hanging of his work, whether an original or a copy, we take the meaning of Pepys to be literally that he saw Stone on this occasion. Now Jansen's name was so frequently translated into its English equivalent, "Johnson," which is nearly the same as "John Stone," that we can guess the diarist had no difficulty in confounding the name of the original artist with that of the copyist, and believing he saw an original work. John Stone was a frequent copyist. Here is the original of the picture Pepys saw. As it belongs to the Earl of Clarendon, it is probably one of those which Evelyn admired when he dined with "My Lord Cornbury, at Clarendon House," September 20, 1669, in the collecting of which, two years before, he took interest, and wrote a letter to the Chancellor with counsel on the selecting of portraits of worthies, enumerating many. Some among the many contributions of the present Earl of Clarendon are doubtless those acquired in pursuance of advice from the most competent gentleman of his day to the great Chancellor, to whom all paid their court by presenting portraits. — Another ancestor of Lord Clarendon, Henry, the second Earl, — the same as the above-mentioned Lord Cornbury, with whom Evelyn went to dinner in his father's house, one hundred and ninety-seven years ago, — wrote a curious letter to Pepys, May 27, 1701, which is to be read in the Pepys Correspondence, wherein he gave an account of a startling instance of second sight that happened in his presence, "towards the middle of February, 1662," and concerned his wife, then living, which, if we are to believe the writer, was fulfilled to the letter. — In No. 900 sits *My Lord Cornbury* and the *Lady Theodosia*, his wife, whose painful death was thus predicted. She may be seen, an infant, in No. 794, *Lord Capell and his Family*, in the garden at Hadham. — In 893 is *Lord Clarendon the Chancellor* himself. Of his earthly house "at the upper end of St. James's Street" no more mournful account appears than the jeremiade of Evelyn, 'Diary,' August 18, 1683. Two pillars in the gateway of the Three Kings Inn, Piccadilly, are all the remains of this vast palace, the gardens of which Evelyn laid out; the name of an hotel is its sole record. His grave is so utterly forgotten that few people are aware that its place is actually unknown, "on the north side of Henry the Seventh's chapel," says Anthony Wood, where is neither effigy, stone nor mark of any kind to commemorate one of the ablest men of his century.

A very interesting and curious picture (No. 439) represents *James the First at his Father's Tomb*, or rather praying at the altar of God, the all-merciful, for vengeance on the murderers of Darnley, whose monument is near the altar. This picture, which is a very interesting historical memorial, has

been wofully ill-treated, so much so that it is almost lost in coats of varnish and the absurd stain that some years since was so recklessly bestowed on all the royal pictures, of which this is one. The surface is covered with inscriptions, now nearly illegible. The composition is exactly like that of the engraved mural brasses of the date, where whole families are shown kneeling, as here, at their faldstools. In the corner appears a painting of the principal events that followed Darnley's death. — The portraits of *Darnley and his Brother*, (322), by L. de Heere, miniatures, are credible as likenesses; not so the picture belonging to the Earl of Home, said to represent *Darnley as a Boy* (326): there is no likeness here. Better, in that respect, is Mr. Mackenzie's picture, probably a compiled portrait, not from the life (323). The portraits of *Sir Thomas Gresham* (273, 279) are capital works; the former, beyond a doubt, to be ascribed to Sir A. More: a noble picture. We must go further back in order here to say that *Lord Guildford Dudley* (191) is but a modern copy of an old picture, and that *Earl Spencer's Lady Jane Grey* (183) is not *Lady Jane Grey* at all, but a copy, probably not an old one, from a picture by Lucas de Heere. To return: let us add, that one of the "the queen's old courtiers" appears at his best in the capital portrait, by Jansen, of *Sir Horace Vere* (487), whose span of life led him to the Low Country wars of Elizabeth, with his brother, Sir Francis (why is there no portrait of this valiant man in the Gallery?), to Cadiz, to be the adversary of Spinola himself, and afterwards to defend the Palatinate for the "Twelfth-Cake King," and the "Queen of Hearts," Elizabeth of Bohemia. He died while at dinner with Sir H. Vane. This face shows the man as he was, sober, manly, and thoughtful, that of "the soldier's friend." Compare it, however, with that of No. 523, named after him and Jansen, which, if really the picture given by Charles the First to Sir H. Mildmay, ancestor of the present owner, is doubtfully the work of Jansen, — we may say, not so at all, although it may be a portrait of Sir H. Vere. Notice Jansen's portrait of himself (502), an admirable picture, though cold and hard. The striking portrait, evidently of Spanish origin, of the school of Zurbaran, of *Count Gondomar* (531), has abundance of character in its greyish, wolf-like, yet craftily-laughing expression. The grim ambassador was a noteworthy joker. This picture, like the so-called portrait of *Sir J. Finett* (541), which is really a fine Tintoretto, needs the sustenance of oil or varnish, applied by competent hands. Both are treasures.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland, (542) is but a tolerable copy from Vandyke. It would be hard to admire too much the fine "sketches" for portraits by Vandyke: 1, The small whole-length of *Charles the First* (557), on horseback, a jewel in colour, charmingly painted, and remarkably rich; 2, *Philip Herbert, fourth Earl of Pembroke* (589), son of *Mary Sydney* (284), husband of *Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset* (512). This is a nearly perfect study; like the last, worthy of great attention. The capital portrait of *Sir John Minnes* (683) looks very like a Vandyke, but still more like a picture by Dobson. It is worthy of note that this work and the so-called portrait of *Henry Ireton* (782) are undoubtedly representations of the same person, that is, of Sir John Minnes. No. 782 is very unlike Ireton, — see Walker's portrait of him, No. 789, — but it is here attributed to Dobson, and has probably so much of truth in it that it represents the brave sailor whom Pepys found to be "a fine gentleman and a very good scholar," but heard very different opinions from others. This copy seems to us to retain the name of the artist of its original, while the latter has been promoted to be a Vandyke. — Lord Bradford's "Vandyke," *Lady D. Sydney* (Sacharissa), No. 662, before referred to, is in all probability a very fine Lely; this is more than we should like to say for No. 684, another Sacharissa; this is one of Lely's bad portraits. — No. 591, *Family of Charles the First*, is only inferior to its opposite, No. 556; but it is inferior in beauty. The large dog, which forms so important an element in this picture, shows what a noble dog-painter Vandyke was. His style

is larger, and his colouring in dealing with them is nobler, than that of any painter, Snyder's net excluded. — The fine and grave portrait of *Lord Falkland* (619), the property of Lord Arundell of Wardour, one of the best works here, has not a touch of Vandyke's hand. The rage for ascribing pictures to him may be said to surpass that which refers to Holbein almost every portrait of a previous age. It is curiously illustrated by comparing *Sir John Minnes* (683) with the last-named, and both with the *Earl of Straford* (579), the *Earl of Carlisle* (538), or any other good picture by this master. No. 619 may be a portrait of *Falkland*. It represents a handsome youth, of about twenty-two years of age. Its style suggests the work of Frank Hals, and may be by him, painted while Falkland was in the Netherlands at that period of his life. *Venetia, Lady Digby*, (570) is certainly no work of Vandyke. No. 763, *General Massey*, is falsely ascribed to this master, and is probably a Dobson. *The Marquis of Hertford* (746), belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, is but an indifferent copy from Vandyke. The *Earl of Clarendon's Viscount Grandison* (749) cannot be doubted as being but a copy from the same, if referable to him at all.

PEEPING ADRIEN.

Paris, June, 1866.

M. Adrien Marx has outstripped his fellow *chroniqueurs*. There is no place he fears to tread in search of "copy." Your readers may remember him in M. Rothschild's kitchen, for which appearance, it seems, the Baron (who must be behind his time) has not forgiven him. He is unfortunate when he approaches cooks. Dr. Véron's Sophie is not pleased with him. He rejoices in her displeasure; he makes lines out of the Baron's anger. He laughs when Albéric Second tells him that he has caricatured Sophie, "who is an historical personage." "Go," M. Second writes to Peeping Adrien, — "Go, one of these mornings, and beg pardon, and study your judge with all the attention she deserves; you will make the *amende honorable*, and confess your errors."

Peeping Adrien is ready to confess his slips, to ask pardon, and to turn an angry epicure to account; but he is not ready to close his "Parisian indiscretions." Has he not made his way into the school-room of the Prince Imperial, and served up the little fellow's chairs and tables and linen duly, to the readers of the *Evenement*, accompanied by a childish sketch perpetrated by His Imperial Highness! If the private apartments of the Tuileries be not closed to Peeping Adrien, what hope is there for people who have no sentinels at their gates?

Poor Mdlle. Ross Bonheur had left the neighbourhood of the Luxembourg, and gone to the Château de By, near Fontainebleau, in the fond, vain, hope of escaping from the prying and importunities of travellers and indigenous intruders. She calculated without Peeping Adrien. Her porter may say to people who ring at her gates that Mademoiselle has gone out, and it is uncertain when she will return. This answer may turn away modest people; but Adrien only laughs at it. He has his column in his paper before him, and he has not travelled all the way from Paris to Fontainebleau for nothing. He was convinced by the firm denials of the old woman at Mdlle. Bonheur's gates that the lady was at home. He accordingly brought his "reserve battery" — a letter of introduction — into the field, and said, "I am distressed that Mdlle. Bonheur is not at By. I have been sent to her on urgent business by one of her friends, who has given me this letter for her; give it to her, with my regrets." The gates were closed. Peeping Adrien was left at By, "where cutlets with anchovy sauce are myths, and where civilization penetrates once daily in the shape of *Le Petit Journal*." Adrien indulged in the following reflections: "I will take a little walk. During this time Mdlle. Bonheur will read my letter, and, finding it signed by an old friend, will scold her servant for having turned me away. On my return to the château, I shall be told that Mdlle. Bonheur has just come in, and awaits me with impatience."

But Peeping Adrien was wrong. He was refused

admission on his second application. The old servant remarked, "Mademoiselle has not returned. Sometimes she dines at Fontainebleau. Sometimes she goes off for a fortnight, without saying a word to me. You know how eccentric artists are." Now a very young and simple *chroniqueur*, Peeping Adrien tells us, would have given up the pursuit at this point. But Adrien was an old hand. He argued, If Mademoiselle has received the note, she has broken it open. He asked for its return. This was impossible. So Mademoiselle cried out, "You must let in the intruder, who will disturb my solitude." In walked the triumphant Adrien, and he was at once taking notes. He saw before him a little, frowning fellow, shielded from the sun by an enormous straw hat. Stooping, he observed a beardless, bronzed face, lit up by "two brown eyes of ordinary size." The nose was fine; the mouth large, showing "in its hiatus" two superb rows of teeth. Long hair hung wildly upon the shoulders. The masculine figure said petulantly; "Who are you! whence do you come, and what do you want?" The petulant one lifted his blouse and thrust his hands into the pockets of his grey velvet breeches. The hands were little, and so were the feet, albeit covered with rough, hob-nailed boots, made of unvarnished calfskin. M. Adrien Marx observed that he was a journalist from Paris, who wished to see Mlle. Bonheur. "Look at her then," said the strange figure, lifting the enormous straw hat. M. Adrien at once observed that Mlle. Bonheur's hair was white, and that her coarse linen shirt was held together at the throat by two diamond studs. The lady now melted, and said, "My dear Sir, excuse me. You must understand the measures I am compelled to take to keep off the profane. I know English people who have travelled 500 leagues to see me, and who, after having stared at me at their leisure, have gone off without saying so much as 'Thank you.' If talent make an artist a rare animal, it is not worth while trying to be one. You must understand, moreover, the loss of time. If you were writing an important romance, would you be pleased if an intruder came upon you in the heat of your subject, and loaded you with old compliments?" Here M. Adrien felt bound to make a feint of retiring; but Mademoiselle would not hear of it, because he was of "*la grande famille*." "Besides, to-day," the lady added, "you'll not disturb me, for I am sheep-shearing!" Invited to witness this unsavoury part of farm labour, Peeping Adrien was told that if he did not like it the worse for him. "I have got one half sheared," said Mademoiselle, "and if I leave him so he will freeze on one side and broil on the other, and that will hurt him." Under the *chroniqueur's* eyes Mademoiselle sheared seven of her flock!

He then accompanied the lady to see her dogs, and goats, and horses—speaking freely of their breeding qualities by the way. "Do you shoot?" asked Peeping Adrien. "Yes, of course; but I am very clumsy. The only thing I do understand is rearing cattle. I was born to be a farmer; but fatality made me a painter. I am out of my true vocation." Hereupon M. Adrien rallied the lady, agreeing with her that painting was not her *forte*, and that he would look out for a place for her as ploughboy. Then they laughed heartily: item in Peeping Adrien's note-book.

The thousand and one pretty and curious things at Mlle. Bonheur's house are not passed over. The Gothic chairs, the brass chandeliers, the family portraits, are set forth. The easels are described as covered with studies of stags and horses, preparations for a great picture—a commission from abroad. "Oh, these foreigners!" the patriotic Peeping Adrien exclaims. Mlle. Bonheur studies each individual of her great pictures apart, and then groups the whole. "In this way she draws 4,000*l.* out of the coffers of wealthy Albion." Sometimes the lady is vitilful, and will not sell at any price. A bit she holds to be superlatively good she keeps, and will not be tempted by gold. M. Adrien saw a sheep-fold, with the name of M. de Rothschild chalked in the corner. The artist explained that she intended it for the millionaire; but that now she had made up her mind to keep it for herself. "Perhaps," Peeping Adrien maliciously adds, "I am the first to give this bad news to the Baron. I am sorry,

because we have quarrelled since the '*affaire des cuisines*,' and I am afraid this will not mend matters." Mlle. Bonheur's favourites are Troyon and Corot, and her rooms are full of these masters. At "dewy eve" Mlle. Bonheur conducted her intruder graciously to her gates, telling him, by the way, that she painted, as a rule, eight hours daily.

Taking advantage of the appearance of H. Dumas the younger's new novel, '*L'Affaire Clémenceau*,' Albert Wolff steps lightly in the wake of Peeping Adrien. But Wolff is as timid as a girl at her first ball, when compared with the *rusé* Adrien. M. Wolff tells us that he accompanied M. de Ville-messant when this gentleman went to M. Dumas's charming nest in the Avenue de Neuilly, in order to tempt the author of the '*Dame aux Camélias*' to sell his new work for publication in the *Erènement*. The conversation between the editor and the novelist is given; and the latter is shown declining the most tempting offers, on the ground that it would spoil his work to cut it into pieces for piecemeal publication in a daily paper. He would not sacrifice his art to bank-notes. He had copied '*L'Affaire Clémenceau*' five or six times "with his own hand," on the ground that he found he went most carefully over it in this way; and if he has now given it to the world, it is because he believes he has completed it in every part to the best of his ability. This will appear to bluff Englishmen very like a "puff preliminary," not at all distasteful to the chief bird in "the charming nest in the Avenue de Neuilly." But then we are such a prosaic people, and do not know how to turn our "charming nests," when we have them, to account. We waste our domestic sweetness when we might turn it into solid ducats!

B. J.

LIFE IN SPAIN.

Valencia del Cid. HUCKSTERS, their cries, their wares, and their doings, are being rapidly improved from the face of European civilized life. London has long since "moved on" these peripatetic merchants, who made morning, noon and night hideous with their cries. The descendants of the fashionable orange-dealers of King Charles's days still ply their precarious trade amongst us, the guardian of the public peace keeping his eye upon the fair specimen of Irishry who dodges from foot to road-way. Valencia del Cid has not yet improved from the face of her earth these wandering "merchant adventurers." They cry their wares at all hours, and certainly find customers, the venders being numerous and persuasive.

The roasted-pumpkin merchant, a lady, wanders up and down, tempting young Valencia and indigestion, at a farthing a slice: her stock-in-trade a small board, a sharp knife, and the roasted pumpkin. She is seated upon an easily removable rush-bottomed chair, and never fails to collect an audience, the buyers of course the less numerous body; the hungry eyes of the lookers-on follow with melancholy significance the fortunate purchaser of a slice, who marches off in triumph with his treasure, which step by step disappears. Some of the more adventurous of the Valencian youth, young descendants of old wandering Arabs, price the commodity, but having no means wherewith to purchase, criticize with severity both the quality of the article and its money value. Some, more mischievous, will venture upon a ridiculously low bid for the stock remaining unsold.

Noisy, bustling and pushing is the vender of hot coffee; his stock-in-trade are a coffee-urn with a tap in it, and a small stand for glasses. He marches up and down the thoroughfares at a pace somewhat less rapid than an Irishman's trot, shouting at the top of his voice, "Coffee hot! coffee hot, hot, hot!" He runs up and down, in and out, with the acumen of a dog—always in a crowd if he can find one. He never spills his coffee nor runs over any one. Early and late, in wet and chilly weather, he is looking for his customers—in shops, at street corners, the barber's shop, the tartana stands, under doorways. In this temperate town he supplies, with much credit to all concerned, the place of the gin-shop. Young Valencia stimulates its animal heat with exhilarating hot coffee rather than pernicious

but seductive fire-water. Of late years the trade in oranges from this port has been enormously extended, and in the season boxes of this fruit cover the quay at the "Grao." On the spot, and ripe, it is delicious; the rind is somewhat thick and unsightly; but the flavour quite compensates for any shortcomings in the way of exterior appearance.

The "Tartanero," or tartana-driver, is Valencia's "cabby." There are three species, the country Tartanero, the seaside ditto, and the more aristocratic ditto of Valencia proper. To begin with the latter. He knows every place, everything, everybody; as to saints, he knows the Calendar by heart, and can tell you where the best performance of the day can be seen and heard. His vehicle is a tilted cart, à la Barkis, his seat upon the shaft. Pepe and Juanita hire his vehicle for a "*paseo*"; he plays third party with wonderful discretion, and, singing to himself, drowns the echo which usually follows a too close proximity of lips. He drives Members of Parliament, old dowagers, military and naval men, town councillors, merchants, and all sorts of saints and sinners, up and down the Prado, overhearing all their secrets, and reporting none. The country Tartanero is the pet of the village, and is overwhelmed on market-day with all sorts and descriptions of little commissions, and is, doubtless, paid in kind by ruby lips. The Tartanero of the Grao is younger, more light-headed and light-hearted than his brethren; he is always pressing you to ride, assuring you that one more will fill his vehicle, and that he has a great desire to see you fill the vacancy. Once caught, you must await his complement of passengers; he is sometimes surly and impudent, as the trains now compete with him for the traffic; and as he is an adept at Valencia's billingsgate, he will favour you with a sample on very small provocation. Like a London cabman, he is very fond of "leaving it to you," when the fare has to be arranged.

You can get books in Valencia, and there are some fine collections here. Book-worming takes time, however, and red-hot tourists will see all the sights in a couple of days be the sun ever so furious.

You may always find a minstrel in a Spanish town. If at a loss, ask the barber; he can usually operate upon a guitar as skillfully as upon your chin; at any rate, he will direct you. Passing a *café*, frequented by Tartaneros and other workers for daily bread, I heard one of the sweetest tenor voices you can imagine. I looked in and saw that the room was only partially filled. I entered, seated myself, called for coffee, and commissioned the tenor to do his best; for nearly two hours he discoursed sweet melody. One song he sang with peculiar archness and effect. I found, later, that Ronda was his native "*pueblo*." Here is the song, or as much of it as I can remember:—

Where "Guadálvin" dashes o'er the cliffs
By Ronda's breezy bowers,
And sunbeams dance, and zephyrs kiss
The bubbles tossed in fairy showers.

Oh! peachy cheeks, oh! laughing eyes,
Oh! Ronda's witching daughters,
You've need of "orison" and "we";
Those black eyes flash such awful slaughters.

And when they sing their witching songs,
And when they dance their witching dances,
As thick as hail "Love's" arrows fly,
And dig as deep as ten-foot lances.

Your heart's as sound as deep-toned bell
When first you find yourself in Ronda:
Wait! if 'tis of flesh 'twill bleed,
And loving hopeless, die the fonder.

Her sons are brave, her daughters fair;
To France they never bowed the knee:
For homes and wives they fought and bled;
Their cry was "Spain and Liberty."

Gil Perez is their barber, "sangrador";
He shaves, he cups, sells leeches, too.
Ah! did he cure broken hearts,
Good gracious, what a trade he'd do!

Farewell to Ronda and its tumbling stream,
Clouds dashing upwards of its silver spray:
Farewell, "Pepeita!" Where's the heart
I've lost, and you have stolen away?

The Dulzainero is peculiar to Valencia. His stock-in-trade consists of an instrument resembling a flageolet. The concert is not complete without the drummer. These melodious Siamese twins whistle and drum wherever the chance of remuneration offers.

neration suggests itself. I cannot say that the article they discourse is very delightful; but a German band is much worse, for they keep worse time and make much more noise.—

I'm at Shingleton-super-Mare, casting pebbles into the sea:

A German band 'The Cure' plays; the sailors think it melody:

I think it is a painful wail, a war of brass and drum,
The natives stare with open mouths, and shout "The music's come."

The Dulzainero and the drummer are fair average street musicians. I noticed their collections of coin were lamentably small. No wonder Dulzainero looks pale and thin, piping all day upon low diet. The travelling tinker, the charcoal-dealer, the pine-nut seller, waylaying young Valencia on its way home from school, complete the list.

"El sindaco del tribunal de las aguas," or the syndicate of the water-tribunal, is a great character. These members of the irrigatory parliament are by no means an insignificant body in this rich, teeming, but thirsty province. The old Moorish works remain to this day, and have been utilized by each succeeding generation. The apportionment of the waters of the Turia and its trickling tributaries is a very serious matter. Here is a portrait: a man with large features; a head too small to match, upon which rests very insecurely a conical hat, brilliantly glossy during the session. A jacket rather small, ample trousers and a long stick, complete the picture. The first of these parliaments dates back to A.D. 911; they have to settle all disputes touching irrigation, and their award is final. F. W. C.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BUDGET OF PARADOXES. (No. VII.)

(No. 21.) The high authority named at the end is Pascal, an early cultivator of mathematical probability, and obviously too much enamoured of his new pursuit. But he conceives himself bound to wager on one side or the other. To the argument (*Pensées*, ch. 7) that "le juste est de ne point parier," he answers, "Oui: mais il faut parier; vous êtes embarqué; et ne parier point que Dieu est, c'est parier qu'il n'est pas." Leaving Pascal's argument to make its way with a person who, being a sceptic, is yet positive that the issue is salvation or perdition, if a God there be,—for the case as put by Pascal requires this,—I shall merely observe that a person who elects to believe in God, as the best chance of gain, is not one who, according to Pascal's creed, or any other worth naming, will really secure that gain. I wonder whether Pascal's curious imagination ever presented to him in sleep his convert, in the future state, shaken out of a red-hot dice-box upon a red-hot hazard-table, as perhaps he might have been, if Dante had been the later of the two. The original idea is due to the elder Arnobius, who, as cited by Bayle, speaks thus:—

"Sed et ipse [Christus] quæ pollicetur, non probat. Ita est. Nulla enim, ut dixi, futurorum potest existere comprobatio. Cum ergo hæc sit conditio futurorum, ut teneri et comprehendi nullus possint anticipacionis actus: nonne prior ratio est, ex dubiis incertis, et in ambigua expectatione pendebitis, id potius credere, quod aliquas spes ferat, quam omnino quod nullas? In illo enim periculum nihil est, si quid dicitur imminere, casuum flat et vacuum: in hoc damnum est maximum, id est salutis amissio, si cum tempus advenit aperiat non fulsere mendacium."

Really Arnobius seems to have got as much out of the notion, in the third century, as if he had been fourteen centuries later, with the arithmetic of chances to help him.

(No. 21.) The infinite character of the offence against an infinite being is laid down in Dryden's *Religio Laici*, and is, no doubt, an old argument:—

For, granting we have sinned, and that th' offence
Of man is made against Omnipotence,
Some price that bears proportion must be paid,
And infinite with infinite be weighed.
See then the Deist lost; remorse for vice
Not paid; or, paid, inadequate in price.

Dryden, in the words "bears proportion" is in verse more accurate than most of the recent repeaters in prose. And this is not the only case of the kind in his argumentative poetry.

(No. 21.) The following is an extract from the English Cyclopædia, Art. TABLES:—

"1853. William Shanks, 'Contributions to Mathema-

tics, comprising chiefly the Rectification of the Circle to 607 Places of Tables,' London, 1853. [QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE.] Here is a table, because it tabulates the results of the subordinate steps of this enormous calculation as far as 527 decimals: the remainder being added as results only during the printing. For instance, one step is the calculation of the reciprocal of 601,5601; and the result is given. The number of pages required to describe these results is 87. Mr. Shanks has also thrown off, as chips or splinters, the values of the base of Napier's logarithms, and of its logarithms of 2, 3, 5, 10, to 137 decimals; and the value of the modulus 4342... to 136 decimals; with the 13th, 25th, 37th, ... up to the 721st powers of 2. These tremendous stretches of calculation—at least we so call them in our day—are useful in several respects; they prove more than the capacity of this or that computer for labour and accuracy; they show that there is in the community an increase of skill and courage. We say in the community: we fully believe that the unequalled turnip which every now and then appears in the newspapers is a sufficient presumption that the average turnip is growing bigger, and the whole crop heavier. All who know the history of the quadrature are aware that the several increases of numbers of decimals to which π has been carried have been indications of a general increase in the power to calculate, and in courage to face the labour. Here is a comparison of two different times. In the day of Cocker, the pupil was directed to perform a common subtraction with a voice-accompaniment of this kind: '7 from 4 I cannot, but add 10, 7 from 14 remains 7, set down 7 and carry 1; 8 and 1 which I carry is 9, 9 from 2 I cannot, &c.' We have before us the announcement of the following table, undated, as open to inspection at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in two diagrams of 7 ft. 2 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.:—"The figure 9 involved into the 912th power, and antecedent powers or involutions, containing upwards of 73,000 figures. Also, the proofs of the above, containing upwards of 146,000 figures. By Samuel Fancourt, of Mincing Lane, London, and completed by him in the year 1837, at the age of sixteen. N.B. The whole operation performed by simple arithmetic. The young operator calculated by successive squaring the 2nd, 4th, 8th, &c., powers up to the 512th, with proof by division. But 511 multiplications by 9, in the short (or 10-1) way, would have been much easier. The 2nd, 32nd, 64th, 128th, 256th, and 512th powers are given at the back of the announcement. The powers of 2 have been calculated for many purposes. In vol. II. of his 'Magia Universalis Nature et Artis,' Heribipoli, 1658, 4to., the Jesuit Gaspar Schott having discovered, on some grounds of theological magic, that the degrees of grace of the Virgin Mary were in number the 256th power of 2, calculated that number. Whether or no his number correctly represented the result he announced, he certainly calculated it rightly, as we find by comparison with Mr. Shanks."

These paradoxes of calculation sometimes appear as illustrations of the value of a new method. In 1863, Mr. G. Suffield, M.A. and Mr. J. R. Lunn, M.A., of Clare College and of St. John's College, Cambridge, published the whole quotient of 10000... divided by 7699, throughout the whole of one of the recurring periods, having 7698 digits. This was done in illustration of Mr. Suffield's method of *Synthetic division*.

Another instance of computation carried paradoxical length, in order to illustrate a method, is the solution of $x^3 - 2x = 5$, the example given of Newton's method, on which all improvements have been tested. In 1831, Fourier's posthumous work on equations showed 33 figures of solution, got with enormous labour. Thinking this a good opportunity to illustrate the superiority of the method of W. G. Horner, not then known in France, and not much known in England, I proposed to one of my classes, in 1841, to beat Fourier on this point, as a Christmas exercise. I received several answers, agreeing with each other, to 50 places of decimals. In 1848, I repeated the proposal, requesting that 50 places might be exceeded: I obtained answers of 75, 65, 63, 58, 57, and 52 places. But one answer, by Mr. W. Harris Johnston, of Dundalk, and of the Excise Office, went to 101 decimal places. To test the accuracy of this, I requested Mr. Johnston to undertake another equation, connected with the former one in a way which I did not explain. His solution verified the former one, but he was unable to see the connexion, even when his result was obtained. My reader may be as much at a loss: the two solutions are—
2.0945514815423265.....
9.0544851845767340.....

The results are published in the *Mathematician*, vol. iii. p. 290. In 1851, another pupil of mine, Mr. J. Power Hicks, carried the result to 152 decimal places, without knowing what Mr. Johnston had done. The result is in the English Cyclopædia, article INVOLUTION AND EVOLUTION.

I remark that when I write the initial of a Christian name, the most usual name of that initial is understood. I never saw the name of W. G. Horner written at length, until I applied to a re-

lative of his, who told me that he was, as I supposed, Wm. George, but that he was named after a relative of that surname.

(No. 24.) The Zetetic system still lives in lectures and books; as it ought to do, for there is no way of teaching a truth comparable to opposition. The last I heard of it was in lectures at Plymouth in October, 1864. Since this time a prospectus has been issued of a work entitled 'The Earth not a Globe'; but whether it has been published I do not know. The contents are as follows:—

"The Earth a Plane—How circumnavigated.—How time is lost or gained.—Why a ship's hull disappears 'when outward bound before the mast-head.—Why the Polar Star sets when we proceed Southward, &c.—Why a pendulum vibrates with less velocity at the Equator than at the Pole.—The allowance for rotundity supposed to be made by surveyors, not made in practice.—Measurement of Arcs of the Meridian unsatisfactory.—Degrees of Longitude North and South of the Equator considered.—Eclipses and Earth's form considered.—The Earth no motion on axis or in orbit.—How the Sun moves above the Earth's surface concentric with the North Pole.—Cause of Day and Night, Winter and Summer; the long alternation of light and darkness at the Pole.—Cause of the Sun rising and setting.—Distance of the Sun from London, 4,023 miles.—How measured.—Challenge to Mathematicians.—Cause of Tides.—Moon self-luminous, NOT a reflector.—Cause of Solar and Lunar eclipses.—Stars not worlds; their distance.—Earth, the only material world; its true position in the universe; its condition and ultimate destruction by fire. 2 Peter iii., &c."

I wish there were geoplutological lectures in every town in England (*geoplutological*, in composition, need not mean *babbling*). The late Mr. Henry Archer would, if alive, be very much obliged to me for recording his vehement denial of the roundness of the earth: he was excited if he heard any one call it a globe. I cannot produce his proof from the Pyramids, and from some caves in Arabia. He had other curious notions, of course: I should no more believe that a flat earth was a man's only paradox, than I should that Dutens, the editor of Leibnitz, was eccentric only in supplying a tooth which he had lost by one which he found in an Italian tomb, and fully believed that it had once belonged to Scipio Africanus, whose family vault was discovered, it is supposed, in 1780. Mr. Archer is of note as the suggester of the perforated border of the postage-stamps, and, I think, of the way of doing it: for this he got 4,000*l.* reward. He was a civil engineer.

(August 28, 1865.) The 'Zetetic Astronomy' has come into my hands. When, in 1851, I went to see the Great Exhibition, I heard an organ played by a performer who seemed very desirous to exhibit one particular stop. "What do you think of that stop?" I was asked.—"That depends on the name of it," said I.—"Oh! what can the name have to do with the sound? 'that which we call a rose,' &c."—"The name has everything to do with it: if it be a flute-stop, I think it very harsh; but if it be a railway-whistle-stop, I think it very sweet." So as to this book: if it be childish, it is clever; but if it be mannish, it is unusually foolish. The flat earth, floating tremulously on the sea; the sun moving always over the flat, giving day when near enough, and night when too far off; the self-luminous moon, with a semi-transparent invisible moon, created to give her an eclipse now and then; the new law of perspective, by which the vanishing of the hull before the masts, usually thought to prove the earth globular, really proves it flat;—all these and other things are well fitted to form exercises for a person who is learning the elements of astronomy. The manner in which the sun dips into the sea, especially in tropical climates, upsets the whole. Mungo Park, I think, gives an African hypothesis which explains phenomena better than this. The sun dips into the western ocean, and the people there cut him in pieces, fry him in a pan, and then join him together again, take him round the under-way, and set him up in the east. I hope this book will be read, and that many will be puzzled by it: for there are many whose notions of astronomy deserve no better fate. There is no subject on which there is so little accurate conception as that of the motions of the heavenly bodies. The author, though confident in the extreme, neither impeaches the honesty of those whose opinions he assails, nor allots them any future inconvenience: in these points he is worthy to live on a globe, and to revolve in twenty-four hours. A. DE MORGAN.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Messrs. Moxon will shortly publish 'Lyra Elefantium: a Collection of some of the best Specimens of Vers de Société and Vers d'Occasion in the English Language, by deceased Authors,' edited by Frederick Locker.

The Council of University College, at their meeting on Saturday last, appointed Mr. A. Melville Bell—known as an author on Elocution and Public Reading, and more recently for his invention of Visible Speech—to be Evening Lecturer on Elocution to the College, during next session.

Sir Thomas Phillips has been elected Chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts.

Mr. Murray has issued in a lucky moment a little book called 'Memorials of the Tower of London,' by Lieut.-Gen. Lord De Ros. The book is well illustrated. The account given by Lord De Ros of the recent alterations, as well as the description of the present state of the Tower, are also well done. In the historical part, there are a few slips of the pen, which ought to be corrected in a second edition.

We are glad to hear that Mr. E. B. Eastwick, one of our first Eastern scholars, and author of 'The Handbook of India,' has been appointed Private Secretary to Lord Cranborne, the new minister for India.

The Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund are preparing for publication both the account of the exploring party and the series of photographs taken by them in the Holy Land. These will be accompanied by the Report, drawn up by Mr. Deutch, at the instance of the Committee, on the paleographical and historical value belonging to some of the specimens submitted to him for examination. The conciseness of the extract from this Report, contained in a recent number of the *Athenæum*, seems to have given rise to one or two questions which can only be solved by the perusal of these documents in their complete form. A paper on Semitic (Phœnician, Samaritan, Hebrew) Paleography, with special reference to these and other recent finds, will also, we believe, be read by Mr. Deutch at the forthcoming Archaeological Congress, section of Antiquities.

The prize system has at length attained its zenith. Under the pretence of doing a public service,—and, we have no doubt, a sincere, though mistaken, belief that he is doing such service,—Mr. Henry W. Peek proposes to buy the copyright of four books, on the great and difficult topic of the Preservation of Commons, for 225*l*. Two of these books are to be legal and learned, and can only be written even decently by men high at the bar. The other two are to be popular and picturesque, and would tax the very highest literary powers. But even this small pittance is not to be given to the competent men. It is to be raffled for, drawn for, scrambled for, by a mob. The clever fellows are only allowed to take their chance. Mr. Peek must have an odd conception of the present state of the legal and literary markets if he dreams of getting his four books written by competent men. "Very great uncertainty prevails," he says in his proposals, "as to the legal rights of Commoners and Lords of the Manor, and it is believed that the latter have been considerably exaggerated. The competitors should trace the origin of these rights from an early period, explaining their original significance and the duties which devolved on Lords of Manors, the nature of their courts, and their relations with their tenants in early times, stating what, in the opinion of the writer, is the true relation of the Lord of the Manor to his tenants and the public, and his duty with reference to the rights held by him over the waste lands of his manor, having regard to the altered circumstances of modern times; the writer should consider generally the question how far the public now possess, or ever had, or ought to have conferred on it, rights to the enjoyment of land for purposes of recreation. The writer should state the principles which have guided the Legislature in the past, and which, in his opinion, ought to guide them in the future, with reference to the inclosure of Commons, distinguishing those in agricultural districts from those near large towns, advertising

especially to the Statute of Merton, and stating its present legal effect, having regard to the provisions of the general Inclosure Acts of recent times. The writer should also explain the causes of the decay of Commoners' rights in waste lands situate near large towns, and whether legislation can justly be applied, and, if so, in what manner, to prevent the Lord of the Manor taking the private advantage to himself of the lapse of the Commoners' rights owing to increased population. The writer should sum up the leading features of the questions involved in the subjects indicated, and state what changes in the law would be desirable and, in his opinion, justifiable, in the interest of the public, with a view to the preservation of Commons, especially those near large towns, without doing violence to the rights of private property." We undertake to say that there are not ten lawyers at the bar who could write a satisfactory book on this wide topic. The time of these men is worth twenty guineas a day; and Mr. Peek wants them to work for sixpence a day, with a good chance of not getting the sixpence when it is earned.

We have received a rather long letter from Mr. Ottley, in reply to Mr. Bohn; but the points debated relate to personal matters of agreement and disagreement, in which the public would take little interest. We cannot lend our columns to the discussion of private arrangements between author and publisher.

The Annual General Meeting of the Surrey Archaeological Society, to receive the Report of the Council, and to elect the officers for the ensuing year, will be held on Wednesday, the 18th inst. The Archaeological excursion of the members and their friends to Stoke d'Abernon, Cobham, and Fox Warren, will take place early in August.

The Early English Text Society this week issues to its subscribers the first instalment of its Texts for the present year, seven in number, namely, 'Seinte Marherete, the Meiden ant Martyr,' three Texts of ab. A.D. 1200, 1310, 1330, first edited in 1862, by the Rev. Oswald Cockayne, M.A., and now re-issued,—'The Romance of Kyng Horn; Floris and Blanchefleur; and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin,' edited from the MS. in the Library of the University of Cambridge, by the Rev. J. Rawson Lumby,—'Political, Religious, and Love Poems from the Lambeth MS., No. 306, and other MSS.,' edited by F. J. Furnivall, Esq.,—'A Tretice in English breuely drawe out of the book of Quintis essencijs in Latyn, that Hermys the prophete and king of Egypt, after the flood of Noe, fader of Philosophis, hadde by reuelacioun of an aungil of God to him sente,' edited from the Sloane MS. 73, by F. J. Furnivall, Esq.,—'Parallel Extracts from 29 MSS. of Piers Plowman, with comments, and a Proposal for the Society's Three-text edition of the Poem,' by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, M.A., 1*l*.—'Hali Meidenhad,' about 1200 A.D., edited for the first time from the MS. (with a translation), by the Rev. Oswald Cockayne,—'Sir David Lyndesay's Monarchie, Part II., the Complaynt of the King's Papingo, and other Minor Poems,' edited from the first editions, by Fitzedward Hall, Esq. Four more Texts are in the press for this year's subscription of a guinea, namely, 'Some Treatises, by Richard Rolle de Hampole,' to be edited from Robert of Thornton's unique MS. by the Rev. G. Perry, M.A.,—'Merlin, Part II.,' edited by Henry B. Wheatley, Esq.,—'Dan Michel's Ayenbite of Inwyrt, or Remorse of Conscience,' in the Kentish dialect, 1340 A.D., to be edited from the unique MS. in the British Museum by Richard Morris, Esq.,—'Levin's Manipulus Vocabulorum,' 1570, the first of the Dictionary Series, to be edited by Henry B. Wheatley, Esq. And one of the Committee has sent out an appeal for fresh subscriptions to enable his fellow-managers to issue six more Texts this year, which the Society's editors can produce before Christmas.

By a slip of the pen we last week (page 13) gave the name of Mr. Newby (instead of Mr. Tinsley) as the publisher of a novel called 'Emily Foinder.'

We give the following from "An Attentive Reader":—"Your Correspondent 'D,' of last week, enlarges upon a suggestion which I have already observed in the *Athenæum*, in urging that some

'permanent record should be made of the probable authenticity or doubtfulness of each picture' now placed at the National Portrait Exhibition. Something of this kind ought to be done. Who is to do it? 'D' is unfortunate in his illustration 'of the speedy way in which oral tradition fails' with regard to portraits, when he cites certain letters to the *Times* newspaper, impugning the authenticity of one of the portraits of Kitty Fisher, by Reynolds, No. 107, now at the British Institution, the property of Lord Crewe. 'D' has overlooked the remarks made by yourself on this subject in reviewing the current Exhibition (*Athen.* No. 2016, p. 308, col. 1). Had 'D' followed the indication there given he would have found that Reynolds's ledger, as published by Mr. Cotton, effectually disposes of the idea that this work represents 'a virtuous lady named Wools.' The P.R.A. wrote, under April, 1774, 'Mr. Crewe, for Kitty Fisher's picture, 52*l*. 10*s*.' As Mr. Crewe is not likely to have had two such pictures, as the work in question has long been reputed to be Kitty's portrait, and is sent to the British Institution by the present Lord Crewe, with her name attached, we cannot doubt that here is the portrait designated in the ledger of Reynolds. Moreover, the Munro Collection contained another 'Kitty Fisher,' undoubtedly by Reynolds, almost identical with this, which is well known by the engraving. As to its having been painted by Cosway, its style puts that entirely out of the question. Cosway might have produced such a design, and Reynolds, consciously or unconsciously, have copied the same; but the former certainly did not paint this picture. There is nothing strange in the act of borrowing a design for a portrait. 'D' will find a startling instance of it in Mrs. Beale's portrait, at the National Portrait Exhibition, of the infamous Countess of Shrewsbury (598), which is a direct repetition of Lely's *Theodosia, Lady Cornbury* (900). If your Correspondent examines the well-known note-books in which Mr. Beale records the manner of his 'dear heart's' studies, he will be assisted to understand how the repetition came about, and what was the relationship between the Beales and Lely. F. G. S."

One of the signs of the times may be observed in an advertisement of a cheap morning paper, where a certain tradesman states as follows: "Dress-coats lent at Mr. —'s, No. 0, — Street, Covent Garden. The finest clothes may be had for the opera, balls, and marriages." This is to us a new idea, that may be beneficial to the extent of reducing the frequency of the custom which dictates wearing the absurd garments in question. We have heard of two men sharing one "dress-coat," but never that a man might hire such a thing.

Maps of the war district pour upon us. Mr. Stanford has put forth a clear and compact 'Shilling Map of Northern Italy,' as it was before the recent cession of Venetia to France.—Mr. Bacon has published a 'Map of Central Europe,' with the lines strongly marked, as they should be in a map intended for the million.

The following notes are from a Correspondent:—

"July 7, 1866.

"This note from Mr. Bazalgette will explain the cause of my addressing you: 'Having just seen a letter written by you in favour of the late M. Le Page, I hasten to tell you that on Thursday last (the 26th of June), on his return from teaching my children, he was knocked down by an express train at Wimbledon Station, and killed. As he has no relations in this country, I have undertaken to bury him at Morden; and if you like to attend his funeral, I shall be happy to see you at my house on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock. I have known M. Le Page for three years only, but entertained great respect for him, and am anxious to learn something of his history, &c. (Signed) J. W. BAZALGETTE.'—This letter appears to afford the best testimony in favour of the excellent man, whom it was my good fortune to be well acquainted with for I think more than thirty-five years. His zeal as a teacher of French went far beyond the ordinary scope of giving lessons, and to that end he wrote a number of useful works, of which the 'Écho de Paris,' the 'French Speaker,' and the

'French Prompter' are now before me. The first of these had so large and constant a sale, that it ought to have secured the author a good income. Unfortunately, the publisher failed, through the destruction of the Royal Exchange by fire, and the copyright being sold in bankruptcy, M. Le Page's share in it somehow or other lapsed by the transaction. He was, in fact, too single-minded a man to cope with the world, and sure to get the worst in matters of business; but, nevertheless, he managed to be independent, and never became a burthen to his friends. Your space is too precious to allow of my dwelling at greater length on a character only distinguished by pureness, intelligence and modesty, which latter quality often stood in the way of his advancement. M. Le Page was born at Orleans, in France, where his father was a physician, and where a brother holds, or held to a late period, some judicial office. He always expressed dissatisfaction at the result of the original Revolution, and this feeling, and a love of freedom, brought him to England, where he kept the even tenor of his way, without concerning himself about politics or other public matters, and he must have been near seventy-five years of age when he met with his melancholy fate. F. S."

The Report of Owens College, Manchester, has been issued, and states the continued advance of the institution, although affected by recent events of a public nature. Considerable changes have occurred in the staff of Professors, due to death, removal, and resignation, and resulting in the appointment of Mr. Jack as Professor of Natural Philosophy, Mr. A. Ward as Professor of the English Language, Literature, and Ancient and Modern History (a tolerably comprehensive chair, one might say), and Mr. W. S. Jevons as Professor of Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy, and of Political Economy. The creation of the new degree of Doctor of Literature, by the University of London, is referred to in this Report, with the conditions to its attainment. The following statement is interesting: "It is a characteristic of the London University, more open to question than its zeal in behalf of experimental science, that it has ceased of late years to exact of candidates for degrees in Arts and Science that they should be members of one of its affiliated Colleges. Whatever judgment may be formed of the expediency of this innovation, it is a mistake to infer from it that the University intended to disparage the value of academic training. The Senate has published recently a most instructive analysis of the results of the examination for B.A. in October last. This analysis sets in a strong light the comparative efficiency of collegiate and non-collegiate training, even as preparation for degree examinations—not to speak of other points of contrast which examinations do not test. At that examination there were 104 candidates in all, of whom 50 came from one or other of the affiliated Colleges, 11 from other Colleges or Schools, and 43 were registered as private students. Of the 104 candidates, 50 passed, and 54 were rejected; but the rejections were very unequally distributed. Of the candidates from the Colleges of the University, 34 per cent. failed to pass; whereas of those from other Colleges and Schools, 54.5 per cent., and of the private students as many as 70.5 per cent., were rejected. These figures need cause no surprise, and assuredly they afford no ground for any self-congratulation on the part of the Colleges. I quote them only to show that the practice of the University implies no doubt on the part of its authorities of the value, generally, of systematic training; and that its experience is in harmony with all reasonable anticipations."

Letters recently received from Australia announce the arrival at Melbourne of 100,000 salmon, sea, and brown trout ova, 40 per cent. of which were hatching in the breeding ponds of the river Plenty, in Tasmania. It is also stated that at least 2,000 salmon fry, varying in length from 9 inches to 10 inches, had left the fresh water and gone to the sea. 100 brown trout, about 12 inches long, were also sent, and 100 of the ova, shipped in January, are now in ponds.

Number of the *Comptes Rendus*, M. Combes and E. Haies. (Longmans & Co.)

of Sciences a round pebble, coated with a greenish micaceous schist, and possessing a fine grain, which was discovered by M. Garrigou, in the lower grotto at Massat-Arrière, in the midst of a vast quantity of human remains and flint implements, of the age of the fossil reindeer. On the smooth surface of this fragment, which is 18 centimètres long and 10 broad, is the profile of a bear in the act of walking, extremely well executed. The authenticity of this curious stone is stated to be unquestionable.

King Louis the First of Bavaria, who recently presented the town of Mannheim with the statue of Iffland, has added to this bounty by the present of another statue, which is to be finished in the course of this summer, that is, if the war does not extend to those lovely shores. It is the statue of Wolfgang Heribert von Dalberg, Reichsfreiherr, and younger brother of the Prince Primas and Grand-Duke of Frankfurt. Born in the same year as Goethe, in 1749, at Hershheim, near Worms, he afterwards devoted his services to Baden, where he filled different high posts, and at last the highest as States Minister. But more than by his high position, he has gained a reputation by his cultivation of dramatic poetry. Dalberg presided in the management of the Mannheim Theatre till 1803; under his direction, and by the protection which it offered to the rising talent of Germany, it rose to be, in fact, a national theatre. Young Schiller found a shelter at Mannheim, and began here his triumphal march with the 'Robbers' and the 'Conspiracy of Fiesco.' At the same time Mannheim became the nursery-ground for the most distinguished artists, such as Iffland, Beil, Beck, &c. Dalberg tried his own hand at several dramatic works ('Walsais and Adelaide,' 'Cora,' 'Electra,' 'The Female Marriage-Hater,' 'The Monk of Carmel,' &c.), which, however, did not keep a place on the stage. He kept up a lively correspondence with Schiller, and died one year after him, in 1806. A better counterpart than his statue to that of Iffland could not have been imagined: both represent one of the most interesting periods Mannheim ever had.

Will Close on Saturday, the 28th instant.
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is OPEN in the Day from Eight till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, One Shilling. In the Evening from Half-past Seven till Half-past Ten. Admission, Sixpence; Catalogue, Sixpence.
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

Will Close on Saturday, July 28.
SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Sixty-second Annual EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at the Pall Mall East, from Nine till Seven.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES BY ANCIENT MASTERS and selected BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY, from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.—The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN, admitting also to HOLMAN HUNT'S PICTURE, 'The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple.'—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, is NOW OPEN to the Public. Admission, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, 1s. each person; Tuesdays, 2s. 6d. Hours from Ten A.M. till Six P.M. Season Tickets, 1s. each. Catalogues, 1s. and 1s. 6d.

EVENING EXHIBITION of A. MACCALLUM'S LARGE PICTURES of 'Sherwood Forest' and 'The Charlemagne Oak, Fontainebleau,' with Studies of Woodland, Lake, Glacier, and Italian Subjects, DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Open from Half-past Seven to Ten P.M.—Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION of MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Holman Hunt, J. Phillip, R.A., T. Fae, R.A., J. Lewis, R.A., Egg, R.A., Hook, R.A., Frith, R.A., Ross, Bonheur—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—Calderson, R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Nicol, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmith, Linnell, sen., Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Fard—Henriette Browne, Frie—Ruperez—Brillouin—Liddell—Geo. Smith—Peter Graham, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in a New Entertainment, entitled A YACHTING CRUISE, by F. C. Burnard, Esq., Scenery by Messrs. T. and W. Grieve, with THE WEDDING BREAKFAST at Mrs. ROSELEAF'S, by Mr. John Parry. Every Evening (except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Three)—Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent Street.—Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s. and 5s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The Prussian Needle Gun, or Zündnadelgewehr, and other Breech-loading Fire-Arms of Snider, Green, Kelly & Co., Henry, Mount Storm, Westley Richards, Spencer. Explanatory Lecture, by Professor Pepper, daily at Two and Half-past Seven—and the usual Entertainments, open from Twelve till Five, Seven till Ten.—Admission, 1s.

SCIENCE

Elements of Quaternions. By the late Sir William Rowan Hamilton. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS is not a second edition of the former work but a second work: it was nearly printed when the author died, and the final superintendence devolved on Mr. William Edwin Hamilton, the author's son. We cannot of course even enter on quaternions much less on the difference of two developments by the inventor himself. But both this work and its predecessor has a table of contents which may be called a syllabus, from which general comparison may easily be made. Hamilton, to our knowledge, was strongly pressed to write a very elementary work for the use of students: he promised to do so, and no doubt intended it. But great powers cannot engage in little wars: and the present work is the result. It is much to be regretted that there is no simple elementary account of the subject. But in time some energetic young man, who takes a fancy to the subject, will be Hamilton's interpreter to the great body of students. The subject of quaternions is as yet the property of a very few: to these few the present work will be very acceptable. It is the closing effort of one of the most powerful minds of our century. We are glad to learn that a biography of Rowan Hamilton is in most competent hands.—Those who still can find Sir William Rowan Hamilton with Sir William Hamilton are requested to note that Dublin is not Edinburgh, and that mathematics is not metaphysics. By keeping these things steadily in view, they will in time make the distinction.

An Introduction to Plane Astronomy. By P. T. Main, M.A. (Cambridge, Deighton & Co.)

MR. Main is the son of the Oxford astronomer, and his book will be an excellent introduction to that of his father. And, moreover, since it is written with as little mathematics as possible being at the same time the work of a mathematician, it will be useful to a great many who cannot deal with the higher work. Mr. Main is younger, an astronomer from his earliest years, talks about instruments like a person who has used them.

The Stars, in Twelve Maps on the Gnomonic Projection. By R. A. Proctor. (Longmans & Co.) THESE are two sets of maps, in each of which the heavens are gnomonically thrown on the circumscribed dodecahedron. One set has meridians and figured constellations, the other has only white stars on black ground. The idea is pretty, and well executed; and the figured maps, mounted on a solid, would be effective. But the division breaks the great groups, and the black and white maps would not be well adapted for finding stars: even the cubic projection has a defect of this kind, which is here of course exaggerated.

The Constructive Arithmetic: a School Treatise. By J. A. Christie. (Virtue Brothers & Co.)

PARODYING the lines at the beginning of Cockney might say to every writer on this arithmetic,

Thy own arithmetic alone can show
Th' vast lots of books which on the subject go.

This book has great breadth of detail, and clearness of explanation. But before Mr. Christie writes his history, he should read it. He complains of people talking of division *sums*, and even of subtracted *sums*, to which he puts a note of exclamation. Not the fact is this: *summa* meant a number, and the notion is that a number takes its name from the name of the *highest* unit. All numbers were *sums*, and the number gained by addition was *summa totalis*, the total number. A number to be subtracted was *summa deducenda*. Gradually, the second word dropped out of *sum total*, and its meaning remained attached to the first: and hence, in common life, *sum* implies an addition and a total. But we have still the old meaning in "a *sum* of money."

The Standard Arithmetical Copybook. By H. Combes and E. Haies. (Longmans & Co.)

WE have Nos. III. and IV. of a series, on the old plan of questions entered with rows for the working, and squares for the figures. Not a bad plan for beginners.

The New Extended Cancelling Table. By William Chappelow. (Foster.)

A tract of six pages, containing tests of divisibility of numbers.

Arithmetical Examples progressively arranged. By the Rev. T. Dalton. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE author is a master at Eton, and his book is in exceptionable.

The Model Ready Reckoner. (Warne & Co.)

READY reckoners, we mean the books so called, are very much alike. The one before us is of a clear type, and has a useful appendix. But we do not think the list of addresses quite correct. Surely the most formal mode of addressing a duke is "My Lord Duke," not "My Lord." And the Baron, the degree of peerage next below Viscount, is not properly exemplified: the instance chosen is "The Right Honourable the Baron Pollock." We think the Lord Chief Baron would stare at such a superscription. The truth is that the baron of the peerage is never addressed as "Baron," but simply as "My Lord."

Step by Step; or, New and Easy Lessons on the Sliding Rule for Practical Mechanics. By Charles Hoare. (Clayton & Co.)

THE title is a fair description of the book.

Navigation. By Henry Evers. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS is one of the "School Series" conducted by Mr. Chaplain-General Gleig. It will, we doubt not, be found useful.

A Treatise on Trilinear Co-ordinates, intended chiefly for the Use of Junior Students. By C. J. C. Price, M.A.

A new and effective treatise on a subject which is gaining great currency. The tendencies of young examiners are giving it an undue share in mathematical education: mathematics is something more than a doctrine of curves.

The Celebrated Theory of Parallels. Demonstration of the Celebrated Theorem, Euclid I. Az. 12. By Matthew Ryan. (Washington, Chronicle Print.)

A printed letter to reviewers accompanies this, which states that the tract, besides wiping away the reproach of geometry, defeats atheism and idolatry. Mr. Ryan gives an account of his attempt to bring his discovery before the world. It is part of a work containing "some positive knowledge of the Deity, &c.," and "academies desiring to publish may apply for this manuscript."

A Descriptive Treatise on Mathematical Drawing Instruments, their Construction, Uses, Qualities, Selection, Preservation, and Suggestions for Improvement. By W. F. Stanley. (Printed for the Author.)

THE title promises are well performed. We like his book much, and recommend it strongly: the number of instruments described is much larger than usual. Woodcuts are profusely given, and the explanations and instructions are clear and good. The author is an inventor as well as a practitioner.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—July 4.—Sir C. Nicholson, Bart., in the chair.—Messrs. F. H. Petrie and E. Villin were elected Members.—Mr. Vaux read a paper 'On a Greek Inscription from Thessalonica,' which had been procured by the Rev. D. Morton, through the kindness of R. Wilkinson, Esq., H.M. Consul, Salonica. This inscription is of much interest, as confirming the statement of St. Luke in the 17th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, that Thessalonica was governed by officers, called *Politarchs*; a title, seriously enough, found in no work of classical times. Mr. Vaux traced the history of this inscription from its first publication by Muratori, in 1740, through the successive works of Pococke, Beaujour, E. D. Clarke, Leake, Swan, Cousinery, Boeckh, &c., and showed that, though some of the later copyists had recorded the inscription with tolerable fidelity, none of them had produced a rendering so perfect as that shown in the photograph sent to Mr. Morton by Mr. Wilkinson.—Sir Patrick Colquhoun read a paper 'On the Nature and Origin of Romain Greek,' in which he pointed out that this dialect is, properly, the language of the

lowest trading classes, and may be considered as a sort of Greek *Lingua franca*. It can hardly be held deserving the name of a language, nor would really be deemed to be so by any except the so-called "Modern Greeks." It has little or no connexion with the artificial language which has been invented by newspaper-writers, authors and the bar, and is wholly useless as the exponent of the ideas of any persons except the poorest and humblest classes.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—July 6.—The Marquis Camden, K.G., President, in the chair.—The noble chairman took occasion to remind the members that their approaching Congress in London, under the special sanction and patronage of the Queen, would present features of unusual attraction. Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to direct that Windsor Castle should be thrown open to the Society. Lord Camden hoped that the opening meeting in the Guildhall, on the 17th inst., would be graced by the presence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—The Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., gave a short notice of certain vestiges of the earlier occupants of Anglesey; he described some very ancient interments brought to light, about 1860, on the estates of the late R. Trygarn Griffith, Esq., at Carreglwyd. The bodies, which had been of unusually small stature, had not been burnt; they were deposited in rudely formed cists of stone, probably covered over by a sepulchral hillock. According to popular tradition, a great conflict took place near the spot between the inhabitants and the Danes. A large upright stone still marks the battle-field. Mr. Stanley placed before the meeting a photograph of a very elaborately ornamented urn found at Rhosbirio, in a grave closed in by slabs of stone; there were no ashes or bones in this beautiful vase, which is of the class designated, by Sir R. Colt Hoare and other antiquaries, "drinking cups," doubtless used as depositories for food in the tomb. Specimens have been found in Derbyshire, Yorkshire and Scotland; none had hitherto, as Mr. Stanley stated, occurred in Anglesey or North Wales.—Prof. Buckman read an account of implements and weapons of flint found in Dorset, especially on his own farm at Bradford Abbas; "cores" of flint from which flakes have been struck off, also knives, arrow-heads and other relics, of which specimens were shown, occur in abundance. Of these the Professor offered a classified arrangement. Some of the arrow-heads show great skill and perfection in manufacture, and are assigned to an early period,—no barbed specimen having been found. Many objects have been collected that may have served, probably, in scraping skins; others have been used as hammers, or implements of uncertain purpose. Various flints, undoubtedly wrought by man, are to be found in several parts of Dorsetshire.—Mr. F. Boyle read a memoir on the ancient tombs of Nicaragua, and on the races that seem to have occupied that district of Central America. He pointed out the characteristics and distinct funeral usages of these peoples, the Chontals, by whom the mountains were inhabited, the Caribs, and the Toltecs,—the latter having been the early occupants of the shores of the great inland lake of Nicaragua. Mr. Boyle described the examination of several remarkable burials, and brought numerous relics that throw light on the arts and usages of the early Indian races at a very remote period.—Mr. B. Williams invited attention to a Roll, belonging to the Hon. Fulke Greville, and showing the state of the lordships, manors, &c., in the Marches of Wales, 10 Henry VII., as enrolled in the Court of Exchequer; a document of singular interest in regard to the conditions of the Principality and adjacent counties in the fifteenth century.—A brief account was given, by Mr. G. Scharf, of the examination of the grave, apparently of one of the early abbots of Westminster, accidentally brought to light immediately in front of the high altar. A chalice and patin of base metal, with remains of the crosier found in the tomb, were shown by the Dean of Westminster, and called forth some remarks from Mr. Fraunce in regard to the usages connected with the interments of abbots and dignitaries in the Middle Ages.—Mr. Scharf

also read a paper 'On the curious historical Picture now exhibited at South Kensington, and hitherto regarded as portraying Queen Elizabeth's Visit to Hunsdon House in 1571.' He pointed out, however, that it really represents the Queen's visit to Blackfriars in 1600, to do honour to the marriage between Anne Russell, grand-daughter of the Earl of Bedford, and Lord Hertford; and it is recorded that Elizabeth was conveyed from the water-side in a litter borne by six knights. Mr. Scharf proceeded to identify the distinguished persons who appear in this remarkable painting, which was executed, as he believes, by Isaac Oliver, the celebrated miniature-painter, long resident in Blackfriars.—Mr. J. Gough Nichols offered some remarks on the locality of Blackfriars, as seen in the picture; the details may not be given with much reality; but the house of Lord Cobham, in which the Queen was entertained, seems to be shown. It was afterwards known as Hunsdon House, and was the scene of a memorable catastrophe, by the fall of one of the floors, when an assemblage of Roman Catholics had congregated, in 1623. The house stood near the theatre in which Shakespeare was a partner. The site is now occupied by the printing-offices of the *Times*.—An account of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, found at Melton Mowbray, and of various weapons and relics accompanying the numerous deposits, was sent by Mr. T. North, of Leicester.—Mr. J. B. Waring exhibited a large series of drawings of stone monuments and illustrations of the ornamental art of the earliest periods in various European countries.—Mr. Hewitt brought some large maps of Eastern China, obtained in that country by Col. Gordon, R.E., and found to be of the greatest precision in their details.—Mr. Dodd contributed some Italian and German MSS. of the fifteenth century; and Mr. J. Rogers sent a large medal of rare occurrence, found at Carninow, in Cornwall.

CHEMICAL.—July 5.—Prof. W. A. Miller, M.D., President, in the chair.—Mr. J. Yates exhibited and described the new standard metres of glazed porcelain which have been recently prepared by Mr. Casella, for the Weights and Measures Committee of the British Association. They are said to be correct to $\frac{1}{1000}$ th part of their length,—show in a conspicuous manner the yard and metre, with their respective subdivisions in juxtaposition,—and are intended to serve as mural tablets.—Prof. A. W. Williamson then explained the principles of a new symbol notation adapted to the representation of organic compounds, which was criticized by Sir B. Brodie and Profs. Debus, Frankland and Odling.—Mr. W. Thorp read a paper 'On the Reduction of the Oxides of Nitrogen by Metallic Copper in Organic Analysis.'—The Secretary read a 'Note on the Hydrocarbons contained in Crude Benzol,' and also a 'Note on Ethyl-Hexyl Ether,' by Mr. C. Schorlemmer.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

TUESDAY. Horticultural, 3.—Lecture and General Meeting.

FINE ARTS

Afternoon Lectures on History and Art, delivered at the Museum of Industry, Dublin, 1865. (Bell & Daldy.)

THIS is a collection of six essays delivered to mixed audiences at the place above named, the authors being Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson, the Rev. J. Bryne, Dr. Kennedy, Justice Keogh, J. H. Pollen, and Isaac Butt, Esqs. Each of them is readable, but curiously different in its value, as well as in its literary merit, from the others. Prof. Thompson has a turn for antithesis and epigram, which is not potent enough to make him witty, but is sparkling enough to make him amusing. In the very outset of his discourse, he tells us that he has learnt to differ from no less a person than Bacon with regard to the sentence, or rather part of a sentence, which he quotes thus: "The study of poetry is a common

witty; and the study of history maketh a man wise." What Bacon wrote was, "Histories make men wise; poets witty," &c. He goes on to show how particular studies, like particular exercises of the body, give a man strength in certain ways. It is probable that Prof. Thompson has forgotten the whole of the sentence which he quotes, and has not taken the trouble to refer to the text from which, with a mouthful of objections, he starts for a goal that cannot be considered a very noble one, inasmuch as the end of his discourse is lost in a suggestion for the improvement of the art of lecturing by means of pictures and portraits. It is clear to us that Bacon did not mean to use the word "wise" as above quoted, in the limited manner which our author seems to fancy, when he demurs to the assumed opinion of the Chancellor that "practical sagacity" is to be learnt by historical studies. There is nothing unreasonable then in the idea which his "modesty" had already suggested to Prof. Thompson to account for his not agreeing with Bacon on this point; he may indeed "have failed to gather the true and full purport of his words."

Mr. J. H. Pollen chose for his theme 'Decorative Art,' and enforced the value of that result of human intelligence with great earnestness and large knowledge of the subject and of its history. What he aimed at we cannot better illustrate than by his own words: "The sum of what I maintain is, that if Art is of vital importance to a nation, so that governments, that have plenty to do with the public money, find it absolutely necessary to forward Art by every means in their power, and if all governments are so doing now, it is the decorative side or aspect of Art that needs to be insisted on. I distinguish 'decorative' from pictorial Art in its way of treating nature; and I cling to decorative, as distinguished from gallery or museum Art, as being Art, not in a formal posture, but as an every-day friend. Beauty is all about our daily life, which we should miss if we did not find it." That Art, which is now only rarely practised by the ablest among us, and almost as rarely enjoyed, was at one time in the very nostrils of the people, is proved every time we turn up a piece of red Roman pottery in an English field, every time a fresh Greek cemetery is broken into, every time daylight again enters an Egyptian tomb, every time a mediæval floor-tile is broken by the plough. How shall we make Art a thing for home even more than for the street or the museum, is the question that has to be answered by all who love Art. Mr. Pollen, in addressing a popular audience, forgot, it seems to us, to convey his knowledge in so simple and connected a manner as the occasion demanded. An audience of the already taught catches easily at a lecturer's meaning, and leaps in knowledge from argument to illustration, or from argument to argument, in a manner which is impossible to those who are less informed. It is the part of a good lecturer or critic to enter, on occasion, into details that are trite enough to students, but which cannot be avoided when a general audience is concerned. The chain of Mr. Pollen's discourse, although not really so, must have seemed broken to many of his hearers, who could not be expected to fill up gaps which the erudite lecturer overlooked.

It is a good thing to find such a theme as is afforded by Milton, as a prose-writer and patriot, chosen by Justice Keogh for his discourse. This essay is really to that effect rather than on the theme which suggests itself by the title, 'Milton's Prose,' that has been given to the lecture now before us. We never yet, without terror of the soul, listened to a lecturer

who, as Justice Keogh did, began with elaborate professions of his own unfitness to instruct or amuse. Knowing what pertains to mock-modesty, the Justice's audience must have been surprised to receive a fervent and very sensible address on a noble subject, and that of moderate length, when they feared the torment of a couple of hours and the monotony of a dull teacher. The style of Justice Keogh's opening sentences is weak enough to make the heart of a hearer sink within him; later in his work he warmed perceptibly, and was not unfortunate in elocution.

The Authentic History of Captain Castagnette, Nephew of the Man with the Wooden Head. From the French of Manuel. Illustrated by G. Doré. (Beeton.)

The Bible. Illustrated by the same. Parts I. and II. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

THE illustrations to the first-named book may be styled transitional results of M. Doré's genius. Derived from efforts made between those which produced the supreme designs to the 'Contes Drôlatiques' of Balzac—by far the most original of his achievements—and others that brought forth the series which will be preserved in 'L'Enfer de Dante Alighieri' (Hachette & Co.), the pictures attached to the 'Histoire de l'Intrepide Capitaine Castagnette' combine in some degree the excellencies of both, and display but little of that crude horror which is too powerful for English stomachs whose owners rarely get to the last design in 'L'Enfer' without sickening, and never, to our knowledge, do so without exclaiming against the mannerism and grossness of the artist, whose ability is undeniable, and appears at its worst in the series of illustrations to the unillustratable poem of the grim Florentine. The atrocities of Dante's imagination require something less than literal treatment in Art ere the pitiful northern nature of the English can digest them. Unaccustomed as they now are to the long-inherited and sanguinary mediæval purgatorial legends so rife in monkish histories, from which Dante drew not a few incidents for his unsurpassed design, it could not be expected that pictorial treatment, however rich in spectacular grandeur, would be enjoyable by us, if it were more literal than that of Flaxman. It is one thing to read the *Inferno*, and another to turn over M. Doré's pictures of its incidents. He has been most fortunate with the grotesque and far-reaching imaginations of Rabelais and Balzac; very fortunate occasionally with the noble folly and mournfulness of Don Quixote; vulgarly French, spectacular, melo-dramatic, stagey and not seldom inoffensively, in dealing with the Bible, of which he seems rarely even to comprehend the sober orientalism, the massive thinking or tremendous imagery,—still less frequently does he attain to the real grace, the profound pathos—that generally takes the form of tenderness without sadness—of the greatest of all books. His failure with the Bible is so nearly complete, that it is possible to class together such works as those we have named above: bearing in mind as we do so many exquisitely pathetic studies in humanity of M. Doré's production, only two explanations of its cause present themselves to us; these are the occurrence of a natural defect in his otherwise all-absorbing power of sympathy when the Scriptures are in hand, because of which he sees no more than the surfaces of his themes, or, which we would prefer to believe most probable, the temporary exhaustion of an imagination which is vaingloriously declared to have produced not fewer than 45,000 designs. Although this estimate is merely a fine specimen of the puff-

prodigious, manufactured for the vulgar English and French markets, it is true that the pencil of M. Doré has been amazingly prolific,—not, indeed, of the best work he might have done, but in the mass of crude but powerful conceptions and unwholesome fancies. Better the labour of lives like those of Mulready and Stothard, limited in quantity as that of the former was, than the gross whole which the designer has produced whose work is before us.

When M. Doré illustrated 'Captain Castagnette,' he had not found it easiest to work in that spectacular manner to which he has been, for the most part, entirely devoted of late years. His work here is less striking because less peculiar, less original, but at the same time less mannered, than that of 'L'Enfer,' and the even less fortunate 'Bible.' Resembling the ordinary style of French book-illustrators, these pictures reach the 'Contes Drôlatiques' in the way of their execution, although they are far inferior to them in imaginative power. The text of Manuel was, of course, of a very different order from that of Balzac. In many of the designs before us the humorous felicity of the artist is obvious; among the best of this order is that which represents the stately marriage procession of the Captain's uncle, the man with the wooden head, who, exulting in the success of that wonderful operation which put a young head on his old shoulders, marches first of the line, bride on one arm and hat on the other, and is attended by his fat and lean relatives and friends, male and female—a strange crew. Although the sanguinary details of the story are not to our taste, especially as the translator has given them, it is not to be denied that some of the incidents are illustrated with consummate humour. How Desgenettes, the great surgeon, replaced the stomach of Castagnette with a leather one, is inimitable; the plunder of the silver face by Cossacks on the retreat from Moscow recalls M. Doré's ordinary manner at its best; the figure of the Prussian envoy to whom Daumesnil refused to surrender the fortress of Vincennes is admirable for its exaggerated fun. A French caricaturist's notion of an English officer of the old school is shown in the representation of that wonderful incident at Waterloo, where the hero, having lost his arms, and got to need substitutes for his legs, to say nothing of an unexploded bomb in his back, has made himself efficient by means of a spiked helmet, which, in the heat of combat, he drives into the stomach of the Duke of Wellington's horse, and effectually unseats his Grace. The catastrophe of the bomb of Castagnette, by which his career is ended and his fragments dispersed, is not badly represented; a melo-dramatic stroke is given by showing the Cross of the Legion of Honour, which the Captain had from Napoleon's hand, glittering in the very focus of the explosion, unmoved, while all around is wreck.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE plans of the new ministry for the future of the Royal Academy, National Gallery and University of London will be stated in the House of Commons on Monday next.

The Report of the Department of Science and Art has been published, and speaks of the generally satisfactory progress of the body, and those others in connexion with it. As regards science the examinations show a greater number of candidates successful in obtaining certificates than at any previous time; the classes and students have made equally satisfactory progress. As regards Art, the head-master of the training school records a considerable diminution in the number of certificates taken, as compared with those of last year, and the increase of one only in the number of medals awarded. Eight students only have offered

themselves for national scholarships. It seems there are 16,621 students in the 91 schools of Art under its department. Two schools have been closed at Bolton and at Basingstoke, and three new ones opened at Abingdon, Bradford and Inverness. There has been a decrease of 7,000 in the number of persons taught drawing since last year.

Mr. Frank Howard, son of the R.A., an artist, well known a few years since, died at Liverpool on the 4th inst., in a state of great distress. He had been settled for a considerable time at that place, and gained a by no means luxurious livelihood by painting and making drawings, which he sold at very small prices; he was also theatrical critic for one of the local newspapers.

An Extract from the *London Gazette*, of the 26th ult., has been published, giving an account of the regulations respecting the nature of the rewards and the composition of the juries appointed to the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867. By this it appears that 32,000*l.* will be given in prizes, awarded by international juries; of this sum 10,000*l.* is appropriated to the Arts section, in seventeen grand prizes of 80*l.* each, thirty-two first prizes of 32*l.* each, forty-four second prizes of 16*l.* each, and forty-six third prizes of 8*l.* each. The distribution of the above will take place on the 1st of July next. Jurymen may compete for these awards.

The sale of the Wellesey collection of prints and drawings by the old masters has come to a most successful termination under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. We quote the prices in continuation of our former notice: *Leopatra* reposing, after *Raffaello*, by *Marcantonio*, 45*l.*—*Peace*, by the same, 31*l.*—*Portrait*, a profile, of *Michael Angelo*, by *Bonasona*, 20*l.*—A curious collection of *Oxford Almanacks*, 44*l.*—From among the drawings the following may be noted: *Portrait* of *Cornelissen*, by *Vandyke*, 20*l.*—*Portrait* of *L. Sforza*, by *Leonardo da Vinci*, 44*l.*—*Giovanni Galeazzo*, Duke of Milan, by the same, 82*l.*—*Head of a Young Female*, by the same, 43*l.*—*Portrait* of *Philip the Second*, by *Titian*, 18*l.* 10*s.*—*St. Hubert*, by the same, 42*l.*—A *Landscape*, with waterfall, by the same, 30*l.*—*Adoration of the Shepherds*, by the same, 7*l.* 17*s.*—*Infant Saviour*, by the same, 17*l.* 10*s.*—*Ancient Roman Ruins*, by *Claude*, 65*l.* 2*s.*—*Piazza St. Marco*, Venice, an admirable example by *Canaletti*, 163*l.*—*Portrait* of *A. del Sarto*, by himself, 67*l.*—*Architectural Design*, by *Bramante*, 5*l.*—*The Marchioness of Pescara*, by *Michael Angelo*, uniting the grandeur of *Michael Angelo* with the sweetness of *Raffaello*, 290*l.*—*The Almighty appearing to Isaac*, by *Raffaello*, 35*l.*—*Portrait of Raffaello's Sister*, executed by *Raffaello* in black chalk, 240*l.*—Another *Portrait*, of the same quality, 300*l.*—Another, executed with the central point on a prepared ground, 470*l.*—*Virgin, Child, and an Angel*, by the same, a mere outline, but possessing great beauty, 380*l.*—*Virgin and Child*, by the same, full of grace, loveliness, and refinement, 600*l.* This remarkable collection produced, in the aggregate, 9,482*l.* 2*s.* The spirit of competition was kept up to the last, and many of the important lots were eagerly contested for by the numerous amateurs who were present at the sale from day to day.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

Duke Ernest: a Tragedy; and other Poems.
By Rosamond Hervey. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE two heroic Dukes Ernest—one of Suabia, the other of Bavaria—who flourished in the tenth and eleventh centuries, gradually became confused and blended into one by tradition, and applied to German legend a figure inferior in deed, but still analogous, to the renowned Arthur of Britain. This figure, presented ages back in the narrative poetry of Germany, and recent times made the hero of a tragedy by Land, is the animating spirit of the present drama. In some points Miss Hervey's play

resembles that of Uhland; but her conception of the characters and her treatment of the story are on the whole independent. The feature which first and most pleasingly strikes us in her work is a high-toned and generous vein of sentiment which, without ever being extravagant or visionary, still holds up a noble standard of character that should have a wholesome influence on an age too apt to regard earnestness and self-devotion as unreal and obsolete. Duke Ernest, as here portrayed, is one in whom a troubadour might have found realized his ideal of knighthood: enlightened, liberal and compassionate in his attitude to his people, courteous though firm towards his enemies, tender and reverent in his love, and nobly constant in his friendship. We close the dramatic story of Duke Ernest's career with a sense of having been in communion with a far higher nature than that which forms the general type of modern fiction. Werner, the Duke's heroic friend, who silently resigns the love that his master unconsciously wins from him; Sybil, the Duke's betrothed, whose faith in him survives every trial; and Anna the Serf, who in gratitude to her knightly sovereign and deliverer gives her life to avenge him, make a fitting group round the central figure. There is an air of nobleness about them all; and their exemption from the prevalent spirit of worldly wisdom and moral scepticism is refreshing. If it be granted that we seldom meet such ideals in life, it may still be contended that they are at least faithful to the yearnings of the mind in our best moments, and that it is better to aspire towards an unattainable perfection than to subside into a mean actuality. The greatest scene in 'Duke Ernest' is probably that in which, having been long a prisoner, the Emperor offers him freedom and the restoration of his dukedom on condition that he will surrender his friend Werner. Ernest's reply to the Duke of Saxony in this scene is a good specimen of the moral feeling and insight which pervade the play, and of its direct and forcible manner:—

Oh Saxony, you wring my heart, and make
My duty harder, not less clear. I know
My people's wrongs and sorrows, and for them
Would give my life,—but not my honour,—that
I must preserve unsullied: for our lives
Are of more value than our codes, sir: these
Will after generations, to whom time
Hath brought more wisdom, surely change; but lives
Lived in obedience to the inner law
Which cannot alter, must be sweet and bright
Whilst God endures in Heaven; and from them
Most distant ages will not scorn to learn
Lessons of patient virtue. Then, my lord,
I will not quench within my subjects' souls,
Or in the souls of any who henceforth
May read my story, the least seed of good
God's holy hand hath planted: for a lie
Crowned, robed, and accepted, is a sight to turn
All truth to falsehood on the people's lips.

'Filippo,' the second drama in the volume, does not attempt such a high flight as 'Duke Ernest,' but its story is more compact, and its interest more intense. Filippo, the hero, a young man of generous but haughty character, has resented the tyranny of his feudal superior by a blow. He is forced to fly, and, in order to avoid starvation, to join a gang of banditti in the outskirts of Naples. He falls from bad to worse; but one better feeling survives—a passionate yearning towards his yet innocent brother Luigi. He tempts the lad to his retreat, meaning, however, to preserve him from guilt. But the selfish weakness, the love of pleasure, and the vanity of Luigi, betray him into crimes more heinous than those of Filippo. At last Luigi commits a murder, but suspicion points strongly to Filippo as the criminal. Ever excusing the weak Luigi and feeling that, in having tempted him from home and innocence, he is responsible even for his sin, Filippo preserves his secret, and suffers the death which his brother had deservedly incurred. The aim of

the writer is evidently to show that a nature at once feeble and selfish is morally more hopeless than one in which even fierce passions are combined with a resolute will. In the following dialogue after the murder there is not only great dramatic force but a fine perception of the contrast between the two brothers:—

Large Room in the Tavern. Time, before Sunrise.—FILIPPO, LUIGI, GREGORIO, and other Bravoes gathered round a table drinking. FILIPPO and LUIGI a little apart from the rest.

FIL. How now, Luigi? What! an empty cup? Thou lett'st such nectar pass untasted by? Nay, thou shalt drink: he does insult his friends Who dares be sober when they all are drunk.

[*Aside to LUIGI, as he fills his cup.*
Drink, drink, weak fool: tho' red, it is not blood.
LUIGI (*dropping the cup*). Who spoke of blood? Dost taste it too, Filippo,
Mixing its savage flavour with the wine?
The air is purple with it! See, it flows,
Drop, drop, drop, drop, slow down the shuddering walls,
And on the floor it lies, a ghastly pool—
And from that pool my face stares back on me—
A murderer's face, all streaked and stained with gore.
Water, Filippo, water! Let me wash.

[*Sinks back, shuddering.*
FIL. (*soothingly*). Be calm, Luigi! call thy senses back: Our comrades' eyes are on thee: tho' they be What thou art now, let them not guess thy guilt.

LUIGI (*turning savagely*). My guilt! 'Twas thine! Man, man, thou shalt not lay This crime upon my shoulders. Thou didst swear To answer for it both to God and man.
FIL. Speak low, Luigi: these may hear thy words. Yes, thou sayst well; the deed was mine: Fear not, my brother: I will bear the guilt.

Miss Hervey, who is evidently a young writer, has as yet some serious faults. In 'Duke Ernest' the machinery of dramatic action is in many cases wanting. We see extraordinary revolutions in the fortunes of the persons, but we have no clue as to the means by which they are accomplished. In her second drama, the hero, Filippo, is, we think, too far sunk in crime for the tenderness which he cherishes for his brother; at all events, his tenderness should be the hidden sweetness of a rough nature escaping only at times to the surface, and not worn so openly as here. But these are crudities which time will cure, and in spite of which both plays may assert their claim to a large measure of pathos and strength. In the smaller poems which close the book, Miss Hervey shows that she has picturesqueness and fancy, and that the direct but somewhat severe dialogue of her dramas is the result, not of necessity, but of choice.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE benefit concerta may be described as now over. The last, *Mr. Sullivan's*, on Wednesday evening, having been the concert of the season. We can point to his settings of Shakespeare's words and to his symphony as, in themselves, sufficient to establish a first-class reputation. On Wednesday, in addition to these, he produced an overture to his MS. opera, which shows him most advantageously in another vein. More exciting a prelude (not an index) could not be. A brief *andante* on a phrase that snatches the ear by its distinct elegance, leads into a brilliant *allegro*, built on happy subjects (treated orchestrally and contrapuntally), with as much ingenuity as constructive power, and winding up with a *coda* of a vivacity almost equaling that of the overture to 'Anacreon.' As a stage overture compelling attention and increasing in interest from the first note to the last, we could name very few specimens, since Weber's, in any respect so good,—none better. If the opera be kept up to this pitch and the story prove endurable, its success, when it comes, is certain. Of its kind, there has been no such English music in our time. The main vocal attraction of the evening was, of course, Madame Lind-Goldschmidt. Besides singing Mr. Sullivan's delicious 'Orpheus,' and a sweet setting of Herbert's 'Sweet Day,' this lady showed in her 'Bird Song' (from 'Il Penseroso') that she did not earn the name of Nightingale for nothing. A winter's rest has renewed the older firmness and almost the olden delicacy of her voice. So magni-

ificent a display of executive power has never been heard in the St. James's Hall. Miss Edith Wynne and Mr. Cummings also sang, as did Mr. Santley, at his best, in M. Gounod's 'Le Vallon,' and the concert-giver's arch and capital 'O, Mistress mine.' For solo instrumentalists we had Mdlle. Mehlig and Mr. Franklin Taylor, who joined in a double *Concerto* by Sebastian Bach. The lady subsequently played Prof. Moscheles's 'Recollections of Ireland,' a graceful tribute to one of the most distinguished of Mr. Sullivan's Leipzig professors, who chanced to be present. One word more: Mr. Sullivan gave proof on Wednesday evening of possessing those not commonest of qualities out of which a real conductor is made.—Mr. Halle's admirable Beethoven Recitals were brought to a close on Wednesday. He has never played his favourite works so well as this year.—The concert of that clever violoncellist, *Signor Pezze*, in company with *Signor Traventi*, who aspires to the somewhat slight honours of a vocal Italian composer, was given on Monday.—Mr. Marshall Hall Bell's Second Recital has also been held.—The *Ballad Concert* of Wednesday attracted a great crowd to the Crystal Palace. To-day a selection from 'Iphigenia' is to be performed there.

The Report of the Musical Education Committee of the Society of Arts is before us, and may be presented as under. Information has been collected as to the rules and regulations of the music schools of Paris, Munich, Vienna, Prague, Leipzig, Milan, Naples, Berlin. Fourteen of our most eminent professors and seven amateurs have given evidence, of which notice has appeared in our columns as it passed. It is recommended that an application to Parliament for a grant should be made, the Academy having previously arranged its future plans of residence. The foundation of a certain number of gratuitous scholarships is advocated. A recommendation is expressed that the school should avail itself of temporary if not permanent accommodation in the building of the South Kensington Museum. Thus, then, the idea of re-construction following destruction appears to be rejected by the Committee. "The old coat" is to be patched,—an awkward and dubious process. Is it proposed to retain in office the present list of professors (some of whom are flagrantly inadequate to the task of instruction), or to weed it? This is only one of a score of practical questions which will have to be dealt with if we are really to have an Academy. Another is the residence, or the reverse, of the head of the college, whoever he may be. We cannot perceive that this Report advances matters far beyond the point which the Committee had reached when it began to sit, in pursuance of the idea propounded at the meeting of the Society some years ago, and wait to see what will be the next move. Meanwhile, the inconvenience of the site proposed as quarters for the Royal Academy will appear to many besides ourselves very great. Distant from the theatres, distant from the concert-rooms, distant from the music-shops, distant from the residences (so the Musical Directory apprises us) of many of our most eminent professors, unless residence on the premises be enforced, we cannot but foresee loss of time to the pupils, and infinitely more to the teachers who are to train them. It by no means follows that an Academy of Design and an Academy of Music are subject to the same conditions. The reverse has always seemed to us the case.—We have reason to imagine that the statement quoted from the *Orchestra* last week, as to the new headship of the Academy, as it is, does not get beyond the authority of a rumour. Meanwhile, this week's *Observer* reports on the late prize-day exhibition at the Academy, when compositions by the students were performed, "many of which," we are assured, "will fairly stand the test of criticism"; and two silver and two bronze medals were awarded to the four best pupils, two of each sex.

The *début* of Mdlle. Lavini at Her Majesty's Theatre as *Alice*, in Meyerbeer's 'Robert,' seems to have been of small importance. The revivals of 'Semiramide,' with Mdlle. Tietjens and Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and of Signor Verdi's best opera,

'Ernani,' have duly taken place. Mdlle. de Murska is sliding from the height of favour at which her eccentric talent placed her on her arrival in England.—The first appearance of Mdlle. Deconei, at the Royal Italian Opera, will hardly, we imagine, take place this year.—Dead silence up to this time as to the production of 'Le Nozze.'

There is a rumour, says the *Orchestra*, of a Musical Company, Limited, being started for the direction of orchestral and chamber concerts, on a new system, confided to a well-known and successful director.

A contemporary states that at a rehearsal at Her Majesty's Theatre, the other day, a "sensation" was produced by the trial of an overture by Master Cowen, which is pronounced full of promise. We have heard very good things of this young gentleman's talent, and from those whose praise is not lightly given.

The four marches performed at the late marriage of the Princess Helena were by Handel, Beethoven, Spohr and Mendelssohn.

Madame Rudersdorff is said to be occupied in the composition of a grand opera.

M. Auber is determined not to grow old, octogenarian though he be. He is writing another three-act opera, for the Opéra Comique, to be produced there next Carnival.

Our Milanese Correspondent tells us that the autumn season at La Scala will commence on the 5th of September, and that 'L'Africana' (which opera really seems to have "taken" in Italy) will be among the first works produced. M. Offenbach has got (where has he not got?) into Milan, and his 'La Bella Elena,' he assures us, is tolerably well given at a summer theatre. Certainly, his music is as champagne compared with flat beer, if it be measured against such native ware as, for instance, 'Crispino e la Comare,' sagaciously produced to gladden the weary "town" at our Royal Italian Opera this evening.

MISCELLANEA

Ballads.—In 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' we find—

....amid his sorrowing clan,
Her son lisped from the nurse's knee,—
And if I live to be a man,
My father's death revenged shall be!

In the ballad of 'Johnny Armstrong,' we find—

O then bespoke his little son,
As he sat on his nurse's knee,
If ever I live to be a man,
My father's death revenged shall be!

Scott was not a conscious plagiarist; and if ever he had been reminded, he would have acknowledged an unintended abstraction, in the same manner as he did the line he borrowed from Coleridge. We may suspect that he was not very familiar with the English ballad. Had he been a collector, he would have known the three volumes from which Addison probably gained his knowledge of Chevy Chase. The third edition of this 'Collection of Old Ballads' is of 1727. In the first volume is 'Johnny Armstrong'; and in the same volume is the ballad about the Earl of Essex, which Scott, when he quotes it, can only mention as "an old song which Dr. Johnson used to hum." He got his couplet from Boswell, in his 'Tour to the Hebrides.' An unintended plagiarism may cross the warp with a wrong woof; and Scott has paid for his lapse. Not many hours after the child has lisped from his nurse's knee, his mother sends him out to battle, as follows:—

The boy is ripe to look on war:
I saw him draw a cross-bow stiff;
And his true arrow struck afar
The raven's nest upon the cliff.
The red cross on a southern breast
Is broader than the raven's nest.

Education in Wales.—You have heard of the peculiar institution existing among the Welsh called *Eisteddfod*; and I believe you attempted once

to give its musical performances a discriminating but kindly notice in the *Athenæum*. Now, I was once a resident in Wales, and have good reason for entertaining a high respect for its people; but this institution, while, as an apparently natural evolution of the national genius, capable of being made an instrument of material good to the Principality, is destined, I fear, through the narrow-mindedness of its promoters, to continue a barrier to progress. It has offered one or two prizes of value in literature, showing good judgment in the selection; such as the one for the present year, on 'The Origin of the English Nation,' open to competitors in all languages—a subject emanating clearly from some source of higher intelligence than that of the usual managers; but, side by side with this sign of common sense and liberality, it displays an instance of the most absurd narrowness and exclusiveness. From a prospectus of the coming meeting at Chester, I see that the Council have determined that Welsh national music, "executed exclusively by Welsh artistes," shall be the order of the day. Now this is shutting out the light with a vengeance! The best friends of Wales and Welsh music at Eisteddfods have always been struck with the meagreness of the selection presented, and palled with the perpetual recurrence of the same pieces—'Ar Hyd y Nos,' 'Bells of Aberdyfi,' 'Watching the Wheat,' 'David of the White Stone,' &c.—for ever; and the adaptations and compositions of the same two or three persons, almost exclusively used. So Chester again is to be dunned with the "Bells," &c., and to be told, in effect, that all Wales ever possessed of music is some dozen or two pieces; and as to having composers, that she has only two or three fit to be shown to a tolerably intelligent audience. The "Welsh artistes," who have not procured some claim to be called "artistes" through English education, I have never yet heard of. Can our friends in Wales have really got beside themselves? Do they think it the best road to excellence to shut out the best models? While we are ransacking France, Germany, Sweden, Italy, and even America, for the best music and musical talent, to delight our audiences and excite the emulation of our *artistes* after higher conceptions and higher attainments, the Welsh people, as represented in their "national" institution, are so self-sufficient that they are resolved to rejoice in the light of their own "rushlights," and listen to their own triple harp, as of yore—let the age progress as it may! Nothing further is wanted to explain the cause of the general backwardness of the Welsh people. I have no doubt of their natural capacity; but capacity without culture runs wild, like the veriest weed; and culture the Eisteddfod people seem resolved not to enjoy. Z.

Whiskers.—Before it is too late, let it be remembered that *whiskers*, in the English of all centuries preceding the present, are what we now call *moustaches*. The dictionaries have never admitted the modern meaning: even down to the sixpenny Walker of the stalls, we have "hair on the lip." Of course every one is aware what the whiskers are when we speak of a cat. Nevertheless, it might be difficult to confirm the dictionaries, and the recollections of old people, by a very clear quotation; for the mode in which whiskers are usually mentioned, whether in earnest or in satire, will most often apply to any hair on the face. The following, however, is decisive: it is from the queer *fantasia* about whiskers in 'Tristram Shandy'—"La Fosseuse drew her bodkin from the knot of her hair, and having traced the outline of a small whisker, with the blunt end of it, upon one side of her upper lip, put it into La Rebours' hand." This we recommend to lexicographers. The French word *moustache* is from the Greek *μυσταξ*, of the same meaning. It was admitted into the English of the seventeenth century as a new word. What did Tom Moore mean when he satirized the whiskers of the Prince Regent? If we rightly remember old caricatures, he must have used the modern sense.

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Printed by JAMES HOLMES, at No. 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Middlesex; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county. Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid. Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, July 14, 1866.

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University College, London, July 14th, 1866.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.—

The PROFESSORSHIP OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND HISTORY in this College will be VACANT in October next.

The Council desire to receive applications for the same. Candidates must be Graduates of one of the Universities. The Professor receives all the Class Fees till they reach the sum of 1501., and beyond that four-fifths of the fees. The Council will guarantee a minimum receipt of 501. per session. Applications, with Testimonials, to be sent in on or before the 15th of August, addressed to CHARLES SHARP, Secretary.

The College, Mount-street.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—

The NEXT SESSION commences on MONDAY, the 1st of October, 1866.

The following Exhibitions and Scholarship are open for Competition in October, 1866:—

DALTON MATHEMATICAL ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS, Two of 101. each, tenable for one year, to be competed for by persons not previously Students of the College, and not more than eighteen years of age.

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Prospectuses of the Courses of Instruction, of the several Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes offered for Competition, and of the Examinations held in Owens College by the University of London, may be had from the Registrar, Mr. J. H. NICHOLSON, at the College.

The 'OWENS COLLEGE CALENDAR,' containing full information on all matters relating to the College, will be published early in August. Price 2s. 6d.; by post, 3s. 6d.

J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.

JOHN P. ASTON, Secretary to the Trustees.

QUEKETT MICROSCOPICAL CLUB.—

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held, at University College, Gower-street, on FRIDAY, July 27th, at 8 o'clock.

WITHAM M. BYWATER, Hon. Sec.

Offices: 129, Piccadilly.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.—

Patron, Her Majesty the Queen.—A Paper, by Cyril C. Graham, Esq., 'On Researches into the Topography of Palestine,' the Report of Captain Wilson on the First Expedition of this Fund, and other Papers, will be read before the HISTORICAL SECTION of the ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, on MONDAY, July 23rd, in the Morning Sitting. The Dean of Westminster will preside, and the Meeting will be addressed by various eminent persons.

The Photographs, 120 in number, taken by the Expedition (many of them for the first time), with the Detailed Maps of the Lake of Galilee and other portions of the Holy Land, Plans of Buildings, Sites, &c., will be exhibited.

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July 12, 1866.

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City Chambers, Glasgow,
27th June, 1866.

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But London as a joyous visible fact—a great city, the centre of a nation's life—is not meant to be the theme of Mr. Buchanan's song. When the young poet thinks of London, his fancy is not filled, like that of an old rhymester, with dreams of the Cheapside taverns, of the Bank-side plays, of the Fleet strawberry-gardens; he rather dwells upon the miseries crowded into Mile End courts and Westminster slums, on the secret griefs of poor milliners' girls, and on the open shame of costermongers' homes. We hear a good deal about streets and squares; occasionally we catch a glimpse of the river flowing by; and feel, as by an instinct, that a rich and mighty world is round about us; but, in all these hints of a great city, there is nothing local and peculiar; nothing that suggests a reason why these tragedies and epics might not have had their scenes laid a hundred miles from the Strand. London seems to be an accident in them, rather than a shaping, colouring force; the people who breathe and suffer in these pages being such as might have breathed and suffered elsewhere than in Islington and Southwark, without forfeiting one claim upon our tears and smiles. Such a picture gives us any city crowd:—

The crowd had voices, but each living man
Within the crowd seem'd silence-suit and hard:
They only heard the murmur of the town,
They only felt the dimness in their eyes,
And now and then turn'd, startled, when they saw
Some weary one fling up his arms and drop,
Clay-cold, among them,—and they scarcely grieved,
But hush'd their hearts a time, and hurried on.

The poet has a loftier purpose than to write a book on London. 'Langley Lane' might be a suburb of Manchester. 'The Starling' would have chirped his innocent oaths in the Salt Market. 'Edward Crowhurst' is, in fact, a rustic bard. 'The Little Milliner,' whose life of busy innocence is so exquisitely suggested,—

Fear not shame nor sin hath she,
But, like a sea-bird on the sea,

Floate hither, thither, day and night:
The great black waters cannot harm her,
Because she is so weak and light,—

might have been put into a Glasgow garret, without losing any particle of her tender story. 'Liz' has more of London in her; and the tale of her escape from Southwark into country air for a single day, when she found

The air so clear and warm and sweet
It seemed a sin to breathe it,

is terribly pathetic. Poor Liz going back to die in the rank city,—

I could not bear a life so bright and still,
All that I want is sleep,—

is a very sad, a very true touch of nature. 'Nell,' too, has also much of London in it,—a powerful and tragic poem, showing none of the silver lining of the cloud. But these are the exceptions, not the rule. 'Barbara Gray' might have lived her little life in Leeds; for it is not in any one place that people "suffer and grow strong." Again, the emotions stirred in the reader's heart by such a tale as that of 'Jane Lewson' would be no less solemnly pathetic if the scene of her temptation and repentance were laid in Exeter or in Dublin. The interest roused by these domestic dramas is never local and narrow, but rather human and broad.

What appears to have struck Mr. Buchanan in the tragedy of London life, is the sin into which poor men and women fall from habit, from necessity, from affection, not from vicious desire; and to this error in the passions, which is seldom or never a misleading of the passions, he gives a singularly intense and tragic utterance. Of this little drama in humble life, we have a bright example in 'Barbara Gray,' a poem which we can happily quote entire:—

"Barbara Gray!
Pause, and remember what the world will say,"
I cried, and turning on the threshold fled,
When he was breathing on his dying bed,
But when, with heart grown bold,
I cross'd the threshold cold,
Here lay John Hamerton, and he was dead.

And all the house of death was chill and dim,
The dull old housekeeper was looking grim,
The hall-clock ticking slow, the dismal rain
Splashing by fits against the window-pane,
The garden shivering in the twilight dark,
Beyond, the bare trees of the empty park,
And faint gray light upon the great cold bed,
And I alone; and he I turn'd from,—dead.

Ay, "dwarf" they called this man who sleeping lies;
No lady shone upon him with her eyes,
No tender maiden heard his true-love vow,
And pressed her kisses on the great bold brow.
What cared John Hamerton? With light, light laugh,
He halted through the streets upon his staff;
Halt, lame, not beauteous, yet with winning grace
And sweetness in his pale and quiet face;
Fire, hell's or heaven's, in his eyes of blue;
Warm words of love upon his tongue thereto;
Could win a woman's soul with what he said,
And I am here; and here he lieth dead.

I would not blush if the bad world saw now
How by his bed I stoop and kiss his brow!
Ay, kiss it, kiss it, o'er and o'er again,
With all the love that fills my heart and brain.

For where was man had stoop'd to me before,
Though I was maiden still, and girl no more?
Where was the spirit that had deign'd to prize
The poor plain features and the envious eyes?
What lips had whisper'd warmly in mine ears?
When had I known the passion and the tears?
Till he I look on sleeping came unto me,
Found me among the shadows, stoop'd to woo me,
Seized on the heart that flutter'd withering here,
Strung it, and wrung it, with new joy and fear,
Yea, brought the rapturous light, and brought the day,
Waken'd the dead heart, withering away,
Put thorns and roses on the unhonour'd head,
That felt but roses till the roses fled!
Who, who, but he crept unto sunless ground,
Content to prize the faded face he found?
John Hamerton, I pardon all—sleep sound, my love,
Sleep sound!

What fool that crawls shall prate of shame and sin?
Did he not think me fair enough to win?
Yea, stoop and smile upon my face as none,
Living or dead, save he alone, had done?
Bring the bright blush unto my cheek, when ne'er
The full of life and love had mantled there?
And I am all alone; and here lies he,—
The only man that ever smiled on me.

Here, in his lonely dwelling-house he lies,
The light all faded from his winsome eyes:
Alone, alone, alone, he slumbers here,
With wife nor little child to shed a tear!
Little, indeed, to him did nature give:
Nor was he good and pure as some that live,
But pinch'd in body, warp'd in limb,
He hated the bad world that loved not him!

Barbara Gray!
Pause, and remember how he turn'd away;
Think of your wrongs, and of your sorrows. Nay!
Woman, think rather of the shame and wrong
Of pining lonely in the dark so long:
Think of the comfort in the grief he brought,
The revelation in the love he taught.
Then, Barbara Gray!
Blush not, nor heed what the cold world will say;
But kiss him, kiss him, o'er and o'er again,
In passion and in pain,
With all the love that fills your heart and brain!
Yea, kiss him, bless him, pray beside his bed,
For you have lived, and here your love lies dead.

All that story is made up of coarse and common stuff. A plain woman is wooed, not "honestly," by a poor little dwarf, who is not good and pure, even to the woman who is in love with him; he casts her off; and dies like the dog he is. That is the truth, told as a respectable parish officer would put it. Does the parish officer's view contain the whole? Is there not another side to this dismal truth? The poet says so; and in his utterance, while he never tampers with the sin and shame, the poor human frailties get such hearing for themselves, before just and true men, as they might never gain from their own halting powers of speech. It surely is a gain for human nature when genius puts a new interpretation on the things which seem amiss. Consuelo going out, in her failing years, to be again a wanderer of the streets and lanes, is a passionate appeal to our noblest feelings for the homeless poor; and so, in its degree, is this frantic kiss of Barbara Gray on her dead and unworthy lover's lip an appealing note of pity in behalf of all who have gone astray.

It is the life of London—and mostly the life of poor and erring people—which has drawn the poet into song: into giving a musical utterance and a recognized poetic life to the deep and sombre morals which underlie so much of what looks like the dull and common waste of sin.

This service of humanity against itself (so to say) is one of the highest ministries on earth. We are apt to forget that we have the poor always with us. We are still more apt to forget that the poor throb with the same pulses, with the same wind, suffer under like temptation with ourselves. We are most of all apt, when we catch the poor tripping in their affections, to consider their conduct as a liberty, an intrusion, and to preach and lecture them upon their gross impertinence in being wicked. That social habit, of which Shakspeare gives us so many hints—the habit of measuring offences by the offender's station, so that what is a merry jest in the Captain is rank blasphemy in the subaltern—is with us early and late; and it is well, we think, that clearer and deeper-seeing eyes should sometimes peep beneath our social draperies and tell us what we have been lazily content to hide. A little fresh, original truth is sometimes good.

We may be wrong in feeling, and if so, heaven forgive us; but we sometimes think that poor Barbara Gray in her sin and shame has still a good deal of the angel left in her.

The story of Jane Lewson is another of these trials of courage which have scarcely ever yet found a voice. It is a tale of sin and of the suffering sin brings with it; but the weight of the story lies in the picture of endurance shown by the weak and failing woman when the better side of her nature comes to the fore. As the poet says—

nobles spoke, and common men heard and obeyed. Parr, when he stood before Charles the First, had seen feudality well-nigh worn out; he was in presence of a king who was about to lose his throne by a successful exertion of popular right, and all around him were echoes of voices uttered in spite of the attempt of governments and servile nobles to suppress them. All through Parr's long career, England was becoming less Norman and more English. The public voice, which formerly found expression only through some solitary individual who would dare address a word of monition to a king, and who found himself under the gallows for his pains, now went up in audacious chorus, clear and unmistakable through the air, not yet disloyal to the King, but determinedly loyal to the people. Democratic as things were growing on one side, there was much of the Norman element existing, or under attempt at revivification, on the other. When Charles sought to resume the ancient forest rights of the Crown, as a mode of raising money, his minister regretted that those rights had been invaded since the Norman princes had passed away. For alleged encroachments on the royal forests, lords and gentlemen were mulcted in thousands of pounds in a right ancient Norman way. Although only the wealthy suffered, men of smaller means put their hands on their purses and their fingers on their lips. They spoke louder, at least the Puritans and lay-nobility spoke louder, when Dr. Juxon fell from the skies, at Laud's invitation, and was landed in the office of Lord Treasurer. That a churchman should hold this office seriously offended the party of progress. In old Norman times such a circumstance was common; but a clergyman had not held such a post, they said, since the days of Henry the Seventh. Laud so little heeded public comment on his acts, that he added to Juxon's employments that of looking after the navy, and thus a bishop came to hold the office of First Lord of the Admiralty.

But "looking after money" was the great object of government. Laud's writ for "ship-money" (the second writ, less in accordance with ancient precedent than Noy's) was issued, —and resisted. Constables refused to collect names or make levy, and harassed and disgusted sheriffs were ordered to do constables' work. The people, when applied to, asked for the authority to levy taxes without sanction of Parliament, and that not being forthcoming, the bolder among them refused to pay. In assessing the tax, the sheriffs exhibited the utmost unfairness, fixing the rate, not according to a gentleman's income, but according to how much he spent of it. If he saved, he must save for the King!

Then when the ships were got and sent to sea, to display the King's naval power, or protect commerce, they were found comparatively useless. Light piratical vessels, well armed and well handled, snapped up our merchantmen, and shook their sails in laughing scorn at the heavy royal vessels, which could not overhaul them, but by which His Majesty's big ships were taught to go. Very dull and dilatory and damaging to English interests was the Navy Board. "In those days," says Mr. Bruce, with a touch of humour that his readers will appreciate, "it seems to have been difficult to get the Admiralty to adopt any course which was out of their common beaten track." Even when the Earl of Northumberland—he who subsequently had the custody of James, the son of Charles the First, at Sion—had the command of the fleet raised under the second levy, and came in sight of the Dutch men-of-war, he could only report, "They are so well built

and fitted for sailing, that I can never come near when they have a mind to avoid, unless by chance."

The expense, the failures, and the consequent increase of the King's debts, in spite of unscrupulous and extortionate means to raise money, only increased the royal embarrassment and the people's want of sympathy for it. One poor woman, Hester Rogers, was thrown into prison for not paying, or rather for being unable to pay, 3*l.*, the amount of her assessment due to the King. At that moment the King owed to that very Hester Rogers, the widow of his own jeweller, 2,000*l.* for jewels delivered to the King; and 1,248*l.* were still owing for jewelry supplied to his royal mother! Royal fishmongers, royal poulterers, royal silk-mercers were in the same condition of King's creditors, without hope of payment. Charles's own household were not paid, and one consequence was, as Mr. Bruce remarks, that "Every one became patriotically solicitous for the welfare of some particular class of the community, and endeavoured to promote it in the most ingenious ways." Unpaid wet-nurses to little princes petitioned to be allowed to grant warrants of the perfection of silk stockings and waistcoats, the sellers paying them for the warranty of the goods at a certain sum on each article. Other wageless servants petitioned for similar grants, which came to nothing less than this, namely, that the public, who owed them nothing, should be compelled to pay them an immense sum, because the King would or could not pay them at all!

Between heavy and unjust taxes, and the cruel vagaries of the clerical Courts of High Commission, the vessels of the State and Church were rapidly drifting among the breakers. "Few defendants were able to escape from the multiplied meshes which the Court wove around them. Once within its grasp for anything that was deemed an offence by the authorities in Church or State, submission or ruin were the only alternatives proposed, and happy was the defendant who did not discover that ruin could not be avoided even by submission."

This volume affords several examples which illustrate this assertion. It is quite as rich in miscellaneous matters that are interesting as illustrations of life and society. In Charles's reign, for instance, the ancient legal process of compurgation was in full force. If a Court of Law entertained a doubt as to the alleged guilt of a person tried before them, such person was allowed to go to his parish church for compurgation. There his compurgators—men who were required to have had long and intimate acquaintance with him—appeared; and if they swore that the oath the alleged offender had taken in support of his innocence was the oath of a man incapable of taking a false one, the individual who enjoyed this good opinion on the part of his neighbours was restored again to his good name. Our evidence to character is only a remnant of this old process of compurgation.

We have besides glimpses of the King, and of his nephews, the young Prince Elector and Prince Rupert, of whom his mother expresses "her fears that he will not make so many compliments as Lord Carlisle," and her hopes that "for his blood sake he will be welcomed, though she believes he will not much trouble the ladies with courting them, nor be thought a very brave garçon."

The able, courtly, but unparalleledly extravagant Lord Carlisle was then about to cease paying compliments, and being laughed at for the excess of the gallantry by which they were spiced. This old favourite of old King James had been known as Lord Hay, Viscount Don-

caster, and lastly as Earl of Carlisle. He was Lord Hay before he was, according to law, Baron Hay. Nine years before he gained the peerage title, James created him, by patent, A.D. 1606, Lord Hay for life, "with precedence," says Nicolas, "next to Barons, but he was not to enjoy any place or vote in Parliament." It was one of those anomalous titles which was last granted in the case of Lord Wensleydale, who was created a peer for life, but with place and vote in Parliament. It was shown, however, that the Crown had no right to create life-peerages, and the title of Wensleydale was made hereditary.

For mishaps in the Navy,—among these, the sinking of the *Anne Royal* in the Thames, under circumstances not unlike those of the *Royal George*, at Spithead,—for family quarrels, people's ailments, religious squabbles, actions showing a general tendency to oppression and unrighteousness, and fierce contests about very small matters,—we must refer our readers to the volume itself. A few entries correct the general error as to the time of day when plays were then represented. It is generally considered that there was only a day performance; but here we meet with a company at Canterbury who acted not only at day but at night also, not finishing much before midnight. This was a swaggering company, that had no respect for the mayor, would play when it liked, and were a magic of potency to all the ecstatic maid-servants in Canterbury.

It would be unjust to Mr. Bruce if we were to close this notice without acknowledging the zeal, industry, judgment, and ability by which the volume is marked throughout. The contents of the calendared documents are defined with fullness and precision; the Preface is a valuable historical paper; and the Index, without which such volumes would have little value, is a work the labour of which few may conjecture, but the worth and importance of which every one who consults it will fully appreciate.

A Century of Painters of the English School; with Critical Notices of their Works. By R. Redgrave, R.A., and S. Redgrave. 2 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THE Messrs. Redgrave have done well to supply a want in the Art-literature of this country, by producing a connected history of painting, "and of the institutions founded for its promotion in the last and present centuries." Large portions of the subject remain to be filled up by students of special knowledge, and, what is a necessity of the case, many new opinions to be advanced as to the relative importance of the artists herein named, the respective values of their productions, and their proper places in the public eye and memory. Many corrections and some extent of revision are required to bring this work up to the highest recent standard of knowledge in Art and Taste; these are, however, demanded rather in matters of detail than of principle, and may readily be effected in a second edition. The first issue of any book which treats of so large and intricate a subject as this cannot be other than, to a certain extent, tentative in its kind.

With regard to the authors' secondary aim, to treat of Art-institutions in this country, the reader must bear in mind that their treatment of all subjects wherein the Royal Academy is concerned, not only as a body, but by its individual members, is that of the warmest friendship and most perfect loyalty. Not only are the Messrs. Redgrave the consistent advocates of the Academy, but they are persistent in their office as such,—needlessly so, indeed,—and so thoroughly bent on expressing what are

evidently sincere feelings of confidence in the wisdom and success of the institution, that their zeal sometimes leads them to defend it against shadows, and re-slay the slain. Charges against the body which, whether true or false, long ago went out of date, are replied to again, sometimes fortunately, at others not so; but in general to no good or needful purpose in the matter of bygones. We are far from intending that our authors' defence of these as well as current matters is undertaken from minor motives, or that, with regard to the latter, it is always ineffectual, but desire to remind every reader of a work which has so high a value as to become a text-book in its way, that the compilers are friendly—over-friendly—to one side of all questions interesting to that academical body which in them has found far abler advocates, and much more candid, because less subservient, defenders than Mr. Sandby appeared in the almost abortive 'History of the Royal Academy.'

No means for comparison exist between either the critical or the literary values of the respective productions of the Messrs. Redgrave and Mr. Sandby. The latter had the task, and few of the good qualities, of a partial chronicler, with but small pretensions to critical ability. Mr. R. Redgrave has very remarkable critical powers, and thoroughly understands Art as Art,—that is, his technical knowledge enables him to discriminate where persons less practically qualified are likely to be at fault. To him, doubtless, we owe the frequent lucid and apt disquisitions on technical matters, and the pictorial criticisms which give the greater portion of its value to this book. Mr. S. Redgrave probably contributed most of the historical and anecdotal parts. He has done so with such vivacity and care as to remove the whole to a category very different from that which includes Mr. Sandby's work. The subject of the brethren is historical, and so large that their candour was allowed full play in dealing with artists and their pictures, which either preceded the Academy, or have since remained outside its fellowship. They have exercised powers peculiarly fitted for their task, even more liberally than might be expected, when the leaning to which we refer is admitted; nevertheless, that leaning is generally present, so that, despite their candour and occasional magnanimity, the student accepts the opinions of matters anterior or indifferent to the academical institution with less reserve than is due to others more recent or less remote.

Apart from our duty to note, for the reader's benefit, the loyalty of these authors, it would have been needless here to refer to Mr. Sandby's book about the Academy, or in any way to bring it in connexion with this one, if the fact were unworthy of observation that, within as many years, four bulky volumes have been published, having for avowed or apparent major and minor objects the defence and exposition of the Academy. Doubtless the works of these very unequal champions are the results of that internal stir and ardent—if well concealed—resentment of the body, which have been provoked by the charges and criminations of its critics and enemies, lay, literary, and professional. It suits the convenience of the Academy, or that of its advocates, to adopt what may be called forts armed with heavy artillery for defence, and to remain within for the most part of the war, out of sword-cutting, rather than to spend energy in fighting enemies, one-half of whose missiles fall short, while at least two-thirds of the remainder are aimed by persons ludicrously ignorant and childishly inconsiderate. One result of this policy is, that the latter class of challengers, by astute em-

ployment of their blunders, may be converted into buffers as serviceable as those cushions and stuffed bags which so often balked antique battering-rams, and caught the blows of the catapults. Usually, too, the dust raised by ill-guided assailants is useful for those in defence, and to hide some of the weak points of the citadel. Hence, it is not a little amusing to the reader of this work, when he observes how, out of the smoother and from under the seemingly close habits of the Academical Gemini, arrowy answers are sent, and not the less vigorously aimed because they are accompanied by courteous smiles, and blandly joined with "We submit," "We are informed, however," or "It may be said, we think," and the like. Probably the authors, so hearty in their loyalty, are not aware how often they appear as champions, how frequent are their rejoinders. Assailants of the Academy will respect the convictions of these gentlemen, and do so freely, because of the great victory not long since obtained over the blind and stubborn old conservatives of the body, which is here defended by men not illiberal. This victory has admitted to the very heart of the academical fortress those younger soldiers, the Associates, who were before placed between the walls, and not so trusted as must be their case in future.

The text begins with a lucid sketch of Art in England of old, and gives by no means liberal measure of applause to Englishmen as artists in the Middle Ages, whether as sculptors, painters, or architects. "Whatever may have been the condition of English Art prior to the commencement of the sixteenth century, its historical records are slight. They are confined to such particulars as may be found in the accounts of the Crown, the household expenses of the nobility, and the chapter records of the cathedrals, and frequently relate to the magnificent tombs, shrines and chapels which in those times were erected to the memory of the great. Now and then an English name, either as painter, sculptor or architect, appears; but the majority so employed were foreigners brought here to execute some particular work, and occasionally induced to prolong their stay." So say the authors; so said Walpole or Vertue before them. We take exceptions to these statements from first to last. If the distinctive character of architecture, sculpture, and, so far as we know of it, painting in this country in the mediæval period was less marked than it is and insufficient to declare the works in each of those arts to be proper to the country and specifically different from those of the allied Gothic nations of Spain, France and Germany, almost all the records we have would declare the contrary of this denial of originality in design to our forefathers. From William the Englishman, who laboured grandly though rudely, as was the way of his time throughout Europe, at Canterbury, to the architect and sculptor who wrought the Angel Choir at Lincoln,—a man who, curiously enough, was styled French by the English antiquaries until M. Viollet-le-Duc declared him to have been English,—the story of Mediæval Art in this country is the same. C. R. Cockerell, R.A., could have told the Messrs. Redgrave a tale about the sculptures at Wells and elsewhere, which they would not reject had they heard it. It can hardly be doubted that these carvings and this architecture were the works of natives. If for no other reasons, we may assume so much from the facts, 1, that they present peculiarities not found elsewhere, proper to the country alone; and, 2, that the Continent possessed nothing comparable with them until some time after. We do not know where records of the mediæval arts are to be sought

or expected, unless among the archives of the kingdom, great bodies, ecclesiastical, municipal and baronial; these are ample. We do not, however, need written records to show that Art flourished here, as on the Continent, before the Latin period. We have in the great and noble architecture and sculpture of that period—the remains of which, with their subsidiary art of glass-painting and decorative carving, are scattered over the whole country, and never wholly absent even in the poorest village churches, and myriads of fragments of design from earthen tiles to ivory crooks—a thousand times more than enough to satisfy all but wilful incredulity that a people, which was apt in high Art and deeply versed in the beautiful, live in these shires. Are not our cathedrals works of art, nationally characteristic, and by Englishmen? What are their sculptures?

William of Sens, who, at Canterbury, began what his namesake did not merely copy, could hardly be called a foreigner in those days, or if so, we must, on the same ground of the names being territorial, admit to be English the large numbers of sculptors, painters and architects who are so styled. Walter of Dunstable, Alexander of Abingdon, sculptor, and John of Battle, architect of the Eleanor Crosses, Richard of Reading, William of Padrynton, William of Walsingham, John de Cotton, Hug of St. Alban's, painters in St. Stephen's Chapel the last of whom, in 1350, was appointed to find assistants, not on the continent, but in the home counties, and found them there. Do the authors imagine that Gilbert Pockerig and John Elham were foreigners? We find William Torrel, who wrought the effigies of Queen Eleanor, named, as many generations of Englishmen have been named. So far is from being true that only now and then an English name occurs among the artistic records of those days, the case is precisely the reverse and only now and then does a foreign name occur. There is but one Domenic de Reynolds of the rolls of the Eleanor Crosses; but one French hand was detected by Mr. Scott—the style of the carvers is distinct enough to enable us to decide whether they follow the French or the English manner—among those who worked for King Henry in Westminster Abbey. We know at sight an Englishman from a foreign illumination, embroidery, or statue. These works were not inferior, though different from others. The burden of proof to the contrary of the facts lies with those who seem to believe that the English of mediæval times were barbarians.

In the second chapter we have a masterly study of Hogarth, which is at once vigorous and true in all its bearings, the best known to us as regards the man or his pictures. In writing thus our above-named reserve is not to be forgotten; this is preceded and followed by capital accounts of Art in the times proper to the subject. Had the authors enjoyed the opportunity of examining those pictures by Robert Walker, which, thanks to one of them, at least, we now note at the National Portrait Exhibition, they would have allowed him more applause than that his works "are not without merit." He was certainly not an inferior artist to Dobson, of whom much has justly made. It is hardly fair to say Hogarth was opposed to public exhibitions of pictures when it is true that his own and friends' work at the Foundling Hospital formed the first public gallery in London, many years before the Academy was in existence. He strongly objected, and with reason, to the displays of dilettantism and conceit which formed so large a portion of the popular art of his time. The immense preponderance of the able artists who have been formed independent of the

Academy goes far to support Hogarth's opinion of the futility of such educational institutions; these include Hogarth himself, Reynolds, Copley, Flaxman, Constable, Gainsborough, Turner and W. Hunt, who can hardly be said to owe much to the academies. In fact, Mulready, who was Varley's pupil also, is the only first-rate deceased English painter who owed much to the Academy.

We hoped to learn more of Gandy, of Exeter, than appears on page 114 of the first volume before us. There is a good thing yet to be done by adding to the particulars Northcote gathered of this artist and published as a sort of appendix to his 'Life of Reynolds.' Reynolds's estimate of the man as a painter would alone justify this, if the pictures Gandy left were less remarkable than they are. Apart from the curt treatment of a man of acknowledged ability, peculiarly interesting on account of his great influence on Reynolds, and as supplying a link in the chain of Art in England which bound Vandyke to the first President of the Academy, the account of Reynolds is candid, valuable, readable and complete. The analysis of Gainsborough, his merits and manners, is a capital and terse piece of criticism; the preference above Reynolds which the writer avows for some of his pictorial qualities is well grounded and boldly put forth. It is rather too much to say (p. 199, vol. 1) that since the death of West religious subjects have been eschewed in this country; probably the critic meant to limit the application of this remark to his brother Academicians, and he overlooked outsiders. The exceptions of Hilton, Eddy, Haydon and Martin are not sufficient to be made in this case. For an exception we were under the impression that Mr. Holman Hunt had produced two or three pictures of profound religious purport, such as will sustain, not only in their subjects, but in the art employed for them, a tolerably successful comparison with the best of West's pictures. The authors do not exclude contemporaries from their consideration, either at this point or at others. Contemporaneous principles are freely discussed. Why make this observation so sweeping?

Romney's failings and follies are rather freely dealt with, not probably more so than they deserve, but certainly to an extent and with a force which is out of proportion to his place in this book or that he held in Art. We feel dissatisfied with the estimate of Romney as an artist,—the only case of the sort which has presented itself within the scope of our reading. Romney was not an R.A., and, what was worse for his case here, declined to be made one, in no courteous or grateful manner,—a folly on his part which cannot be too much censured. It is just to say that other culprits have not their errors overlooked by the writers, although they were, in life, members of the Sacred Band itself. Yet a more flagrant case than Romney's is dissected with less care and more tersely censured. This case is more recent, it is true, and hardly yet healed over. It appears to be needful to produce it, in order to justify the long-continued neglect by the Academy of one of its most original and able members, neglect attempted to be accounted for on grounds of public morality, grounds which, however, as we are bound to declare, have not always been found under academical feet. This book is enlivened with anecdotes personal and characteristic to the artists described. Among these, the following is new. The painter with whose work it is associated is F. Danby: his 'Disappointed Love,' part of the Sheepshanks Collection, immediately in question. Mr. Redgrave, in company with Lord Palmerston and Sir G. C. Lewis, visited Mr. Sheepshanks,—

"Mr. Sheepshanks was, of course, present, and even more full of anecdote about the pictures than usual. The visitors paused before 'Disappointed Love,' struck by the deep gloom of the spot the painter had chosen for the scene of his story. Lord Palmerston remarked that it was a pity the girl was so ugly. 'Yes,' said Mr. Sheepshanks, 'one feels that the sooner she drowns herself the better. 'She always reminded me,' he continued, 'of the reply of a Judge on the Northern Circuit who had tried a girl for destroying her child. Some lady, who was deeply interested in the woman's fate, met the Judge at dinner, and ventured to say, imploringly, did he mean to leave the poor girl to be hanged.'—'Hanged, Madam!' replied the irritated Judge, 'hanged, Madam, certainly; what else is she fit for, she is so confoundedly ugly!'"

The authors are surely mistaken in the assumption which is thus indicated as to the effect of Danby's non-election to the R.A.-ship (vol. 2, p. 443):—"The road to fame seemed open before him. Why, then, was he disappointed? Why was Danby never elected to the full Membership of the Academy?" These are questions not for us to answer. We are certain, however, that the artist achieved all the fame he was likely to win, and that whether the "full honours" were his or not mattered little in the long run, on one side or the other.

In the event of republication for this work, we counsel the addition of copious references to authorities for details and historical matter. This is due not only to the reader and student who may come after the authors, and be glad of help at many points of research, but, in at least an equal degree, to those who went before the Messrs. Redgrave, and gathered so much of the material in compiling and assorting which they are at once fortunate and successful. Not to omit an example among several that present themselves, take the section about Blake, to which, for facts, this book is largely, if not wholly, indebted to Gilchrist's "Life" of the artist: no reference to the industrious and enthusiastic biographer is made, where it was surely due. We think scant justice is done to the frequency of high genius in that artist's works; his folly—insanity, it might have been—is not overlooked. We have a higher opinion of Leslie as a colourist than the authors express, and believe it was of far higher quality than that of Egg. While cordially accepting their high appreciation of the last-named painter, we should, on account of ill health, have allowed much for the morbidity of his later works. The criticism of Wilkie and his productions is remarkable for candour and brightness of treatment. As we have recently quoted a capital story from this book illustrating his intensely Scotch proclivities,—which are shown to have taken effect in something very like injustice and breach of faith,—it will not be needful to repeat the tale.

We must conclude our observations on this work with congratulation to the authors on the very large measure of success which has rewarded their efforts to produce a connected and concise history of Art in England. It is one of the most readable books of the kind. This is merit of the highest order. They have produced an immense mass of new thoughts,—a perfect mine of observation is described with perspicuity and the most obvious intention to be impartial. Even such vexed subjects as Haydon and the so-called pre-Raphaelites are candidly, if not quite conclusively, dealt with. The section about the Fine Arts Commission for decorating the Parliament House (chapter xv. vol. ii.) is eminently readable. Still more so is the considerable portion which deals with the history and practice of water-colour painting in this country. We suggest future enlargement of the Index, and a careful revision of proper names,

as desirable improvements to these pleasant volumes.

NEW NOVELS.

Felicia's Dowry. By Mrs. Fitzmaurice Okeden. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

"All women write novels now, whether they can or they can't." We have copied, for the benefit of our readers, almost the only sentence worth reading in these three volumes, and one that might well be put as a motto in their title-page. A more melancholy warning, indeed, to ladies tempted

—in spite
Of Nature and their stars to write,

would fail to have any influence, because it would be absolutely unreadable. 'Felicia's Dowry' just falls short of this; yet, with all possible anxiety to avoid unpleasant emphasis, we can, in justice to our readers, pronounce it to be nothing better than a repulsive compound of grotesque twaddle, "genteel" vulgarity, and mild sensationalism. The snare into which its author has tumbled is an obvious one. Blinded by a tolerably ingenious imagination, she has overlooked, or never learned, the fact that such a gift, with all its worth, is not enough to secure a good novel. An outline of one is all that the most fertile imagination can achieve, without aids of other sorts. Acquaintance with the world and its ways is wanted too; knowledge of human nature, and of the links between cause and effect; above all, the power to delineate and describe, or, in a word, to fill in, as it were, the interstices of the plot with what is both pleasant and natural.

Of all these faculties Mrs. Okeden is utterly destitute; and the result is such a production as we have described. From "A Noble Lord" (to borrow the heading of one of the most singular chapters ever penned) to a school-boy, from a dancing-party to an elopement, from China to Peru, her survey of mankind is consistently unlife-like and inaccurate, and often repulsive into the bargain. We would not for a moment attempt to guess, nor do we care to know, whether it is want of experience, or want of observation of the scenes to which its author introduces us that must account for so serious a defect; but, whatever may be the explanation, we do venture to assure Mrs. Okeden, without hesitation and without reserve, that no county in England recognizes magnates or young ladies with manners and customs so queer as those of Elm Green and its neighbours; and that "live lords" (to quote our author again) and colonels in the army will equally enter their protest against the accuracy of her investigations into the habits of their species. Especially do we assure her that "doing the honours with regard to bitter beer" is not the invariable style of welcoming a nobleman on a first visit to a strange house, any more than the reply to an apology for not doing so is likely to be that "they had been drinking bitter beer at Colerworth ever since breakfast."

Lastly, as to the way in which the *dramatis personæ* talk to one another, and what they talk about, our author shall speak for herself:—

"About your toilettes, young ladies!" asked Mrs. Meriton, on . . . the morning of the dinner-party. "What are you intending to wear?"—"I suppose our white silks, mamma," replied Kate.—"No," said Adela. "At least, Kate can, perhaps, afford to wear hers; but for so very young a person as myself, I think white is too significant of the imputed bread and butter." Kate looked up and smiled. "Même, elle parle bien!" she said to her mother.—Mrs. Meriton smiled too. "Well, my dear, your pink, then?"—"I will wear," said Adela, "my blue tarlatan."—"As you please," her mother answered. "It is, indeed, extremely

pretty dress; and there is no reason why Kate, whose white silk is so becoming to her, should not wear it.—'And our coiffures, mamma!'—'For a dinner-party, nothing can be prettier than a little black velvet in the hair. But if,' added Mrs. Meriton, 'you elect for flowers, I must talk to Dawson' (the gardener), 'for I will have nothing artificial at a daylight dinner.'"

The only attempt at a joke in the book is a perpetually recurring allusion to a certain wonderful yawn on the part of Mr. Meriton—the father of the above-quoted young ladies. This, at all events, is neither unlikelike nor unreasonable.

A Life's Love. By the Author of 'The Heiress of the Blackburnfoot.' 2 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

INSTEAD of being ranked with those authors who take to writing stories because they can do nothing else, the writer of this unsatisfactory tale must be regarded as one of those novelists who have merely selected a wrong field for the exercise of powers which, in the pursuit of other objects, might do the world good, if not brilliant, service. With a sufficient amount of common sense and right feeling, he has endeavoured to reproduce the old-world life of Glasgow as it was in the days when the scarlet-cloaked tobacco lords swaggered about the Saltmarket, demonstrating to their own satisfaction that the rebellious plantations would never succeed in their insane struggle for national independence. The book opens with a Hallowe'en festival in the house of Andrew Ramsay, Esq., tobacco lord and merchant prince, beneath whose roof are gathered elders and children of the best families of the city—little Johnny (afterwards Sir John) Moore; Tommy (in the after-time Major-General Sir Thomas) Monroe; Dr. John Moore, the author of 'Zeluco'; the brothers Foulis, and other members of the Hodge-Podge Club. In some respects the author's conscientious labour has not altogether missed its aim. The three most important classes of a society, scarcely a trace of which can be found in the Glasgow of our own time, are painted with some force and brought into suitable prominence. The heroine, an Erskine of Erskineland, the last of her branch of an historic house, is the chief representative of gentle birth and hereditary influence. Andrew Ramsay, the overbearing merchant, whose insolence is eventually broken by commercial ruin, and young Angus Ramsay, the selfish and dissolute soldier, who unites the vices of the *roué* and the blackleg, illustrate the evil qualities which, in accordance with the ridiculously unjust traditions of romantic art, are often assigned by novelists to manufacturers and traders who have raised themselves to great wealth from humble beginnings. The hero, Johnny M'Farlane, who expends the fervour of his chivalric nature in a hopeless pursuit of Erskineland's gentle heiress, is a Glasgow shopkeeper, whose father, mother, sisters and closest associates, no less than himself, demonstrate the brightness of the virtues and the number of the graces which romance ungrudgingly attributes to traders of the inferior sort, who mind their shops like honest men, pay proper homage to their social superiors, and have too much good taste to make themselves richer than the real old "quality" of their respective parishes. Here and there the author's delineations of these three classes are spirited and subtle; and certain touches in the picture of old Peggy's fidelity to her worthless and cruel lover indicate that the writer is not without moments of poetic insight and sympathy. But the story fails to create a permanent interest, partly from want of plot and

partly because the heroine disappoints the reader's expectations, but chiefly through the author's want of the story-teller's "knack." The poorest portions of the book are descriptive passages.

Elster's Folly: a Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

'Elster's Folly' is a dull story; dull not so much from stagnation of incident as from the absence of all common sense and the languor that marks every page. The showman seems too much fatigued to move the wires of his puppets. Some of the characters bear a faded resemblance, in their circumstances, to portions of 'East Lynne,' though the story itself is altogether different. 'Elster's Folly' is named after the hero, Lord Elster, who is foolish in all his works and ways, and so weak and unstable that he does everything he does not wish to do at the bidding of anybody who takes him in hand. At the beginning of the story Lord Elster appears, deeply in love and still more deeply in debt. An estimable young woman accepts and returns his affection, and he is engaged to marry her. His good-natured elder brother, having received a writ intended for Lord Elster from the bungling sheriff's officer, undertakes the debts; and the young man might have escaped from all his embarrassments if it had not been for his own foolishness; but when a man is a fool, he is beyond all help.

He suddenly succeeds to the title and the estates by a fatal boat-accident, in which his brother is drowned, not without a suspicion of foul play, which promises one of the detective mysteries in which Mrs. Wood delights; but it comes to nothing. The new Earl succeeds to his brother's liabilities, as well as to the estates, the most serious of which is a terrible old dowager, calling herself his aunt, who has a beautiful daughter whom she intended the elder brother to marry; but, he being dead, she has transferred her intentions to his weak successor. She is represented as dreadfully ugly, old, wearing an ill-made flaxen front, which is always falling down upon her nose. She is noisy, violent, given to drink, dancing about like a wild Indian when angry, extremely vulgar in all her words and ways,—a person who would never be allowed to remain twenty-four hours in a decent family. Yet this dreadful old woman, who never was quiet, trepanns her victim into a "situation" which he is too irresolute to explain, assumes his attachment to her daughter, bullies, threatens, and tells lies, which the young man believes. Elster suffers himself to be led into a breach of his first engagement, and into a marriage with a woman he dislikes, hating her mother still more, and keeping her in permanence in his house. This gives the title to the book, 'Elster's Folly.' He is the victim of his mother-in-law; but he is a still worse victim to a mystery. The mystery which torments him more than his wife, or his mother-in-law, or the remembrance of his lost love, is that, shortly after his marriage to Lady Maude, he discovers that he has been quite accidentally, and unknown to himself, married before, and that his first wife is still alive, and in a lunatic asylum. He had been the victim of a trick played on him by a designing young woman and an unprincipled young man, who contrived that what he had accepted as a jest was a legal Scotch marriage. He does not seem sure whether she was even his mistress; but he had been paying, in the midst of his pecuniary difficulties, at the rate of 200*l.* a year for her maintenance. He conceals the fact as well as he can. But the difficulties and complications of his situation do not end with the death of his mad wife; for the

two children of the Lady Maude are clearly illegitimate. In his imbecile desire to escape trouble, he allows the old Countess to continue in his house, and to exercise her bad influence over the children. When at last he marries his old love, he makes her wretched by his injustice to her children, which creates a feud in the nursery, fostered by the old woman, his evil genius, because he says he cannot bring himself to correct the children he has so deeply injured. The consequences would have been serious, unless the death of the eldest son, and the discovery of the mystery by the old Countess, had not at last set him free. The old torment of a Countess is pensioned, as though she had earned his eternal gratitude, and Elster's folly comes to an end, in the book at any rate. Another mystery, hanging loose and flapping in the wind, accompanies the main story. Apparently the author at first intended to make use of it; but Pike, the wild man, and Mrs. Gum, with her "titterings," "dreams," and "quakings," are tiresome.

The Romance of Mary Constant. Written by Herself. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)

THIS story only fails of being a good one from want of force to combine the incidents of a plot and to work them out. There are good detached sketches of character and of domestic life in France and in a country town in England; but the author lacks strength to hold her story in hand and to continue it to the end. The incidents are huddled together, and the reader's interest is not safely secured for any of the characters, who look as if they would have been worth knowing if one could have seen or heard more of them. Mary Constant is a young woman left to herself, and with the reversion of a pretty sister who has been brought up in France by a French uncle and aunt. This young sister is betrothed to a Frenchman, who turns out to have been the faithless lover of Mary Constant's dearest friend. Mary Constant ruthlessly breaks off her sister's marriage, half ruins the prospects of the unlucky lover, but brings him to a manly sense of honour and generosity, so that he makes his own way in the world without the help of a wife's dowry; in fact, he improves all his virtues and leaves off all his faults, and comes back and offers himself to his original love, who forgives him, and they are married and have a tiny French *ménage*. Mary Constant marries her sister to an excellent young Englishman, but leaves herself a somewhat melancholy old maid in straitened circumstances; indeed, as she informs the reader, this romance is written by way of earning a modest pittance for her impending need. People read novels in the hope of forgetting the sordid ills and disagreeables of life, and they are not likely to be drawn to an author who talks about the want of money.

Lionel Merval: a Novel. 3 vols. (Routledge & Sons.)

WE never knew a year which produced so plentiful a crop of inferior novels as the present. The novels are not without a certain skill of composition and a pretension to occasionally speaking out of the author's own experience; but the average is mediocrity and heaviness,—utterly unsatisfactory to the common reader as to the reviewer. Inferior novels act on the mind like bad confectionery upon the digestive powers; they act on the intellect with a clogging, benumbing influence, and have a general tendency to turn it into foolishness. 'Lionel Merval' is rather more pretentious than the usual run of novels, but it is no better as a reality. Here is an extract taken at hazard:—"The face is the soul's index if you

mark it properly. Look at Titian's portraits; are they not exactly as you read of them in *Macchiavelli* or *Guicciardini*? No man or woman can long play the hypocrite without the colour and the lines coming through the mask. The beasts are no hypocrites. Compare the face of the tiger with the innocent lamb,—the eagle's ruthless eye and sharp nose with the mildness of the dove. The very flowers show their innocence and guilt on their faces. Look at the dark deadly nightshade that the monks planted beside those ruins, and the viscid, purple-veined henbane, and the fetid hellebore, offering its winter blossoms, and at the bright blue, frank-eyed speedwell, the meek violets, bending to earth, and the stately white water-lilies, spreading their purity to the eye of Heaven itself." The story, written to a running accompaniment of rhetoric, is about severed lovers, cruel parents, love of gold, fidelity, and a happy ending.

An Old Man's Secret: a Novel. 3 vols. By Frank Trollope. (Newby.)

Of course we are not going to reveal a secret that extends through three volumes. An excellent young man, who has the misfortune to be illegitimate, falls in love with a young lady of high position; he is disinherited, and turned out of the house of his protector; but a writing-desk is sent inadvertently along with his clothes and books to the humble home in which he takes refuge. A mysterious old Indian colonel, who takes a deep interest in both the young gentleman and the young lady, examines this desk, recognizes it as one that once belonged to a friend, and remembers that it had secret drawers. The spring yields to his touch, and gives to view "a casket, which, on being opened, was found to contain a number of diamonds of extraordinary size and lustre"; also "the miniature of a lady, with a lock of hair on the reverse side of the locket." The fortunes of a young man who possesses such a desk are amply assured, and we need pursue them no further—only we must say that novel-reading seems to become a more idle and profitless amusement every day. We hope that parents and guardians will issue a stringent ukase against light reading to the young people under their care—unless, indeed, it is of a much higher class than *'An Old Man's Secret.'*

Jamaica and the Colonial Office: Who Caused the Crisis? By George Price, Esq. (Low & Co.)

To those who would consign the controversy and inquiry concerning Mr. Eyre's doings to the whitened sepulchre prepared for them by the Jamaica Commissioners, it will seem that Mr. Price would have done better had he forbore to tell his story of the transactions that brought about the late deplorable disturbances in the chief of our West Indian Islands. Another view will be taken by those who have personal reasons for dissatisfaction with the Report and by the far larger number of persons who, like ourselves, without having sustained any individual injury from the ex-Governor's vigorous measures, decline to accept the dangerous doctrine that public servants should not be punished for political crimes which they appear to have committed through incompetence rather than through a malicious purpose to do wrong. Neither on our own part nor on the part of any of his censors is there any wish to deal more harshly with Mr. Eyre than the interests of public morality require. We are ready to admit that, in the circle of his private friendships, he is fairly entitled to those apologetic considerations with which the Commissioners and his more prudent defenders palliate his offences of omission and commission. But the charity,

which is productive of nothing save good when it influences men in their private relations, becomes a mischievous weakness if it impels us to smile at acts that have brought needless suffering on a large number of our fellow-creatures. To judge public men by the standard that we apply to private citizens is the part of ingratitude when they have done well, and of pernicious leniency when they have failed in the performance of duty. Just as the servants of the State are bountifully rewarded for merit, so they should be severely reprobated for demerit. If society seemed to be duly alive to the importance of observing this distinction between public and private offenders, we should be tempted to indulge in the luxury of compassion for a man who, unquestionably, has a claim on the pity of generous natures; but so long as powerful voices urge us to avow positive admiration for a career of disastrous incompetence, the time has not come for tempering justice with mercy. Moreover, if we could afford to grant Governor Eyre a free pardon, and re-instate him in the good opinion of the country, the interests of Jamaica—interests far more important than the welfare of any single individual, however honourable and good—demand that every matter connected with his administration of the affairs of that unhappy island should be brought to light and discussion. However much we desire to whitewash the man, we must know the whole truth about his policy, so far as it relates to the present condition of the people unluckily committed to his care. The Jamaica question cannot be hushed up and buried under Blue-books. If we attempt to dispose of the ugly business in that manner, not many years will pass before a similar difficulty in one of our many dependencies will cause us to regret our want of firmness and courage.

Giving scarcely so much as six lines to the riot and consequent acts of vengeance, Mr. Price confines himself to a statement of certain events which were, in his opinion, the chief causes of the dissatisfaction that unquestionably prevailed in the island during many months previous to the outbreak at Morant Bay. These events were the conspicuous facts of the Governor's policy; and to them—more than to the effects of the drought, which he admits to have been lamentable, or to the political grievances mentioned in Dr. Underhill's letter—Mr. Price attributes the general discontent. That Mr. Price is a witness who deserves attention is certified by his long residence, his public services, and his high position in the island. Jamaican politics must have been studied by a man who, during the course of twenty-two years spent in the colony, acted on the executive committees of three successive governors, and filled the important office of Custos of the Precinct of St. Catherine. Moreover, the tone of the volume indicates that the writer is a man of moderate views and liberal temper. So far as an Englishman, after passing nearly a quarter of a century in the West Indies, can be an unprejudiced and fair politician, Mr. Price may be credited with honesty and freedom from party rancour. As a churchman he exhibits a certain degree of jealousy and dislike of the Baptists; but his religious sympathies leave him at liberty to criticize with considerable severity the conduct of the Jamaican clergy. Differing from Dr. Underhill, he thinks that too much has been said about heavy taxes imposed upon the negroes; but he concurs with that influential minister in maintaining that the blacks are by no means so black as they are represented by their detractors. For Mr. Gordon he expresses cordial respect and poignant regret; and this testimony is all the more noteworthy because

on political questions he was one of that luckless gentleman's opponents. The member of the Legislative Council who introduced the Flogging Bill, which Mr. Gordon denounced as a barbarous and brutalizing measure, cannot be charged with an excess of tenderness for the inferior race; but though Mr. Price has on various occasions used his influence to put the negroes under severe discipline, he takes a hopeful view of black humanity, and maintains that the Jamaican peasants will, in most respects, sustain comparison with the inferior classes of Englishmen. "I am not a philanthropist," says the author, "for I introduced in the Legislative Council the Flogging Bill so objectionable to the late Mr. Gordon; for which, however, none clamoured more loudly than these very mountain settlers, for the protection of their growing provisions. I approved, too, of 'rice-bag breeches,' as being best suited for the work the convicts had to do, and thought the shot, crank and treadmill to be as likely to produce a salutary effect on black as on white convicts. I am, therefore, not a friend of the black, but I desire to see him dealt justly by. I think him capable of improvement, for I cannot ignore a fact proved by the returns annually laid before the Jamaica Legislature, and accepted in most countries as proving progress in a people,—that he annually increases the exports of his minor products, and his power of consuming imported articles; and that he has hitherto annually paid his portion (and no small one) of the interest and sinking fund of his debts. I know his very many grave faults, but I know faults as numerous and as grave in Englishmen and Irishmen of the lowest class, who claim a much higher degree of civilization." Speaking of the superior and prosperous blacks, Mr. Price testifies without reserve to their loyalty, their respect for order, and their readiness to submit themselves to the guidance of the authorities.

To the late Governor's neglect of duty, and his vexatious opposition to the majority of the islanders, Mr. Price attributes the disaffection which, until terror had united the whites against the blacks, prevailed quite as strongly in the superior as in the inferior race. "For Mr. Eyre's undoubted activity and zeal in suppressing the outbreak," says Mr. Price, "I readily accord him credit,—that credit which I should accord to the man who, having filled my house with gunpowder, set fire to it, and, to prevent its being blown up, pulled it down." Certain it is, that on assuming the government of the island, in March, 1862, as the *locum tenens* of Governor Darling, who had received leave of absence, Mr. Eyre found all classes well disposed to himself and the Government which he represented; and that before twelve months had elapsed he was cordially hated by every section of Jamaican society, with the exception of some half-dozen families who used him as a tool for political ends. As a temporary chief of the colony, he was especially bound to keep things as quiet as possible, to hold party conflicts in suspense, and to manage matters so that, on his intended return, Governor Darling might find things pretty much as he left them. Scarcely, however, had he entered upon his office than he made haste to irritate those whom he ought to have conciliated, to agitate in quarters where agitation was most likely to produce disaster, and to draw upon himself the suspicion and hostility of every class in the colony. Whilst he thus made himself universally hated, he contrived to set his neighbours by the ears.

Mr. Price's indictment of the Colonial Office comprises several counts, of which the most important are: that it erred in placing

Jamaica under the control of a man who had shown no special qualifications for such high employment; that, having received the fullest demonstrations of his incompetency during the time whilst he acted as Governor Darling's lieutenant, it should not have made him Governor-in-Chief; and that, between the date of his higher appointment and the summer of last year, the Colonial Department made a series of unhappy mistakes in supporting the Governor, who had rendered himself a just object of hatred to the majority of his people. Upon the conduct of the late Duke of Newcastle and his successor we offer no opinion; but it is worthy of observation that, whereas Mr. Cardwell is charged in one quarter with sacrificing Mr. Eyre to popular clamour, he is accused of the exactly opposite fault by one of the few Jamaican politicians whose opinions on recent occurrences in that island can, under existing circumstances, be regarded as authoritative.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Paul Pendril; or, Sport and Adventure in Corsica. (Bentley.)

WHY the muscular part of creation (thus to designate sportsmen) should be so prone to sentiment and fine language when they put themselves on paper, we have never been able rightly to understand. But the fact is so. The successors of racy old Izaak Walton are few and far between. When the fraternity who diversify their mighty and moving achievements on flood, fell, and fiord (since Norway has become fishing-quarters),—their tales of the chase, whether the scene be Scotland's Highlands, the Adirondack, or the Eastern jungle,—with sketches of human character, such characters bear a curious family likeness one to the other. Among them is sure to figure the adventurous pioneer sportsman, sometimes as simple as Leatherstocking, sometimes bearing the questionable reputation of contrabandist or poacher, in which case he is sure to be full of dry, good stories, all amazingly cut to the same pattern. There is always some country beauty—oftentimes an innkeeper's daughter—who distracts the irresistible one of the party from the great and grave duties of the expedition. Corsica, the savage and revengeful, with its boars and its *mouflons*, might have been expected to add some novelty to this monotonous series of wild open-air books; but, so far as the island is represented in 'Paul Pendril,' it fails to do so; and, by aid of a map, a few sketches, a guide-book, and a dashing pencil, expert in the sky-blue-scarlet style of rhapsodical painting, the book might have been written in Great, or Little, Britain, for any flavour or freshness it contains. The sporting adventures are alternated with the love-chase, by one of the party, of a contrabandist's daughter, to whom the shabby fellow has no intention of offering marriage, though he deludes her by promising it. This is a perilous game to play in the home of the "vendetta," as Temple finds to his cost. But the adventures, whether of healthy or unhealthy sport, are told in a turgid, pretentious style, which deprives them of reality or interest; and we dare not recommend the tale of them as an addition to the libraries of yacht-cabin or shooting-box.

Poultry as a Meat Supply; being Hints to Henwives how to Rear and Manage Poultry Economically and Profitably. By the Author of 'The Poultry Kalender.' (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

THIS little work has been written with the desire of making some modest suggestions for mitigating the deficiencies caused to our meat supply by the rinderpest. Not that poultry can ever compensate for the lack of beef and mutton. But the author makes out a good case for the increase of poultry as a profitable investment, requiring but little capital and only moderate care and intelligence. The book is well and sensibly written; the directions are clear, and the promises held out very probable. To all interested in the subject, this book will be useful; and the anecdotes of hens and other fowl

which make it entertaining. Those persons who do not mind having their morning slumbers broken by "the lively din" of crowing cocks and clucking hens may be induced to set up poultry even in their own house-yard; but let them have compassion on their neighbours, and keep the creatures closely shut up until the "proper hour to rise" calls people from their beds.

England at the Time of the Reformation—[England im Reformationszeitalter, Vier Vorträge, von Wilhelm Maurenbrecher.] (Williams & Norgate.)

THESE four lectures, delivered at Bonn, are founded on thorough study of the rich materials lately brought to light, as well as of those which have been longer before the world, and of the early as well as the modern historians. Dr. Maurenbrecher has profited by the example of the recent writers whom he quotes, so as to be thoroughly dramatic, and to select with much care the details needed for the general effect, while leaving less important matters in the background. As a lecturer he must, of course, be rather compressed; but in his notes he sometimes enters into the discussion of more complicated questions, and deals happily with conflicting authorities. We think he errs in attributing too much importance to the popular theory of self-government as co-existent with English history—a theory which he refutes elaborately, but without adducing one instance of any man of eminence having held it. He will find that many have preceded him in the refutation.

Hymn-Writers and their Hymns. By the Rev. S. W. Christophers. (Partridge.)

THERE are few better subjects than Sacred Poetry. It is one, moreover, capable of infinite diversity of treatment. As handled in the form of picturesque essay, we cannot but recall the delightful papers by Prof. Wilson, among his happiest criticisms—free in fancy, exquisite in intelligence, reverent, without a grain of cant. Neither are Mrs. Browning's more mannered, but not less sincere and genial, contributions to what may be called the literature of hymnology, to be forgotten. The Rev. Mr. Christophers cannot rank with the two writers of genius just mentioned. He is foppish and fantastic, he dances before the Ark, and (unlike the great Psalmist) dances not "high and disposedly," but with trippings and simperings more absurd than appropriate. Take, as a specimen, his dedication "to the daughter of a home once rich in the music of hymns and psalms—to Emma, the wife and mother, whose voice and smile still awaken daily songs in the house of my pilgrimage," &c. Take, again, his prefatory self-recommendation "to the reader." His book, he tells that gentle and much-enduring person, "is something like another, as there are hymns in it; and yet it is rather unlike any other, in that it has the hymns interwoven with what may be called gossip, innocent, and it is hoped, not unpleasant gossip. * * Here and there is a chat about hymns, their birth and parentage. * * These pages make no pretensions to learning—that is left to the doctors. Nor do they aim at criticism—that belongs to those who go up the Rhine." What can the Rev. Mr. Christophers mean by the last allegory on the banks of—not the Nile? Gossip and chat about hymns! As well pretty tales taken from Ezekiel! Such an employment of language reminds us of a saying of one of the quaintest of musicians that ever drew breath, who, on hearing a young singer attempt Handel's "Rejoice greatly," observed that the air demanded "agility,—devout agility, that is." The increased leaning shown by our writers, especially essayists, when treating serious matters, towards that familiarity of style "which breeds contempt," cannot be passed over; least of all in a case like the present one. Though the Rev. Mr. Christophers "chats" and "gossips" about hymns with an amount of not devout agility which is wondrous in a reverend gossipier, he has still gathered material with a versatility of research sufficient to prove his right to put forth a new book concerning the hymn-writers. Almost all his specimens are good: many are unfamiliar; and he is expressly to be thanked as having vindicated the cause of the Low Church and Methodist hymn-writers, who, because of frequent

vulgarity and confusions of "the lilt" with the song in the House of Worship, have been subjected to wholesale ridicule and contempt by scholars who have assumed themselves to be "elect and precious." We are glad to meet Toplady and Wesley by the side of Addison and Heber and Milman and Keble.

Golden Leaves from the American Poets. Collected by John W. S. Hows. With an Introductory Essay by Alexander Smith. (Warne & Co.)

THERE is not much in the introductory essay either to admire or object to. The selection is copious and well made: the volume is handsomely printed and portable.

History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, from the Discovery of the Territory included within its Limits to the Present Time. With a Notice of the Geology of the County, and Catalogues of the Minerals, Plants, Quadrupeds, and Birds. Written under the Direction and Appointment of the Delaware County Institute of Science. By George Smith, M.D. (Philadelphia, Ashmead; London, Trübner & Co.)

ONE of those elaborate local histories on which America expends so much labour and money, this account of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, will be accepted as a satisfactory record by persons familiar with the district. Liberally supplied with maps and illustrations, it is a good specimen of works of its not highly interesting or very important kind.

We have on our table *The Profits of Panics*; showing how Financial Storms arise, who make Money by them, who are the Losers, and other Revelations of a City Man, by the Author of the 'Bubbles of Finance' (Low).—A new edition of *The Money Market: what it is, what it does, and how it is managed*, by Henry Noel-Fearn, F.R.S. (Warne).—*Bank of England Charter Act of 1844: Results under Act 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 32, dated 19 July, 1844, showing every change in the Rate of Discount, the Stock of Bullion, Bank Notes in Reserve, and Amount held by the Public; with the price of Consols on the respective days of change, continued up to the 12th of May, 1866; also, the Variations in the rate of Discount charged by the Banks of England and France from the 19th of July, 1844, to the 12th of May, 1866*, by Charles M. Willich (Longmans).—*Principia in the Science and Errors in the Practice of Political Economy in the United Kingdom*, by Alexander Gibbon, M.A. (Ridgway).—*A Brief Essay on the Position of Women*, by Mrs. C. H. Spear (Trübner).—*The Two Faces, Human and Divine; or, the Face as it is, and as it will be, with Remarks on the Nature and Destiny of the Soul*, by James Maze Burbank (Published by the Author).—*A Chronological Synopsis of the Four Gospels*, designed to show that on a minute Critical Analysis the Writings of the Four Evangelists contain no Contradictions within themselves, by H. Grenville (J. R. Smith).—*The Liturgies of 1549 and 1662*, edited by the Rev. Orby Shipley, M.A. (Masters).—*The Moral Gulp: a twisted Man and the Brute: an Essay*, by Charles Wallwyn Radcliffe Cooke, B.A. (Macmillan).—Second Editions of *The Coal Question: an Inquiry concerning the Progress of the Nation and the probable Exhaustion of our Coal Mines*, by W. Stanley Jevons, M.A. (Macmillan).—*Mattie: a Story*, by the Author of *High Church* (Chapman & Hall).—and a Ninth Edition of Mr. Anthony Trollope's *Doctor Thorne* (Chapman & Hall).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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Andersen's (H. C.) *The Tinder Box*, &c., 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Aurora Floyd, 12mo. 2/6 bds.
Beeton's How to Do, Dinners and Dining, &c. 8vo. swd. 1/1
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WILLIAM HOOKHAM CARPENTER.

THE Keeper of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum died on Thursday, the 12th inst., at his official residence in Bloomsbury, at the age of seventy-five years, nearly twenty-one years of which period were passed in the public service. The deceased was son of Mr. James Carpenter, a well-known publisher in Old Bond Street; and for some time his partner in business. A considerable portion of his early literary life was occupied in the publication of a valuable edition of Spence's 'Anecdotes.' In 1844 he produced the well-known and excellent original work, 'Pictorial Notices' of Van Dyke and his contemporaries. This was the fruit of much special study in Art-history, and a welcome addition to the knowledge of the subject: it resulted in his appointment to the British Museum on the death of Mr. Josi. Mr. Carpenter's services to his department were of the most extensive and valuable kind. By his energy and good taste, the Print Room has immensely benefited, as regards the value, extent, and artistic importance of the acquisitions made under his direction: these include engravings by the Italian masters, once the property of Mr. Coningham; a very large number of Rembrandt's etchings, and those of other Dutch masters, from the portfolios of Baron Verstolk and Lord Aylesford; many fine works from Sir Thomas Lawrence's collection; and marvellous drawings by Michael Angelo, the last obtained by special purchase from the descendants of the great artist. In 1855 Mr. Carpenter was sent on a mission to Venice, and procured for the British Museum a remarkable volume of drawings by Jacopo Bellini. The collection of engraved British Portraits, formerly of minor importance, was much enlarged by him. The other day we recorded the purchase, for 600*l.*, at the sale of Dr. Wellesley's collection, of a Virgin and Child, by Raphael, which has peculiar interest in being the original study for the famous Garvagh Raphael, a picture not long since placed in the National Gallery. The Print Room was thus enriched at the recommendation of Mr. Carpenter, who procured a grant of 1,500*l.*, in order to the acquisition of treasures from this collection. This may be described as the last act of his official life. Personally, the deceased was highly and affectionately esteemed in his own circle, and noted for courtesy and kindness to all inquirers in his department. He married Miss Geddes, daughter of the A.R.A., herself a well-known and very able painter; was a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery; F.S.A., and Member of the Academy of Fine Arts, Amsterdam.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

THE Archaeological Institute, after holding a series of pleasant and useful congresses in our chief provincial towns, has had the daring thought of making a learned holiday in London. Up to this time, the wandering societies of learned men have shrunk from the trial of making this great city the scene of their autumn labours; not because London is less rich in curiosities, less attractive in social life, than its country rivals; but because it is so vast in size, so varied in population, so divided into ranks and classes. In a country town there is always a magnate—a Mayor, a Bishop, a Lord Lieutenant—to take the lead, and hold himself responsible for the success of any enterprise in which the locality embarks. In London there is no such personage. London is, in fact, too big for any management, even by the best committee that could be named. Still the archaeologists have set the example; and, so far as we can yet judge, with promise of a complete success.

The weather has been fine, with less of inconvenience from heat than might have been feared. On Tuesday the Congress was formally opened at Guildhall, by the Lord Mayor receiving the Marquis Camden, President, and the members. The usual welcomes were offered, and the customary speeches of compliment were made in return, by Lord Camden, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Beresford Hope, and Mr. Tite. After dinner a large party of members gathered in the Deanery, Westminster, where, under the care of Dr. Stanley and Lady Augusta Stanley, they spent a pleasant evening,

enlivened by glees and madrigals, excellently sung by the Abbey choir.

On Wednesday morning the Historical Section met in the Royal Institution, where the Dean of Westminster (President of the Section) gave a preliminary discourse 'On the Origin of Westminster'; after which Mr. E. A. Freeman lectured 'On the Architectural History of Waltham Abbey,' to which Abbey the members made an excursion in the afternoon. The Primeval Antiquities Section met in the Geological Museum, where Sir John Lubbock (President of the Section) delivered a lecture on Primeval Antiquities, which will be found below.

On Thursday, Mr. Beresford Hope delivered his inaugural address as President of the Architectural Section, in the theatre of the Royal Institution; and was followed by Dr. Guest 'On the Origin of London,'—a discourse which will be given next week. Dr. Birch delivered his introductory address as President of the Section of Antiquities. Some other papers followed. In the Chapter House the Dean of Westminster gave an account of the Abbey, of which he is official custodian; followed by Prof. Westmacott on the sculptures, and by Mr. G. G. Scott, who explained in detail the architecture.

In the evening, the members assembled in the theatre of the Geological Museum, when Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon read a paper (also to be found below) 'On the Tower,' preparatory to the visit which was to be made to that royal stronghold on the following day. In the Theatre of the Royal Institution, Mr. George Scharf read a paper 'On the Historical Paintings at Windsor and Hampton Court.'

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK ON THE PRESENT STATE OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SCIENCE.

My object on the present occasion is to vindicate the claims of Archaeology, to point out briefly the light which has, more particularly in the last few years, been thrown on ancient times; and above all, if possible, to satisfy you that the antiquaries of the present day are no visionary enthusiasts, but that the methods of archaeological investigation are as trustworthy as those of any natural science. I purposely say the methods rather than the results, because, while fully persuaded that the progress recently made has been mainly due to the use of those methods which have been pursued with so much success in geology, zoology, and other kindred branches of science, and while ready to maintain that these methods must eventually guide us to the truth, I must also admit that there are many points on which further evidence is required. Nor need the antiquary be ashamed to deny that it is so. Conceding then frankly that from much of what I am about to say some good archaeologists would entirely dissent, I will now endeavour to bring before you some of the principal results of modern research, and especially to give you, so far as can be done in a single address, some idea of the kind of evidence on which the conclusions are based. I must also add, that I confine my observations, excepting where it is otherwise specified, to that part of Europe which lies to the north of the Alps, and that by the Primeval period I understand that which extended from the first appearance of man down to the commencement of the Christian era. This period may be divided into four epochs: first, the Palæolithic, or First Stone Age; secondly, the Neolithic, or Second Stone Age; thirdly, the Bronze Age; and lastly, the Iron Age. Attempts have been made, with more or less success, to establish sub-divisions of these periods, but into these I do not now propose to enter: even if we can do no more as yet than establish this succession, that will itself be sufficient to show that we are not entirely dependent on history.

We will commence then with the Palæolithic age. This is the most ancient period in which we have as yet any proofs of the existence of man. There is, however, a very general opinion that he did exist in much earlier times. Indeed, M. Denoyers has already called attention to some bones from the Pliocene beds of St. Prest, which appear to show the marks of knives; and Mr.

Whincopp will, I believe, exhibit one from the Orag, which certainly looks as if it had been purposely cut. Neither of these cases, however, are quite conclusive; and as yet the implements found in the river-drift gravels are the oldest traces of man's existence,—older far than any of those in Egypt or Assyria, though belonging to a period which, from a geological point of view, is very recent.

The Palæolithic age.—1. The antiquities referable to this period are found in beds of gravel and loam, or, as it is technically called, "loess," extending along our valleys, and reaching sometimes to a height of 200 feet above the present water-level. 2. These beds were deposited by the existing rivers, which then ran in the same directions as at present, and drained the same areas. 3. The geography of Western Europe cannot therefore have been very different at the time those gravels were deposited from what it is now. 4. The Fauna of Europe at that time contained the mammoth, the woolly-haired rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the urus, the musk-ox, &c., as well as the existing animals. 5. The climate was much colder than it is now. 6. Though we have no exact measure of time, we can at least satisfy ourselves that this period was one of very great antiquity. 7. Yet man already inhabited Western Europe. 8. He used rude implements of stone: 9. Which were never polished, and of which some types differ remarkably from any of those that were subsequently in use. 10. He was ignorant of pottery; and, 11, of metals.

1. These beds of gravel and "loess," which have been most carefully studied by Mr. Prestwich, extend along the slopes of the valleys, and reach sometimes to a height of 200 feet above the present water-level.

2. That these beds of gravel and loess were not deposited by the sea is proved by the fact that the remains which occur in them are all those of land or freshwater, and none of marine species. That they were deposited by the existing rivers is evident, because they never contain fragments of any other rocks than those which occur in the area drained by the river itself. As, then, the rivers drained the same areas as now, the geography of Western Europe cannot have been at that period very different from what it is at present.

3. The Fauna, however, was very unlike what it is now, the existence of the animals above mentioned being proved by the presence and condition of their bones.

4. The greater severity of the climate is indicated by the nature of the Fauna. The musk-ox, the woolly-haired rhinoceros, the mammoth, the lemming, &c., are arctic species, and the reindeer then extended to the south of France. Another argument is derived from the presence of great sandstone blocks in the gravels of some rivers, as, for instance, of the Somme; these, it appears, must have been transported by ice.

5. The great antiquity of the period now under discussion is evident from several considerations. The extinction of the large mammalia must have been a work of time; and neither in the earliest writings nor in the vaguest traditions do we find any indication of their presence in Western Europe. Still more conclusive evidence is afforded by the conditions of our valleys. The beds of gravel and loess cannot have been deposited by any sudden cataclysm, both on account of their regularity, and also of the fact already mentioned, that the materials of one river-system are never mixed with those of another. To take an instance: the beds in the Somme valley are entirely formed of debris from the chalk and tertiary beds occupying that area. But within a very few miles of the head-waters of the Somme comes the valley of the Oise. This valley contains remains of other older strata, none of which have found their way into the Somme valley, though they could not have failed to do so had these gravels, &c. been the result of any great cataclysm, or had the Somme then drained a larger area than at present. The beds in question are found in some cases 200 feet above the present water-level, and the bottom of the valley is occupied by a bed of peat, which, in some places, is as much as 30 feet in thickness. We have no means of

making any accurate calculation; but even if we allow, as we must, a good deal for the floods which would be produced by the melting of the snow, still it is evident that for the river to excavate the lower part of its valley to a depth of more than 200 feet,† and then for the formation of so thick a bed of peat, much time must have been required; if, moreover, we consider the alteration which has taken place in the climate and in the Fauna, and, finally, remember also that the last 1,800 years have produced scarcely any perceptible change,—we cannot but come to the conclusion that many, very many, centuries have elapsed since the river ran at a level so much higher than the present, and the country was occupied by a Fauna so unlike that now there existing.

6. Man's presence is proved by the discovery of stone implements. Strictly speaking, these only prove the presence of a reasoning being; but, this being granted, few, if any, would doubt that the being in question was Man. Human bones, moreover, have been found in cave deposits, which, in the opinion of the best judges, belonged to this period; and M. Boucher de Perthes considers that various bones found at Moulin Quignon are also genuine. On this point long discussions have taken place, into which I will not now enter. The question before us is whether men existed at all, not whether they had bones. On the latter point no difference is likely to arise; and as regards the former, the works of man are as good evidence as his bones would be. Moreover, there seems to me nothing wonderful in the great rarity of human bones. A northern country, where the inhabitants subsist by the chase, can never be otherwise than scantily peopled. If we admit that for each man there must be a thousand head of game existing at any one time, and this seems a moderate allowance,—remembering also that most other mammals are less long-lived than men,—we should naturally expect to find human remains very rare as compared with those of other animals. Among a people who burned their dead, of course this disproportion would be immensely increased. That the flint implements found in these gravels are implements, it is unnecessary to argue. The regularity of their forms, the care with which they have been worked to a cutting edge, clearly prove that they have been *intentionally* chipped into their present forms, and are not the result of accident. That they are not forgeries we may be certain—firstly, because they have been found *in situ* by many excellent observers,—by all, in fact, who have looked long enough for them; and, secondly, because they are stained like the gravel in which they occur. Moreover, as the discoloration is quite superficial, and follows the existing outline, it is evidently of later origin. The forgeries, for there are forgeries, are, of course, dull lead colour, like other freshly-broken surfaces of flint. This evidence then justifies us in concluding that the implements are coeval with the beds of gravel in which they are found.

8. Without counting flakes, we shall certainly be within the mark if we estimate that 3,000 flint implements of the Paleolithic Age have been discovered in northern France and southern England. These were all of types which differ considerably from those which came subsequently into use, and they are none of them polished.

9. and 10. From the same evidence, I think we may conclude that the use of metal, as well as of pottery, was then unknown, as is the case, even now, among many races of savages.

(Sir John Lubbock also referred to the researches in caves of this period, alluding especially to the labours of Messrs. Busk, Christy, Falconer, and Pengelly.)

II. We now pass to the later Stone, or Neolithic Age, as to which the following propositions may, I think, be regarded as satisfactorily established:—1. There was a period when polished stone axes were extensively used in Europe. 2. The objects belonging to this period do not occur in the river-drift gravel beds; 3. Nor in association with the great extinct mammalia. 4. They were in use long

before the discovery or introduction of metals. 5. The Danish shell-mounds or *kjökkenmøddings* belong to this period; 6. As do many of the Swiss lake-dwellings; 7. And of the tumuli or burial-mounds. 8. Rude stone implements appear to have been in use longer than those more carefully worked. 9. Hand-made pottery was in use during this period. 10. In Central Europe the ox, sheep, goat, pig and dog were already domesticated. 11. Agriculture had also commenced. 12. At least two distinct races already occupied Western Europe.

We take these in order.

1. That there was a period when polished axes and other implements of stone were extensively used in Western Europe is sufficiently proved by the great numbers in which these objects occur. For instance, the Dublin Museum contains more than 2,000, that of Copenhagen more than 10,000, and that of Stockholm not fewer than 15,000.

2. The objects characteristic of this period do not occur in the river-drift gravels. Some of the simple ones, as, for instance, flint flakes, were abundant both in the Neolithic and Paleolithic periods. The polished axes, chisels, gouges, &c., however, are very distinct from the ruder implements of the Paleolithic age, and are never found in the river-drift gravels. Conversely, the Paleolithic types have never yet been met with in association with those characteristic of the later epoch.

3. Nor do the types of the Neolithic age ever occur in company with the Quaternary Fauna, under circumstances which would justify us in regarding them as coeval.

4. The implements in question were in use before the introduction or discovery of metal. It is, however, a great mistake to suppose that implements of stone were abandoned directly metal was discovered. For certain purposes, as for arrow-heads, stone would be quite as suitable as the more precious metal. Flint flakes, moreover, were so useful and so easily obtained, that they were occasionally used, even down to a very late period. Even for axes and chisels, the incontestable superiority of metal was for awhile counterbalanced by its greater costliness. Capt. Cook, indeed, tells us that in Tahiti the implements of stone and bone were in a very few years replaced by those of metal: "A stone hatchet is at present," he says, "as rare a thing as an iron one was eight years ago; and a chisel of bone or stone is not to be seen." The rapidity with which the change from stone to metal is effected depends on the supply of the latter. In the above case Cook had with him abundance of metal, in exchange for which the islanders supplied his vessels with great quantities of fresh meat, vegetables, and other more questionable articles of merchandise. The introduction of metal into Europe was certainly far more gradual; stone and metal were long used side by side, and archaeologists are often much too hasty in referring stone implements to the Stone Age. It would be easy to quote numerous instances in which implements have been, without sufficient reason, referred to the Stone Age, merely because they were formed of stone. The two Stone Ages are characterized, not merely by the use, but by the exclusive use of stone to the exclusion of metal. I cannot, therefore, too strongly impress on archaeologists that *many stone implements belong to the metallic period*. Why, then, it will be asked, may they not all have done so?

5. The Danish shell-mounds are the refuse heaps of the ancient inhabitants, around whose dwellings the bones and shells of the animals on which they fed gradually accumulated. Like a modern dust-heap, these shell-mounds contain all kinds of household objects; some purposely thrown away as useless, but some also accidentally mislaid. These mounds have been examined with great care by the Danish archaeologists, and especially by Prof. Steenstrup. Many thousand implements of stone and bone have been obtained from them; and as, on the one hand, from the absence of extinct animals and of implements belonging to the Paleolithic Age, we conclude that these shell-mounds do not belong to that period, so, on the other hand, from the absence of all trace of metal, we are justified in referring them to a period when metal was unknown.

6. The same arguments apply to some of the Swiss lake-dwellings, the discovery of which we owe to Dr. Keller, and which have been so admirably studied by Desor, Morlot, Troyon and other Swiss archaeologists. While in some, objects of metal are very abundant, in others, which have been not less carefully or thoroughly explored, stone implements are met with to the exclusion of metallic ones. It may occur perhaps to some that the absence of metal in some of the lake-villages and its presence in others is to be accounted for by its scarcity,—that, in fact, metal will be found when the localities shall have been sufficiently searched. The settlements in which metal occurs are deficient in stone implements. Take the same number of objects from Wangen and Nidau, and in the one case 90·7 will be of metal, while in the other the whole number are of stone or bone. This cannot be accidental: the numbers are too great to admit of such a hypothesis. Neither can the fact be accounted for by contemporaneous differences of civilization, because the localities are too close together; nor is it an affair of wealth, because we find such articles as fishhooks, &c. made of metal.

7. We may also, I think, safely refer some of the tumuli or burial-mounds to this period. When we find a large tumulus containing a number of flint implements, it is evident that it must have been erected in honour of some distinguished individual, and when his flint daggers, axes, &c., which must have been of great value, were deposited in the tomb, it is reasonable to conclude, that if he had possessed any arms of metal, they also would have been buried with him. This we know was done in subsequent periods. In burials of this period the corpse was either deposited in a sitting posture, or burnt.

8. It is an error to suppose that the rudest flint implements are necessarily the oldest. The Paleolithic implements show admirable workmanship. Moreover, every flint implement is rude at first. A bronze celt is cast perfect; but a flint one is rudely blocked out in the first instance, and then, if any concealed flaw comes to light, or if any ill-directed blow causes an unintentional fracture, the unfinished implement is perhaps thrown away. Moreover, the simplest flint flake forms a capital knife, and accordingly we find that some simple stone implements were in use long after metal had replaced the beautifully worked axes, knives and daggers, which must always have been of great value. The period immediately before the introduction of metal may reasonably be supposed to be that of the best stone implements, but the use of the simpler ones long lingered. Moreover, there are some reasons to believe that pierced stone axes are characteristic of the early metallic period.

9. Hand-made pottery is abundant in the shell-mounds, the lake-villages, as well as in the tumuli which appear to belong to the Stone Age. No evidence that the potter's wheel was in use has yet been discovered.

10. The dog is the only domestic animal found in the shell-mounds; but remains of the ox, sheep, goat, and pig appear in the lake-villages. There is some doubt about the horse, and the barndoor fowl as well as the cat were unknown.

11. The presence of corn-crushers, as well as carbonized grain and flax, in the Swiss lake-dwellings, proves that agriculture was already pursued with success in Central Europe. Oats, rye and hemp were unknown.

12. At least two forms of skull, one long and one round, are found in the tumuli, which appear to belong to this period. Until now, however, we have not a single human skull from the Danish shell-mounds, nor from any Swiss lake-dwelling which can be referred with confidence to this period.

III. We will now pass to the Bronze Age.

1. It is admitted by all that there was a period when bronze was extensively used for arms and implements. The great number of such objects which are preserved in our museums places this beyond a doubt.

2. It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that stone implements were entirely abandoned. Arrow-heads and flakes of flints are found abundantly in some of the Swiss lake-villages which

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difficulty in understanding how
drift gravel at so great a height,
was not then excavated to any

contain bronze. In these cases, indeed, it may be argued that the same site had been occupied, both before and after the introduction of bronze. The evidence derived from the examination of tumuli is, however, not open to the same objection, and in them objects of bronze and of stone are very frequently found together. Thus it appears, from the investigations recorded by Mr. Bateman, that in three-fourths of the tumuli containing bronze (twenty-nine out of thirty-seven), stone objects also occurred.

3. Some of the bronze axes appear to be mere copies of the stone ones. No such simple axes of iron, however, are known.

4. Many of the Swiss lake-villages belong to this period. A table furnished me by Dr. Keller places this beyond a doubt, and gives a good idea of the objects in use during the Bronze Age, and the state of civilization during this period.

5. The presence of metal, though the principal, is by no means the only point which distinguishes the Bronze Age villages from those of the Stone period. If we compare Moosseedorf, as a type of the last, with Nidau, as the best representative of the former, we shall find while bones of wild animals preponderate in the one, those of tame ones are most numerous in the latter. The vegetable remains point also to the same conclusion. Even if we knew nothing about the want of metal in the older lake-villages, we should still, says Prof. Heer, be compelled, from botanical considerations, to admit their great antiquity. Moreover, so far as they have been examined, the piles themselves tell the same tale. Those of the Bronze Age settlements were evidently cut with metal; those of the earlier villages with stone, or, at any rate, with some blunt instrument.

6. The pottery was much better than that of the earlier period. A great deal of it was still hand-made, but some is said to show marks of the potter's wheel.

7. Gold, amber and glass were used for ornamental purposes.

8. Silver, zinc and lead, on the contrary, were apparently unknown.

9. The same appears to have been the case with iron.

10. Coins have never been found with bronze arms. To this rule I only know of three apparent exceptions. Not a single coin has been met with in any of the Swiss lake-villages of this period.

11. The dress of this period, no doubt, consisted in great part of skins. Tissues of flax have been found, however, in some of the lake-villages, and a suit of woollen material, consisting of a cloak, a shirt, two shawls, a pair of leggings, and two caps, was found in a Danish tumulus, evidently belonging to the Bronze Age, as it contained a sword, a brooch, a knife, an awl, a pair of tweezers, and a large stud, all of bronze, besides a small button of tin, a javelin-head of flint, a bone comb, and a bark box. We have independent evidence of the same fact in the presence of spindle-whorls.

12. The ornamentation on the arms, implements and pottery is peculiar. It consists of geometrical patterns, straight lines, circles, triangles, zigzags, &c. Animals and vegetables are very rarely attempted, and never with much success.

13. Another peculiarity of the bronze arms lies in the small size of the handles. The same observation applies to the bracelets, &c. They could not be conveniently used by the present inhabitants of Northern Europe.

14. No traces of writing have been met with in any finds of the Bronze Age. There is not an inscription on any of the arms or pottery found in the Swiss lake-villages, and I only know one instance of a bronze cutting-instrument with letters on it.

15. The very existence of bronze proves a considerable and extensive commerce, inasmuch as we only know two countries, namely, Cornwall and the island of Banca, whence tin could have been obtained in large quantities. There are indeed very few places where it occurs at all. The same fact is proved by the great, not to say complete, similarity of the arms from very different parts of Europe.

16. Finally, as copper must have been in use before bronze, and as arms and implements of that

metal are almost unknown in Western Europe, it is reasonable to conclude that the knowledge of bronze was introduced into, not discovered in, Europe.

Two distinguished archaeologists have recently advocated very different views as to the race by whom these bronze weapons were made, or at least used. Mr. Wright attributes them to the Romans, Prof. Nilsson to the Phœnicians. The first of these theories I believe to be utterly untenable. In addition to the facts already brought forward, there are two which by themselves are, I think, almost sufficient to disprove the hypothesis. First, the word *ferrum*, iron, was used as a synonym for a sword, which would scarcely have been the case if swords had been usually made of some other metal. Secondly, the Romans never entered Denmark; it is doubtful whether they ever landed in Ireland. Yet while 350 bronze swords have been found in Denmark, and a large number in Ireland also,* I have only been able to hear of a single bronze sword of the typical leaf-shaped form in Italy; this is in the Museum of Parma; and the National Museums at Florence, Rome and Naples do not appear to contain a single specimen of the bronze swords which are, comparatively speaking, so common in the north. That the bronze swords should have been supposed to be introduced into Denmark by a people who never came there, and from a country in which they are almost unknown, is surely a most improbable hypothesis.

It is, no doubt, true that a few cases are on record in which bronze weapons are said to have been, and very likely were, found in association with Roman remains. Mr. Wright has pointed out three, one of which, at least, I cannot admit. Under any circumstances, however, we must expect to meet with some such cases. The only wonder to my mind is that there are so few of them.

As regards Prof. Nilsson's theory, according to which the Bronze Age objects are of Phœnician origin, I will only say that the Phœnicians in historical times were well acquainted with iron, and that their favourite ornaments were of a different character from those of the Bronze Age. If, then, Prof. Nilsson is correct, they must belong to an earlier period in Phœnician history than that with which we are partially familiar.

It would now be natural that I should pass on to the Iron Age; but the transition period between the two is illustrated by a discovery so remarkable that I cannot pass it over altogether. M. Ramsauer, for many years head of the salt-mines at Hallstadt, near Salzburg, in Austria, has opened no less than 980 graves, apparently belonging to an ancient colony of miners. The results are described and the objects figured in an album, of which Mr. Evans and I have recently procured a copy from M. Ramsauer himself. We hope soon to make this remarkable find known in a more satisfactory manner; for the moment I will only extract the main facts which are necessary to my present arguments.

That the period to which these graves belonged was that of the transition between the Bronze and Iron Ages is evident, both because we find cutting-instruments of iron as well as of bronze, and also because both are of somewhat unusual, and, we may almost say, of intermediate types. The same is the case with the ornamentation. Animals are frequently represented, but are very poorly executed, while the geometrical patterns are well done. That the passage was from bronze to iron, and not from iron to bronze, is clear; because here, as elsewhere, while iron instruments with bronze handles are common, there is not a single case of a bronze blade with an iron handle. This shows that when both metals were used for weapons the iron was preferred.

The conclusions to which I have endeavoured to bring you are these:—1, there was a period when bronze was extensively used for arms and implements; 2, stone, however, was also in use, especially for certain purposes, as, for instance, for arrow-heads, and in the form of flakes for cutting;

* The Museum at Dublin contains 282 swords and daggers; unluckily, the number of swords is not stated separately.

3, some of the bronze axes appear to be mere copies of the earlier stone ones; 4, many of the Swiss lake-villages belong to this period; 5, this is shown, not merely by the presence of metal, but also by other arguments; 6, the pottery of the Bronze Age is better than that of the earlier period; 7, gold, amber and glass were used for ornamental purposes; 8, silver, lead and zinc appear to have been unknown; 9, this was also the case with iron; 10, coins were not in use; 11, skins were probably worn, but tissues of flax and wool were also in use; 12, the ornamentation of the period is characteristic, and consists of geometrical markings; 13, the handles of the arms, the bracelets, &c. indicate a small race; 14, writing appears to have been unknown; 15, yet there was a very considerable commerce; 16, it is more than probable that the knowledge of bronze was introduced into, not discovered in, Europe.

IV. The Iron Age is the period when this metal was first used for weapons and cutting-instruments. During this period we emerge into the broad and, in many respects, delusive, glare of history. No one, of course, will deny that arms of iron were in use by our ancestors at the time of the Roman invasion. Mr. Crawford, indeed, considers that they were more ancient than those of bronze, while Mr. Wright maintains that the bronze weapons belong to the Roman period. I have already attempted to show, from the frequent occurrence of iron blades with bronze handles, and the entire absence of the reverse, that iron must have succeeded and replaced bronze. Other arguments might be adduced; but it will be sufficient to state broadly that which I think no experienced archaeologist will deny, namely, that the objects which accompany bronze weapons are much more archaic than those which are found with weapons of iron. That the bronze weapons were not used by the Romans in Caesar's time, I have already attempted to prove. That they were not used at that period by the Northern races, is distinctly stated in history. We will, however, endeavour to make this also evident on purely archaeological grounds. We have several important finds of this period, among which I will specially call your attention to the lake-village of La Tène, in the Lake of Neuchâtel. At this place no flint implements (excepting flakes) are met with. Only fifteen objects of bronze have been found, and only one of these was an axe. Moreover, this was pierced for a handle, and belonged, therefore, to a form rarely, if ever, occurring in finds of the Bronze Age. On the other hand, the objects of iron are numerous, and comprise 50 swords, 23 lances and 5 axes.

The other find of the Iron Age to which I will now refer is that of Nydam, recently described at length by Mr. Engelhardt, in his excellent work on 'Denmark in the Early Iron Age.' At this place have been found an immense number of the most various objects: clothes, brooches, tweezers, beads, helmets, shields, coats of mail, buckles, harness, boats, rakes, brooms, mallets, bows, vessels of wood and pottery, 80 knives, 30 axes, 40 awls, 160 arrow-heads, 100 swords, and nearly 600 lances. All these weapons were of iron, though bronze was freely used for ornaments. That these two finds belonged to the Roman period is clearly proved by the existence of numerous coins belonging to the first two centuries after Christ, although not one has occurred in any of the Bronze Age lake-villages, or in the great find at Hallstadt. It is quite clear, therefore, that neither bronze nor stone weapons were in use in Northern Europe at the commencement of our era. A closer examination would much strengthen this conclusion. For instance, at Thorsbjerg alone there are seven inscriptions, either in Runes or Roman letters, while, as I have already stated, letters are quite unknown, with one exception, on any object of the Bronze Age, or in the great transition find at Hallstadt. Again, the significance of the absence of silver in the Hallstadt find is greatly increased when we see that in the true Iron Age, as in the Nydam, and other similar finds, silver was used to ornament shield-bosses, shield-rims, sandals, brooches, breast-plates, sword-hilts, sword-sheaths, girdles, and harness, and was used for clasps, pendants, boxes and tweezers, while in one case a

helmet was made of this comparatively rare material.

The pottery also shows much improvement; the forms of the weapons are quite different, and the character of the ornamentation is very unlike, and much more advanced than, that of the Bronze Age. Moreover, the bronze used in the Iron Age differs from that of the Bronze Age, in that it frequently contains lead and zinc in considerable quantities. These metals do not occur, except as impurities, in the ancient bronzes, nor even in those of Hallstatt. These finds clearly show that the inhabitants of Northern and Western Europe were by no means such mere savages as we have been apt to suppose. As far as our own ancestors are concerned, this is rendered even more evident by the discoveries of those ancient British coins which have been so well described and figured by Mr. John Evans ('The Coins of the Ancient Britons').

And now, before I sit down, suffer me to make two practical suggestions. The first is, that, in the Authorized Version of the Bible, we should in future omit the date 4004 B.C., which now stands before the first verse of Genesis. No geologist or archaeologist believes this to be true, and it is wonderful that a truth-loving people as we are should continue to print the Bible with that which we all believe to be a mis-statement at the very commencement. Secondly, I cannot but think that it would be well if the Government would appoint a Royal Conservator of National Antiquities. We cannot put Stonehenge or the Wansdyke into a Museum; all the more reason why we should watch over them where they are; and even if the destruction of our ancient monuments should under any circumstances become necessary, careful drawings ought first to be made, and their removal ought to take place under proper superintendence. We are apt to blame the Eastern peasants, who use the ancient buildings as stone-quarries, but we forget that even in our own country, Abury, the most magnificent of Druidical remains, was almost destroyed for the sake of a few pounds; while recently the Jockey Club has mutilated the remaining portion of the Devil's Dyke, on Newmarket heath, in order to make a bank for the exclusion of scouts at trial races. In this case, also, the saving, if any, must have been very small, and I am sure that no society of English gentlemen would have committed such an act of wanton barbarism if they had given the subject a moment's consideration.

But I have already occupied your attention longer perhaps than I ought; much longer, at any rate, than I at first intended. I have endeavoured, as well as I was able, to bring before you some of the principal conclusions to which we have been led by the study of primeval antiquities, purposely avoiding all reference to history, because I have been particularly anxious to satisfy you that in archaeology we can arrive at definite and satisfactory conclusions on independent grounds, without any assistance from history; and, consequently, as regards times before writing was invented, and before written history had even commenced. I have endeavoured to select only those arguments which rest on well-authenticated facts. For my own part, however, I care less about the facts than the method. For an infant science, as for a child, it is of small importance to make rapid strides at once; and I confess, therefore, without hesitation, that I care comparatively little how far you accept our facts or adopt our results if only I have succeeded in convincing you that the method is one which will eventually lead us to sure conclusions, and that the science of Pre-historic Archaeology rests undoubtedly on a sound and solid foundation.

MR. DIXON ON THE TOWER.

We are about to visit, in the Tower of London, a pile which may be fairly described as one of the most poetical monuments in Europe. The grey walls, the green slopes and trees, the dark gates and battlements—above all, the gleaming face and turrets of the White tower, stand out, grim, pictorial, menacing, among the objects which, on either side of our great river, strike the imagination of a traveller entering London from the sea; and

the most callous sailor dropping down the pool on his outward voyage can hardly pass by Traitors' Gate—that low and dismal opening in the bank, through which so many of the wise, the beautiful, the brave, have entered, never to come back—without feeling in his heart some touch of tender pity, perhaps without thinking to himself that on the whole it is better to be a modest blue-jacket under Queen Victoria, than a splendid admiral like Sir Walter Raleigh under James the First.

Whether we take the Tower as a state prison, as a royal palace, as a fortress, as a mint, as a court of justice, as an arsenal, as a military museum, as a strong jewel-box, it fills the mind with picture, poetry and drama; and if we dwell upon it chiefly as a state prison, and only in a lesser degree as a royal palace, it is because the human interest in a place is always keener than the official interest. Even as to length of days, the Tower has no rivals among palaces and prisons—being so old, that its origin, like that of the Iliad, that of the Sphinx, that of the Newton Stone, is lost in the nebulous ages, long before our definite history took shape. Old writers date it from the days of Cæsar—a legend taken up by Shakespeare and the poets, and in favour of which the name of Cæsar's tower remains in popular use to this very day. A Roman wall is still visible near the ditch. The Tower is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, in a way not incompatible with the fact of there having been a Saxon stronghold on the spot. The actual buildings were commenced by William the Conqueror; and the series of apartments in Cæsar's tower,—hall, gallery, council-chamber, and chapel,—were used as portions of the royal residence by all our Norman kings. What can Europe, what can Asia, show us to compare against such a story?

Set against the Tower of London—with its eight hundred years of historic life, its nineteen hundred years of traditional fame—all other palaces and prisons appear but of yesterday. The oldest bit of palace in Europe, that of the west front of the Burg, in Vienna, is of the time of Henry the Third. The Kremlin in Moscow, the Doge's Palazzo in Venice, are of the fourteenth century. The Seraglio in Stamboul was built by Mohammed Second, and the oldest existing part of the Vatican by Pope Borgia, whose name it bears. The old Louvre was commenced in the reign of our Henry the Eighth, the Tuileries in that of his daughter Elizabeth. In the time of our Restoration Versailles was yet a swamp. Sans Souci and the Escorial belong to the eighteenth century. The palaces of Cairo and Tehran are of modern date. Neither can the prisons which have earned any large celebrity in history and drama—with the one exception of St. Angelo in Rome—compare against the Tower. The Bastille is gone, with all its romance, all its crime; the Bargello is a museum of the peaceful arts; the Piombi are removed from the Doge's roof. Vincennes, Spandau, Spielberg, Magdeburg, are all modern in comparison with the jail in which Ralph Flambard, our unruly Bishop of Durham, was confined so long ago as the year 1100, in the time of the First Crusade.

Standing on Tower Hill, looking down on the dark lines of wall, rising high above the green fringe of garden—picking out turret and terrace, bastion and ballium, chapel and belfry—the jewel-house, the armoury, the embrasures, the casemates, the open leads—the Bloody tower, the Beauchamp tower, the Martin tower—the whole edifice seems to be alive with story: the story of a nation's splendour, misery and shame. The very grass beneath your feet has been wet with blood; for out upon this sod on which you stand has been poured, from generation to generation, a stream of the noblest life in our land. Should you have come to this spot alone, in the early day, when the Tower is alive with its martial exercises, you may haply catch, in the hum which rises from the ditch and issues from the wall below you—broken by roll of drum, by blast of bugle, by tramp of soldiers—some echoes, as it were, of a far-away time; some hints of a May-day revel, the murmur of an execution, the noise of a coronation, the thrum of a Queen's virginals, the cry of a victim on the rack, the laughter of a bridal feast.

From the reign of Stephen down to that of James the Second, that square white edifice in the centre, known in all ages as Julius Cæsar's tower, was a main part of the royal palace of our English kings; and for that large interval of time its story is in some measure that of our English society as well as of our English court. Here were the royal wardrobe and the royal jewels; and hither came with their goodly wares, the tiremen, the goldsmiths, the chasers and embroiderers, from Flanders, Italy and Almaine. Here were the mint, the lions' dens, the old archery-grounds, the Court of King's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, the Queen's gardens, the royal banquetting-hall. William Fitzstephen, a monk of Canterbury, born in London a few years after the Conquest, mentions that the mortar used in building the walls was mixed with blood—the blood of animals slain for the purpose; a dark, as the poets would say a symbolical hint of much future history. The great prison was begun by a prelate, and the first prisoner confined in it (so far as we know) was also a prelate. Perhaps it is worth noting, as a trait of clerical manners in the Middle Ages, that the early Constables of the Tower were all in the Church; generally bishops, sometimes archbishops. The first prisoner was Ralph of Durham, famous in the history of that See, as a man who not only trampled on the commons but actually robbed the monks. In our chronicles he is known as Ralph Flambard—that is to say, as Ralph Firebrand. For his many crimes—he was a Lord Chancellor as well as a Bishop of Durham—he was seized on the death of Rufus becoming known, and was lodged in the Tower under guard of some sturdy knights; but the Tower was incapable of holding in its grip a man who was at once a crafty lawyer and an audacious priest. Sending for a flagon of good wine, and inviting the knights who kept watch over him to supper, his friends brought in a jar with a strong rope coiled round the bottom, inside, and when the officers who had feasted with him were drunk and asleep, he drew out the cord, and, fastening it to a mullion, let himself down and escaped into France. A window in the Tower is shown as that from which Firebrand escaped.

Every wall, every stone, in the Tower is connected, more or less closely and romantically, with the story of our arts, our liberties, and our manners. Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, who mixed the lime with blood to make it hard, was one of our chief architects. Matilda, our Saxon queen, reconciler of the English and Galfic branches of the Norman race, loved and enlarged the Tower. John gave it up to his barons: a pledge of his good faith in observing the Great Charter. One of the points which King John had been forced to surrender to his people was a claim, on the part of his Tower-warden, to catch fish in the Thames improperly, by placing kideles in the stream. For three or four reigns, the great kidel question was our chief domestic topic; agitating Essex, Kent, and Middlesex, especially the riverside taverns; leading to endless orders in council, and many disorders in the streets. A kidel was a weir, fitted up with nets; in fact, a dishonest fish-trap. The King's people not only set their own kideles in the Thames, but sold their rights of dishonest fishing to others, so as to interfere with the legitimate trade, to destroy the salmon and shad, and to diminish the poorer people's food. Lionheart tried to settle this kidel dispute. In the eighth year of his reign, being pressed by his wars, he made a merit of giving up his right of kideilling the Thames; enacting—as the grant expresses it—that, for the salvation of his soul, for the salvation of his father's soul, for the salvation of the souls of all his ancestors, as well as for the good of his realm, there shall be no more kideles. I am sorry to say his royal word was not kept; and it is to be hoped that the souls of these pious kings do not suffer for his servant's fault. Even after the Great Charter had been sworn, the Tower wardens put kideles into the river; and you may read, in the 'Liber Albus,' that they long continued to vex the fishmongers, not only by taking salmon unfairly from the water, but by seizing on any stray waggon of oysters, mussels, red herrings, and smelts, which they found coming into London overland.

At times the Englishry from the city wards—we were called Englishry under these Plantagenets, as the Irish were called the Irishry under the Tudors—were allowed to enter into the Tower, and make complaint to the King of such wrongs; but they took care to enter in a stated and formal manner, so as to run little risk, and to show themselves at their best.

Baron and citizen—that is to say, alderman and commoner—met in Barking Church, on Tower Hill, and sent six of their body into the Tower to ask leave for a deputation to see the King, and for free access to the Courts. These six were to beg that the King would forbid any of his guards either to close the gates or to keep watch over them, while the citizens were coming and going; it being against their freedom for any one to keep the doors and gates, except their own people whom they should appoint to that office. The reason for this strange stipulation was, that the Courts of justice—the King's Bench and the Common Pleas—were held within the Tower; and the old English practice had been—as it still is—for our Courts of law to be open and unguarded. On these concessions being made, three persons, discreet in words, moderate in opinions, were elected by the citizens as Presenters, to wait upon the king in his palace. They were to be decently clothed and shod, since no gentleman ought to appear in the presence without shoes. Their attendants were all to be trim and spruce, dressed in the bravery of coat and surcoat, not in their ordinary suits of cloak and cape. No man was to march in the Presenters' train who had sore eyes. No man was to join them who had weak legs. Mayor, alderman, sheriff, bedel, cryer—every one going into the Tower on public duty—must have his hair cut and his face newly shaven.

The Court of King's Bench was held in a room which the writs describe as the Lesser Hall beneath the east turret, which I take to be one of the ante-chambers in Caesar's tower. The east turret is, of course, that known as the Observatory, from Flamsteed having there set up that watch of the stars which has since been transferred to Greenwich Hill.

The Court of Common Pleas was held in a place which the writs describe as the Great Hall by the river, a structure of the same date, probably of the same style, as Westminster Hall, but now gone to decay, pulled down, and replaced by a pile of warehouses—mean and ugly even for a military magazine.

In the wall, near the Wakefield tower, you will see a doorway, leading into the Record Office; an old doorway, seen in the earliest plans, and probably as ancient as the ballium wall. This door has often puzzled the antiquaries; for why, these gentlemen ask, should the Wakefield tower have been entered from the outer side? Of the dozen towers standing on the ballium, none but this Wakefield tower has an opening to the front, all the rest being entered from the inner court, in accordance with a general rule of military architecture in the Middle Ages. Why this exception in the case of the Wakefield tower? Is it not evident that the tower and its adjoinings were applied to some purpose different from the rest; that it was not a part of the defences, not a state prison, not a royal palace? A passage in the 'Liber Albus,' telling us that the Court of Common Pleas was held in the Great Hall by the river, explains the puzzle. We have seen how much the citizens desired a free access to the Courts of justice held within the Tower, while the king was in residence there, insisting that the gates should be either left open and unguarded, or else held by their own men,—demands which never could have been made in respect of the military and royal portions of the Tower; but only of such outer gates as the Lion's tower and the Byward tower. The Wakefield tower and the adjoining Great Hall may be considered as a non-combatant section of the Stronghold, and the doorway leading into them as lying beyond and without the defensive lines.

Henry the Third, who was fond of living in the Tower, spent a good deal of money in building new works, to the great annoyance of his people, in whose eyes it was the weapon and the refuge of

a tyrant. When a new wall and tower which he added to the fortress fell down, without seeming cause, the people are said to have dropped on their knees and thanked their saints for the blessing. When the king had rebuilt the wall and tower, and they had again fallen, without seeming cause, the people all said their favourite saint, Thomas à Becket, had come up in the spirit from Canterbury and had thrown them down.

In the reign of that sovereign, Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, was confined in the Tower, after the Battle of Lewes, in which he was taken prisoner by the insurgent barons; also Elinor of Provence, Henry's Queen, during the ascendancy of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. La Belle Elinor endeavoured to escape, but the walls and gates of the fortress were too strictly watched for her success.

Edward the Second and his Queen, Isabella the Fair, kept a splendid and unhappy court in the Tower; enlivened by love and war, by political quarrels, religious festivals, and criminal intrigues. Here the princess known in history as Joanna de la Tour was born; of uncertain fatherhood, and in the midst of sharp discomfort. The royal apartments were in such a state that the rain came rattling into the queen's bed; and John de Cromwell, the Constable—one of those who had maintained against the fishmongers of Billingsgate his right to seize oysters, smelts and sprats coming into London overland—was blamed, and dismissed from his office. Roger Mortimer was then a prisoner in the Tower; lodged in a room of the palace, adjoining the royal kitchen. Edward was away from London, on his wars and other follies; and in her consort's absence the fair Isabella was ruffling her indolence by receiving visits from the handsome and audacious Border chief. Mortimer made a hole through the wall dividing his chamber from the kitchen, crept through it in the night, got up the kitchen chimney, came out on the roof, whence he escaped to the river, and so away into France. It is an old story: you can break through the strongest bars when you have fallen in love with the jailer's wife! Every one is familiar with the story of their guilty passion, their stormy career, and their tragic end; the most singular, the most shameful episode in the history of all our royal race.

During the Wars of the Roses, the Tower, as the strongest place in the south of England, was the magnificent home—sometimes the miserable jail—of our Yorkist and Lancastrian princes. Here Richard the Second held his court, and was barred in durance; here Henry the Sixth was immured; the Duke of Clarence was drowned in wine; King Edward and the Duke of York were murdered, and Margaret of Salisbury suffered her tragic fate. Harry of Richmond kept his royal state in the Tower, receiving his ambassadors, counting his angels, making presents to his queen, Elizabeth of York; among others, of a book which contains the earliest view now known of the Tower.

And what, in these days of its magnificence as a royal palace, was its economy as a state prison? The case of Sir Henry Wyatt, father of the wit, poet and courtier, Sir Thomas Wyatt, takes us back to the latter days of the Red and White Roses. Wyatt was a Lancastrian in politics, and under the reign of Richard the Third he spent not a little of his time in the Tower. The Wyatt Papers say—"He was imprisoned often; once in a cold and narrow tower, where he had neither bed to lie on, nor clothes sufficient to warm him, nor meat for his mouth. He had starved there had not God, who sent a crow to feed his prophet, sent this his and his country's martyr a cat both to feed and warm him. It was his own relation unto them from whom I had it. A cat came one day down into the dungeon unto him, and as it were offered herself unto him. He was glad of her, laid her in his bosom to warm him, and, by making much of her, won her love. After this she would come every day unto him divers times, and, when she could get one, bring him a pigeon. He complained to his keeper of his cold and short fare. The answer was, 'he durst not better it.'—"But," said Sir Henry, "if I can provide any, will you promise to dress it for me?"—"I may well enough," said he, the keeper,

'you are safe for that matter;' and being urged again, promised him, and kept his promise, dressed for him, from time to time, such pigeons as his accator the cat provided for him. Sir Henry Wyatt in his prosperity for this would ever make much of cats, as other men will of their spaniels or hounds; and perhaps you shall not find his picture anywhere but, like Sir Christopher Hatton with his dog, with a cat beside him." The prisoner had this faithful cat painted, with a pigeon in his paws, offering it through the grated window of his dungeon. That picture is in the collection of Historical Portraits now on view in South Kensington. Wyatt was put to the torture, a thing unknown to our law, but very well known, I am sorry to say, to our lawyers. Racks, boots, barnacles, thumb-screws, were occasionally used in the Tower. The barnacles was an instrument fastened to the upper lips of horses to keep them still while they were being bled; and Richard was rather fond of putting this curb on his enemies. One day, after putting it on Wyatt, he exclaimed, in a fit of generous admiration, "Wyat, why art thou such a fool? Thou servest for moonshine in water. Thy master," meaning Harry of Richmond, "is a beggarly fugitive; forsake him and become mine. Cannot I reward thee? And I swear unto thee I will." To all of which his prisoner replied: "If I had first chosen you for my master, thus faithful would I have been to you, if you should have needed it. But the Earl, poor and unhappy though he be, is my master, and no discouragement, no allurements, shall ever drive me from him, by God's grace.

When fortune changed in the royal houses, and the fierce wars of the Roses came to an end, Sir Henry found that he had served for something better than moonshine in water, being made a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, a knight banneret, Master of the Jewel House, Treasurer of the King's Chamber, and a Privy Councillor. He bought the estate of Allingham, in Kent, and lived to see his gifted son a prisoner in the Tower.

The case of Thomas Howard, the great Duke of Norfolk, gives us glimpses of the Tower three-fourths of a century later, in the reign of Edward the Sixth.

Norfolk was the first nobleman in England, uncle to Queen Catherine, and nearly related to the king in blood,—a peril rather than a fortune in such dangerous times. He had served his country in the Council chamber and at foreign Courts, in the fleet and on the field of battle; he had won the king's confidence so far as to have been named one of his executors during the minority of his son, Prince Edward. But some enemy of the Howards, who had access to the king, whispered in his ear that Norfolk's eldest son, Lord Surrey, the poet of whose genius we are all so proud, was looking for the hand of Mary, and had quartered the arms of Edward the Confessor on his shield. Father and son were lodged, unknown to each other, in the Tower. Surrey, not being a peer of the realm, was tried at Guildhall by a common jury, before whom he pleaded his right to the royal arms, a right of usage sanctioned by the heralds; but the Court pronounced his assumption treason, and the brilliant young noble was conducted to the block. The peers passed a bill of attainder against the duke, and a warrant for his execution was signed by the king; but in the night, while the headmen were preparing for the business, Henry expired, and the Protector Somerset feared to carry out the writ. Yet as Norfolk was a stern enemy of the Reformation, he was kept in prison until Edward died, and in this interval of quiet endurance there is one letter extant, in which he humbly begs to have some books sent to him from a house in Lambeth, saying (very pathetically, as it seems to me,) that unless he has a book to engage his mind, he cannot keep himself awake, but is always dozing, and yet never able to sleep, nor has he ever done so for a dozen years. Of all the tragic complaints, and they are many, from prisoners in the Tower, I know of none more appalling to the imagination than this sleepless vigil from year to year. The Duke beseeches his good masters—even a Duke of Norfolk must be humble in the Tower of London—to give him leave to walk in the daytime in the outer chamber of his cell, for the sake of his health,

which has suffered very much from his close confinement. They can still, as he says, look him up in his narrow cage at night. He craves to be allowed some sheets to lie on, to keep him warm.

Such were the comforts of a prison, to the first peer in the realm, at a period when the laws did not pretend to be equal for the great and the obscure.

Glancing at a plan of the Tower, we see that it may be distributed into three parts or groups: first—the outer walls, towers, gates and approaches, including the Bridge-way, the By-ward tower, the Traitors' Gate, St. Thomas's tower, the Esplanade, the river front, the Well tower, the powder magazine, the ramparts, casements, batteries, and the long narrow street of canteens; second—the balium, or tower proper, entered, in ancient times, only by the strong gateway of the Bloody tower, with its grim and frowning walls, its lines of tenelements, curtains, offices and cells, including the Bloody tower, the lieutenant's house, the Bell tower, the prisoners' walk, the Beauchamp tower, the Devereux tower, St. Peter's Church, the Flint, Bowyer, Brick and Martin towers, the Constable tower, the Broadarrow tower, the Salt tower, that abominable pile of warehouses (which might excuse a good-natured man for wishing, with Mr. Disraeli, that somebody would hang an architect!), and then the grand old structure known as the Wakefield tower; third—the White tower, with its chapel, vaults, galleries and chambers. The modern buildings we may leave alone, except those shameless piles of store-rooms on the river front. At those it will be the duty of every antiquary—indeed, of every man who can feel the poetry and romance of the Tower—to cast a stone, until all their windows shall be, metaphorically, smashed.

The first group need not detain us. Passing over the ditch, and through the By-ward tower, we have on our right hand a building recently restored—St. Thomas's tower; called so from our popular saint of Canterbury, perhaps because this was the very tower which Henry the Third built, and St. Thomas threw down, a first and a second time. Ings, the Cato Street conspirator, was the last person confined in this tower.

Under this tower is the water-gate, leading to the Thames, by which prisoners were carried to Westminster for trial, and through which they were brought back, accompanied by the headsman and his axe. It is popularly known as the Traitors' Gate. Beneath this gate has moved a long procession of our proudest peers, our fairest women, our bravest soldiers, our wittiest poets—Buckingham and Stafford; Elinor the Fair, Anne Boleyn, Lady Jane Grey; William Wallace, David Bruce; Wyatt, Surrey, Raleigh,—names in which the splendour and poetry and sentiment of our national story are embalmed. They left it high in rank and rich in life, to return, by the same dark passage, in a few brief hours, poorer than the beggars who stood shivering on the bank; for in the eyes of the law, and in the words of their fellows, they were already dead. Hither came the barge of that proud Duke of Buckingham (the rival of Cardinal Wolsey) who refused, on his return from Westminster, to take the seat of honour, saying to Sir Thomas Lovel: "When I came to Westminster I was Lord High Constable and Duke of Buckingham; but now—poor Edward Bohun!" On these stairs, beneath the Confessor's chamber, Elizabeth, then a young fair girl, with gentle, feminine face and golden hair (there is a sparkling portrait of her, aged 16, in the rich collection at South Kensington), was landed by her jealous sister's servants. As she set foot on the stone steps, she exclaimed, in a spirit prouder than her looks—for at that time she had none of the leonine beauty of her later years—"Here landeth as true a subject, being a prisoner, as ever landed at these stairs; and before Thee, O God, I speak it." Perhaps she was thinking of her mother, who had entered at the same dark portal, with the gleaming axe before her, thirsting for her blood! Anne had fallen on her knees upon these cold stones, and here had called on God to help her, as she was not guilty of the things of which she had been accused. In those two attitudes of appeal you have the two proud and gentle women,

each calling Heaven to witness her innocence of crime.—Elizabeth defiant, erect; Anne suppliant, on her knees.

Opposite to the water-gate is that entrance into the wall which led to the Great Hall and the Hall tower. The tower remains in nearly its original state. Tradition makes this place the prison of Henry the Sixth, and the scene of his murder by the Duke of Gloucester, very much as Shakespeare paints it.

Entering the lines, by the embattled gateway of the Bloody tower, we notice behind the right valve, as we go in, a private door, leading, by a concealed staircase, into the upper chambers; a day room, a closet, a bed-room, and a staircase winding up to the leads. By this concealed door, Tradition says, the murderers of the two princes brought out the dead bodies of their royal victims. Bailey, as you know, disputes the scene of this dramatic crime, inclining to the belief that it must have occurred in the White tower, because the children's bones, now lying in Westminster Abbey (and supposed to be those of Edward and Richard), were found, not in this gateway, as they should have been, but near a door on the south side of the White tower. Sir Thomas More, who wrote a century and a half before these bones were found, says the bodies had been removed by a priest from the spot where they had first been laid by Tyrrel, on the night of their murder, to a less dishonourable grave. This priest had removed them at the King's request; and as priest and king died suddenly, the secret of their new resting-place perished with them. Such facts would account for Henry the Seventh being unable to find them, when it was of supreme importance for him to show that they were dead. Tyrrel, who thrust them into the earth, could not find them when they were worth a province; proof beyond cavil that they lay no longer at the foot of the tower in which they had been slain.

The discovery of bones (every way answering to those of Edward and Richard) under the old staircase leading into the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist, in the White tower, agrees exactly with the narrative in More. Richard might well object to the burial of his nephews in a place so public as the gateway under the Bloody tower. The staircase of St. John's Chapel would offer him a spot which he might consider as at once secret and sacred.

During the Tudor and Stuart reigns, it is not known that any one ever doubted in what chamber of the Tower the princes had been killed. On James the First arriving in London, the Bloody tower was shown to him as the spot in which Edward and Richard had been put to death.

Many prisoners besides King Edward and the Duke of York have helped to make this gloomy tower a centre of romance, from Henry Percy, eighth Earl of Northumberland, who was found dead in his cell, with three slugs in his chest, down to Arthur Thistlewood, of Cato Street renown.

The most illustrious in this long line of prisoners are Thomas Cranmer, Edward Courtney, and Walter Raleigh.

The fact of Cranmer's imprisonment in the Bloody tower is unknown to his biographers, early and late. It is mentioned by a Resident in the Tower, whose diary has been printed by the Camden Society under the title of 'The Chronicle of Queen Jane.' Percy had just been murdered in the room; the place was already beginning to be known as the Bloody tower, from that mysterious crime; and Cranmer was lodged in it as the most terrible dungeon in all the Tower. Here the Archbishop lay until he was carried down to Oxford, to be tried and burnt.

Edward, Lord Courtney, Earl of Devon, and afterwards Marquis of Exeter, was confined on his second imprisonment in the Bloody tower. Courtney, a grandson of Katherine Plantagenet, daughter of Edward the Fourth, was not only a prince of the royal race, a kinsman of King Henry's children, but the man whom all Englishmen designated as the best husband, first of Queen Mary, and afterwards of Queen Elizabeth. When Mary had made up her mind to marry Charles of Spain, she was afraid that Courtney and Elizabeth should combine against her. They were young and popular,—each

being a favourite; Courtney as representing the Yorkist nobles, Elizabeth as representing the reformed religion; and under the advice of Renard, Charles the Fifth's imperial agent in London, Mary had resolved to have their blood. When Courtney was brought to his prison, the Bloody tower was occupied by Cranmer, and Courtney was lodged for awhile in his old apartments in the Bell tower. But on Cranmer being sent to Oxford, on his way to the stake, Courtney, already condemned and executed in Mary's heart, was placed in the more fearful custody of the Bloody tower. In this chamber occurred that strange scene when Sir Thomas Wyatt, on his way to Tower Hill for execution, was carried into Courtney's room, by Mary's command, in the hope that, on a chance of his own life being spared, he would implicate Elizabeth and Courtney in the Kentish plot. The room was full of men; many lords of the Council, the lord mayor and sheriffs, gentlemen of the guard, officers of the Tower,—all eager for the words on which Elizabeth's life as well as Courtney's life then hung. But the undaunted poet—a man worthy to die for such a woman—would not win his pardon by a lie. Lord Chandos, his bitter enemy, says he implored Lord Courtney to confess the truth; the sheriffs of London declared that he asked Courtney to forgive him for having spoken of him and the Lady Elizabeth in connexion with his plot. A few minutes later, with the axe gleaming close beside him, he told the people on Tower Hill that he had never accused either Elizabeth or Courtney; that he could not truly do it, as neither had known of his rising until the commotion had begun. In another moment his head was in the dust.

Walter Raleigh had his home in this Bloody tower; and here he wrote that magnificent fragment of a History of the World, into which he has poured so much of the daring genius, the wise experience, and the chastened sorrow, of his heroic life. Beauchamp tower and the White tower claim the glory of having been Raleigh's prison home; and as he was three times committed, each may have a genuine claim; but his twelve long years of imprisonment were passed in the Bloody tower, the scene of his historical labours, of his chemical experiments, and of his political conversations. It was hither that Prince Henry came to spend his hours with the great prisoner; and where he one day said to his attendants, as he rode away, that no King save his father would keep such a bird in such a cage. It was to these narrow chambers that Lady Raleigh, the bright Bessie Throgmorton of his youth, leaving all the splendours of Sherborne Castle, came to reside with her hero. Here her son Carew was born. Into these rooms came Jonson and the poets, with whom Raleigh loved to converse about their art. In this dungeon he began a treatise on the art of conducting war by sea; made a new model of a ship; and invented the famous cordial which still bears his name. Having access to the little garden, which, though open now, is still green with trees, he converted a hen-roost into a laboratory, and spent his time in distilling waters from herbs and flowers, until he had perfected that drink of which Anne of Denmark and her grandson Charles the Second were so fond. But his main solace lay in writing; especially in composing that book of noble thought, his History of the World. Standing in the dark cell of the Bloody tower in which he wrote, we can fancy the feelings which led him into saying of his book and its future critics,—"The general acceptance can yield me no other profit, at this time, than doth a fair sunshine day to a seaman after shipwreck; and the contrary no other harm than an outrageous tempest after the port attained." The author, you see, was alarmed for the fate of his book; you must remember, there were no professional critics in those sad times, to turn away the edge of public condemnation from an author and his work!

Connecting the Bloody tower with the Bell tower stand the Lieutenant's lodgings (now occupied by Lord De Rose), with the Old Council Chamber, used also as a torture room, and said to be haunted. James the First came down to this Council Chamber to question Guy Faux. The fact is commemorated by a long Latin inscription over the fireplace; also by a bust of the king, in coarse stone, painted,

which some people take to be Guy himself. The walls of this Chamber are painted with pictures of men undergoing

The rack, the maiden, and the wheel, by way of gentle hint to the prisoners under verbal examination; but the upholsterers have kindly withdrawn these horrors from our sight. The room is commonly used to sleep in; and ladies of nervous temperament object to looking, as they lie abed, on figures of men being torn, and crushed, and singed with fire.

An inscription, recently found in an adjoining room, tells us a state secret—that Margaret Douglas, Countess of Lennox, mother of unhappy Darnley, was confined in these lodgings by Elizabeth, on suspicion of being concerned in the marriage of her son with Mary Queen of Scots. Margaret lived in London for many years. The last personage confined in these apartments was Sir Francis Burdett; his offence being an article in a newspaper.

We pass through Margaret's chamber into the Bell tower, in which John Fisher, the last Catholic Bishop of Rochester, lay so long, and wrote such piteous letters to the Earl of Essex. Fisher was arrested for denying the king's supremacy, at the same time with his illustrious friend, Sir Thomas More, whose opinions he shared and whose wit he imitated—at a distance. Condemned by his peers, and brought back to the Water-gate, he turned round and dismissed his escort, as though they had been a guard of honour, and he was only coming in from a feast, saying, that as he had nothing else left he should give them his hearty thanks. He was eighty years old; but he stood at the head of a discontented party, and Rumour was busy with his name in the pulpits and in Paul's Churchyard. One day, when it was said he was to die, his cook brought him no dinner to the Bell tower. "How is this?" asked the prelate.—"Sir," said the cook, "it was commonly talked of in the town that you should die, and therefore I thought it vain to dress anything for you."—"Well," said the Bishop, "for all that report thou seest me still alive; therefore, whatever news thou shalt hear of me, make ready my dinner, and if thou see me dead when thou comest, eat it thyself." Neither Henry nor Essex would have put the law in execution against the old man but for Pope Paul the Third, who chose to defy the English Government by sending the prisoner a Cardinal's hat. On hearing of this hat coming from Rome, the King exclaimed, "Fore God, then, he shall wear it on his shoulders." The death-warrant came to the Tower at midnight, and the Lieutenant, Sir Edmund Walsingham, went into the Bell tower at five o'clock, to let the new Cardinal know his fate. "You bring me no great news," said Fisher; "I have long looked for this message. At what hour must I die?"—"At nine," said Walsingham.—"And what is the hour now?"—"Five," answered the Lieutenant. It was June, and of course broad daylight, even in the Bell tower.—"Well, then, by your patience, let me sleep an hour or two; for I have slept very little." Walsingham left him, and he slept until seven, when he rose and put on his finest suit. On his servant wondering why he dressed in such bravery, he said, "Dost thou not mark, man, that this is our marriage day!"

This Bell tower, one of the safest dungeons in the stronghold, was considered as next in rank to the Bloody tower. Elizabeth is said to have been first of all lodged in its strong room, until the murmurs of all London and the threats of Lord Howard and the fleet persuaded Mary to treat her with some show of justice. It was the prison, as we see, of Courtney and Lady Lennox, both of the royal race, of the blood of Edward the Fourth.

Between the Bell tower and Beauchamp tower runs the Prisoners' Walk. Beauchamp tower may be considered as the common prison of the Tower: a place which was never empty of victims; and when the rooms were crowded with offenders, those who stood well with the Council—indeed, with the Lieutenant—were allowed, as a mighty favour, to take exercise on this walk. You will notice some inscriptions on the wall, and a great many more, which have been often figured, in the principal chamber of the Beauchamp tower. All these are

tolerably well described in the histories and guide-books; and this room need not detain us more than a moment. All the printed books say that the four sons of John Duke of Northumberland were lodged in the Beauchamp tower when Lady Jane Grey was arrested. This is an error; only Lord Guildford and Lord Robert were so lodged. Each has left an inscription on the wall; and as they enjoyed the liberty of the Prisoners' Walk, the husband of Queen Jane and the favourite of Queen Elizabeth may be pictured leaning on the parapet and gazing on the river and the bridge. Lord Ambrose and Lord Henry were confined in Cold Harbour, with permission to walk upon the leads.

The upper room of the Beauchamp tower, into which the public are not admitted, was the prison of Edmund Pole.

In the summer of 1562, when Elizabeth was in the prime of her youth and beauty, an astrologer named Prestal, pretending that he had cast her horoscope, affirmed that she would die in the following spring, when the crown would devolve by right on the Queen of Scots. Edmund Pole and his brother Arthur, two youths of Plantagenet race (being nephews of Cardinal Pole, grandson of Edward, Duke of Clarence), when they heard of this prophecy, thought it would besem them, as members of the royal family, to prepare for the coming in of Mary by raising a body of troops and throwing them into Wales. Mary was young, and a widow, and it was whispered to the poor boys that she might marry Edmund and make Arthur Duke of Clarence. Cecil seized them at the Dolphin Tavern, on the Bankside, near the Globe playhouse and St. Mary's Church, as they were about to take boat for Flanders. They protested that they had never sought their sovereign's life, that they had never dreamt of laying hands upon her crown, that their aim, however wrong, had been confined to bringing in the true heir when the throne was vacant; but their name was against them, the jury found them guilty of high treason, and the court condemned them to die a traitor's death.

Edmund was barely twenty, Arthur about thirty, when they were lodged in the Tower. Their youth, and perhaps their folly, pleaded with the queen; she would not sign the warrants for their death, but left the two brothers the consolation of each other's society in the Beauchamp tower; Edmund being in the upper, Arthur in the lower room. Each has left sad memorials of himself on the wall, the sadder, as I think, those of the younger and more innocent boy. In the first year of his imprisonment the young Plantagenet wrote in the stone: Dio Semin. In Lachrimis In Exultatione Meter. Æ. 21. E. Poole, 1562.—God sows in tears, to reap in transports.

Six years later there is a second inscription, now illegible. Half way down the winding stair, in a narrow slit through the masonry, he must have sat very often, with the gay life of the river spread out before him, the ships coming up and going down, the horsemen with their swords and plumes, the children playing on the bank, the country folks staring at the lions, and a little further off the processions on the bridge. From his seat on the stairs he could see the fatal spot near St. Mary's, where, deceived by a lying astrologer, he was taking boat for Flanders when seized by the queen's officers. Unhappy youth! Yet he was less unhappy in the Tower than he might have been elsewhere. He might have been married to Mary. He might have stood in the shoes of Darnley. Even in the Beauchamp tower he was luckier than the princes of his race. His great grandfather, the Duke of Clarence, had been drowned in the Bowyer tower; his grandmother, Margaret of Salisbury, had been hacked in pieces on Tower Green; his father had been executed on Tower Hill. Compared with most of his race—who had inherited the curse of royal blood—his fate was mild and soft. As in the upper room, so on the staircase, he has left two records of his long imprisonment. In the slit, through which he could see the ships, the river and the bridge, the church of St. Mary's and the Playhouse at Bankside, he has twice inscribed his name.

You will be surprised to hear that during the recent restoration of Beauchamp tower these inter-

esting memorials have been dug out of the wall, taken from their true locality, and inserted in the lower storey, so as to enrich the show of inscriptions in the public room. Antiquaries have to be rather sharp with country churchwardens; but what are we to say when a restorer of the Tower of London is allowed to remove inscriptions—to deface the work of ages, to obliterate romantic records, and to make the walls bear false witness as to what has occurred within them? Of course it is only needful to draw attention to this singular fact, in order that Edmund Pole's inscriptions may be restored to the places in which he made them.

In the Devereux tower was lodged Robert, Earl of Essex, the young and petulant kinsman of Queen Elizabeth; grandson of that Catherine Carey, who was Elizabeth's cousin by blood, her sister by affection; a man born into her lap and into her love; in everything but the name a grandson of the aged and childless Queen. What this young noble was, and how he acted, and what became of him, rank among the most romantic and best disputed passages in our history; for though the man himself was little, events had thrown him into the midst of our Immortals; and his story touches that of Bacon, that of Shakespeare, that of Raleigh, that of Elizabeth.

St. Peter's Church, being a public show-place, well described in the books, I may pass in silence. Of course you will walk through it; there is not much to see; and Bailey will tell you the ordinary facts of its history.

The Bowyer tower is said to have been the place in which Clarence was drowned in the butt of wine; the Brick tower that in which Lady Jane Grey was lodged.

In the lower room of the Beauchamp tower, you will find among the crowd of Dudley inscriptions the name of JANE. It is probably the work of her husband, Guildford Dudley, who could not think of her, even in the Tower, as other than the rightful Queen. But Jane herself, after her midsummer game of royalty was over, never used that perilous style. Fox has preserved a Latin couplet, which it is said she wrote on her prison wall, and of which the English is

Unto the common lot thy heart resign,
My fate to-day to-morrow may be thine.

If these lines could be found, they would give the room in which Lady Jane was lodged; but the search has been often made, and always in vain. I am clear that her prison was not the Brick tower; for in a contemporary journal, kept by a resident in the Tower, and describing her daily life, it is said that she lodged in the house of Master Partridge, and that her window commanded a view of the Tower green, so that she could see the cart which brought in for interment her husband's headless corpse. Partridge's house, and Lady Jane's prison, I take to have been the house standing between the Lieutenant's lodgings and the Bloody tower.

The Martin tower—properly St. Martin's tower—was the home for a few weeks of the gentleman arrested on the charge of having been favoured by the love of Queen Anne. A coat of arms, and the name of Boulton, are cut in the wall near the door,—probably the work of her brother George, Lord Rochfort. Anne herself was lodged in the state apartments; the same in which she had lived as Queen.

The Constable tower, the Broad-arrow tower, and the Salt tower have all been used as prisons; but for a lower class of offenders than those on the western and northern walls. A Bristol astrologer, one Hugh Draper, who kept a tavern and cast nativities, has left some strange memorials of his art. He was suspected of bewitching Lady St. Lowe, better known as Bess of Hardwick, and her third husband, Sir William St. Lowe, servants of Elizabeth.

Cæsar's tower, commonly called the White tower,—now used as an armoury and museum,—comprises a basement story, the beautiful church of St. John the Evangelist, the council chamber, two ante-rooms of considerable size, a staircase leading to the leads, a promenade on the roof, four turrets, the easternmost of which was used by Flamsteed as an observatory.

This edifice, a part of the royal palace, was the

centre of our national life from the accession of Stephen down to the flight of James the Second.

Here were lodged our royal prisoners: Griffin, Prince of Wales, who was killed in trying to escape; Baliol, King of Scots; William Wallace; David Bruce; Charles of Blois; John, King of France, captive of Poitiers; the Duke of Orleans and the Duke of Bourbon, taken prisoners on the field of Agincourt; not to mention our domestic prisoners, Richard the Second, Elinor the Fair, Henry the Sixth, Queen Margaret, the Duke of Clarence, and Edward the Fifth. Of our foreign captives, the most engaging was Charles of Orleans.

This French prince, grandson of Charles the Fifth, and father of Louis the Twelfth,—a soldier, a poet, a politician,—had been one of the chief commanders of the French at Agincourt, and had fallen, together with a host of princes and nobles, into the hands of Harry the Fifth. His life is an epic of love and war, of glory and defeat, of suffering and resignation. Nature and events had forced the conqueror and the captive into opposite lists. They were not only enemies, but rivals. Their fathers, Louis of Orleans and Henry of Lancaster, had each affected to consider himself the legitimate heir to the crown of France; and these splendid claims had, of course, descended to their sons. Louis of Orleans, making himself the champion of a royal and unhappy lady, Isabella of Valois, Queen of England, widow of Richard the Second, had sent a challenge to Henry of Lancaster, as he contemptuously called the King of England, which Henry had declined with cold and proud disdain. The young princes had been both in love with the "fair woman," as Shakespeare calls her,—the widowed English queen, a daughter of Charles the Sixth. Harry was then our mad-cap Prince of Wales, the friend of Poins, the companion of Sir John. Charles was a poet, a musician, a courtier; and although Hal was of higher rank and riper age, Isabella had chosen the softer, more accomplished prince for her future mate. The married life of Charles and Queen Isabella had been brief and clouded, though they had loved each other with a perfect heart. Her father, the King of France, was mad; and her mother, Isabeau the wicked, was suspected of a guilty intrigue with Charles's father, Duke Louis of Orleans. Suspicion is an ugly word; but conjugal infidelity was one of the lightest of Queen Isabeau's many crimes. Louis was murdered in the streets, at midnight, just as he was leaving the palace gates, by command of John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy, who openly avowed and justified the deed. Violante, Duchess of Orleans, Charles's mother, and Isabella, Queen of England, his betrothed wife, went about the streets and churches in the deepest mourning, crying for redress against the shedder of blood; but no redress could be obtained from the crazy king. Violante died of a broken heart; and Charles, now orphaned on both the father's and the mother's side, was married by his kinsfolk to the beautiful English queen. In one year he lost her; lost her in childbirth; and the young prince, who was but nineteen when she died, bewailed her loss in verses which have made him famous as a poet, and which are still recited as a consolation by widowed lips. Reasons of state induced him to marry a second wife; he selected Bona, daughter of Bernard, Count of Armagnac, the soul of his party in the Court; and Bona became a tender mother to the infant princess left to his care by the dying Queen.

When Henry Bolingbroke died, and mad-cap Hal, casting off Poins and Jack, broke into Normandy, putting his claims on the crown of France to the rude arbitrament of war, the young poet flew to arms, with Bourbon, D'Albret, Bar, Brabant, Alençon, to defend his uncle's crown and his own eventual rights. Henry, after capturing Honfleur, was marching by the coast-line into Picardy; but a vast, and in their own belief unconquerable array of chivalry blocked up his way to Calais. Shakespeare, in the tent-scene on the night before Agincourt, has caught with a subtle art, though merely in a few light passing words, the characters of the French princes. Orleans, who talks of sonnets, and swears by the white hand of his lady, girds at the English King, his ancient

rival in ambition and in love. But no braver soldier fell among the wounded on that fatal field than Charles, the poet-prince, who was found by his conqueror under a heap of slain. At first he refused to eat food; but his royal captor, who carried him to his tent, persuaded him to live, and brought him into England, where he set a ransom of 300,000 crowns upon his head.

At that time Charles was only twenty-four years old. His infant daughter by Queen Isabella, afterwards Duchess of Alençon, and his second wife, the Duchess Bona, were left behind in France. The latter he was not to see again; for where in a broken and defeated France could such a sum as 300,000 crowns be raised?

Henry preferred his prisoner to his money; for, after his march on Paris, and his marriage to Princess Katherine of Valois (Isabella's sister), it had become of vast importance to him that Charles should have no male offspring. Henry had been promised the crown of France, after the dauphin's death; a promise which could only be carried out, except by brute power, on Charles of Orleans dying without male issue. So long, therefore, as the ransom was unpaid, and Henry had a pretext for detaining him, the poet was likely to remain a prisoner in the Tower. In fact, he remained a prisoner five-and-twenty years.

This time was occupied in writing verses in French and English, both of which languages he spoke and wrote with ease; lyrics on his lost love and on his absent wife. The dead Queen was his muse, and the most beautiful and tender of his verses are addressed to her.

In the MS. department of the British Museum there is a copy of his French poems, an exquisite volume, nobly illuminated, being a bridal present from Henry the Seventh to Elizabeth of York. One of the drawings in this MS. is of peculiar interest; in the first place as being the oldest view of the Tower extant; in the second place as fixing the exact chamber in the White tower in which the poet was confined, and displaying dramatically the life which he led. First, we see the prince at his desk, composing his poems, with his gentlemen in attendance, and his guards on duty. Next we observe him leaning on a window-sill, gazing outwards into space. Then we have him at the foot of the White tower, embracing the messenger who brings him the ransom. Again, we see him mounting his horse. Then we have him, and his friendly messenger, riding away from the Tower. Lastly, he is seated in a barge, which lusty rowers are pulling down the stream, for the boat which is to carry him to France.

But Harry of Agincourt had been dead nearly twenty years, and the French had recovered nearly the whole of France (many thanks to Jeanne Darc, and to Charles's natural brother, the famous Bastard of Orleans) before this day of liberation came. Every year the life of Charles had become more precious to France, as the sons of Charles the Sixth dropped, one by one, leaving no heir to the crown. At length the Duke of Burgundy, as an act of expiation for the past, of reconciliation for the future, paid the enormous ransom, and set the royal poet free.

On his return to Paris, he found Bona dead, and his daughter, whom he had left a baby, a woman of thirty. But reasons of State compelled him to begin life again, and he married, for his third wife, Mary of Cleves, by whom he had a son, called Louis in remembrance of his father, who lived to mount the throne of France, as the politic and successful prince so well known in history as Louis the Twelfth.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

ON the occasion of Her Majesty's recent journey to and from Balmoral, an experiment was made at every junction on the long line of 600 miles, to hold communications, by means of a new electrical apparatus, between the guard and engine-driver while the train was in motion. The communications were made by Her Majesty, to whom the mechanism was explained by Lord Charles Fitzroy, and in every case with instant and complete success. This apparatus, we are glad to hear, has been permanently attached to the royal train. Mr.

Martin, electrical engineer to the North-Western Railway Company, is the inventor and patentee of this new safety-guard; one of the chief peculiarities of which consists in there being a visible as well as an audible signal, the visible signal being permanent until the instructions given by the guard to the driver have been complied with. Each compartment is fitted with a "lever box," each box bearing an engraved tablet of instructions in the following terms: "To communicate with the guard for stopping the train, pull the lever." The effect of a passenger pulling the lever is to set a bell ringing in each of the guard's vans, and these bells, when once so started, will continue to ring until stopped by the guard. The guard of the rear-van (who is the guard in charge of the train) then depresses a key, which rings a bell on the engine. The attention of the engine-driver being thus aroused, he consults a galvanometer which is attached to the bell, and upon that he finds exhibited, in a simple and unmistakable manner, the signal "Stop instantly," or, "Stop at next signal-station." The driver acknowledges by his engine whistle. The rear-guard uses his discretion as to whether the train shall be stopped instantly, or at the next signal-station. Of course, if he sees any danger to the train he will give the first-named signal. When a lever has been pulled, it can only be replaced by the guard, who has to unlock the box containing the apparatus, and re-set the lever; repudiation by a passenger of having given the signal is therefore effectually checked. So important an invention should be at once extended to all trains running on the line, since the royal train has certainly no monopoly of the perils encountered on the iron way.

There seems to be some fatality presiding over the Print Department in the British Museum. Although the late Mr. Carpenter held the appointment for more than twenty years, yet in the last forty years there have been as many Keepers of the Prints, &c., as Keepers of all the other Departments put together,—J. T. Smith, Young, Ottley, Josi, and Carpenter. All the Keepers of the Printed Books, Baker, Panizzi, and Jones, are still alive. Of the Keepers of the Manuscripts, Ellis, Forshall, Madden, only one has died; of the Mineralogy, Koenig, Waterhouse, and Maskelyne, only one; of the Zoology, Children and Gray, only one; of the Antiquities, Hawkins, Birch, Newton, and Vaux, all alive; of the Botany, Brown and Bennett, only one; so that all the four successive Keepers of the Prints have died in office, while all the other Keepers of Departments, with the exception of Forshall, Koenig, Children, and Brown, are still alive. Of the four Principal Librarians, Planta, Ellis, Panizzi, and Jones, all are alive but one.

The vacancy in the Keepership of the Prints at the British Museum will, according to precedent, be almost immediately filled up. The decision of this matter is in the hands of what are called the Parliamentary Trustees of the British Museum; these are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. William Smith has been commonly designated as pre-eminently capable of the office, on account of his special knowledge and personal qualities; of these there can be no doubt. We understand, however, that this gentleman declines to become a candidate. Also Mr. G. Scharf, secretary to the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery. Mr. F. T. Palgrave, well known as the author of the section on Italian Engraving in Kugler's 'Handbook,' is named as peculiarly fitted to the duty, if he would undertake it. Mr. Reed, for many years the chief assistant in the Print Room, is a candidate; his knowledge is unchallengeable; he seems to have deserved the place. Also Mr. Holmes, of the Department of Manuscripts.

On Monday, Mr. Cyril Graham will read a paper before the Archaeological Institute, 'On Exploration in Palestine.' Several members of the Committee will attend the meeting, and take part in the discussion.

'The Ethics of Literature' is the title of a volume of papers by Mr. Thomas Purnell, Secretary

of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. Woodward, Her Majesty's Librarian, has recommended the *Pine Arts Quarterly Review*, with a good specimen. The illustrations, which ought to be treated as the chief feature in this quarterly organ, are—Jehan Fouquet's 'Coronation of the Virgin' (in gold and colours); Reynolds's Portrait of himself, from the picture in Mr. Stuart's possession; Raphael's cartoons of 'Christ's Charge to Peter,' and 'The Beautiful Gate'; Flandrin's 'Christ and St. John'; the Pitti 'Ecce Homo'; Perugino's 'Ascension'; together with some minor works, initial letters, and the like. The articles are for the most part well written; the one on Eastlake is far below the rest in tone and power.

The new number of 'Photographic Portraits of Men of Eminence' contains sun-portraits and memoirs of Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Shirley Brooks, and Prof. Ramsay,—all good in their way. The memoirs (written, as we infer, by the editor, Mr. Edward Walford) are creditably free from either cynical or laudatory passages, and are well supplied with facts.

Among the papers read at the closing meeting of the Royal Society's session, there was one by the Master of the Mint, which is likely to engage the attention of chemists and metallurgists, for it carries on, and with striking results, the researches arising out of Mr. Graham's important discovery of dialysis. Treating of the absorption and dialytic separation of gases by colloid septa, the first part of the paper gives the results obtained by a septum of caoutchouc, and the second part those of different metallic septa at a red heat. It has long been known that palladium and some other metals, when heated, absorb gases. Mr. Graham now finds that palladium will take up several hundred times its bulk of hydrogen, and that iron at a low red heat absorbs a considerable quantity of carbonic oxide; and that, contrary to long-standing belief, this gas does not act on the surface of the metal only, but permeates its entire substance. This fact is particularly interesting to metallurgists. Having taken up the gas, the iron will retain it for any length of time, and in this condition is best adapted for conversion into steel, as by the permeation of the carbonic oxide the subsequent process of carbonization is largely facilitated. Hence arises the suggestion that the process of aeration would be best accomplished by changes of temperature; a low red heat to fill the iron with carbonic oxide, after which it may be put away, if required, to await the final process at a high temperature of conversion into steel. Concerning another form of iron, Mr. Graham remarks that wrought iron, in the course of its preparation, "may be supposed to occlude six or eight times its volume of carbonic oxide gas, which is carried about ever after. How the qualities of iron," he asks, "are affected by the presence of such a substance, no way metallic in its characters, locked up in so strange a way, but capable of reappearing at any time with the elastic tension of a gas, is a subject which metallurgists may find worthy of investigation." It would not be easy to overrate the importance of the paper of which we have given here so brief a sketch, for it is remarkably suggestive and original throughout. When published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, with all the details, it will secure the attention it deserves. If Mr. Graham had never written more than this paper, it would suffice to place him in the foremost rank of the chemists of Europe; and it may be that metallurgists will now be ready to claim him as one of themselves for what he says about iron and other metals.

Mr. Tweedie has in the press a work 'On the Choosing, Tempering, Annealing, and General Management of Steel in its Various Applications,' by George Ede, of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

The actual works for the Holborn Viaduct have been begun in the erection of a portion of the western abutment on both sides of Farringdon Street; foundations have been laid and brickwork executed. We trust the Viaduct will be no longer delayed in completion.

A very ingenious and most convenient show-case

for prints and drawings may be seen in the North Court of the South Kensington Museum. This must be peculiarly serviceable in situations where space is valuable. It is constructed thus:—Attached, by hinges, to an upright cylinder, that may be made of any wood, and decorated according to its office and character, is a series of glazed frames, each of which is double, so as to display on both sides of the leaf whatever may be placed between. These leaves radiate from the centre of the cylinder, and, by moving on the hinges as required to present their contents to the spectator, are so contrived that one stand or show-case will display more than the walls of a large room. The whole revolves on a pivot, so as to bring the objects to any required light. To illustrate the serviceableness of such a thing, we may say that one of these cases will contain the whole of Turner's 'Liber Studiorum,' each plate of which, by merely making the case revolve on its axis, may be seen without the spectator leaving his seat, and without exposing the prints to injury by handling. The contents may be readily taken out from between the glasses, because each double panel (or leaf, as we have styled it) opens on hinges. There is no waste space in such a piece of furniture as this; the walls of the room are left for pictures.

The Treasury, at the instance of the competitors for the designing of the new Law Courts, has consented to enlarge the space of land originally devoted to that building on the south-west corner of the site, so as to render the plot more truly square than before, and increase the extent of the Strand front.

In this season of home travel we may remind our readers that the Southampton Exhibition, which was opened on Tuesday last, will well repay those who may have a few hours to spare at Southampton. The Queen has sent many Art-treasures from Osborne. There are upwards of five hundred oil and water-colour pictures from various houses of note in Hampshire, and a great variety of other contributions, some unique, and several of a highly-interesting nature. The price of admission to the Exhibition is one shilling on each day but Saturday, when it is two shillings and sixpence.

We venture to call the attention of the Benchers of the Temple to the statement of a Correspondent, who alleges that Goldsmith's tomb, near the Round Church, is in need of protection, being open to ravage by any idle or too-fond loiterer. The railing appears to have been removed from this sacred spot.

The grand horse-flesh banquet in Paris is *un fait accompli*. Under the Presidency of M. de Quatrefages, Member of the Institute, one hundred and eighty-two guests sat down to table, and all, without exception, declared that the dinner, of which the principal dishes were formed of various parts of horse, was excellent. The soup made from *bouillon de cheval*; the *sauçisson de cheval*, *filet rôti*, and *cheval à la mode* were all eaten with great gusto, and pronounced most palatable. And to further celebrate the occasion, two new songs, composed for the occasion, were sung; one of which is entitled, 'C'est le Cheval qu'est le Bœuf.' It is not so stated, but we presume that the motto of this Société Hippophage is, "De gustibus non est disputandum."

A sale of extraordinary MSS. and autographs has just been concluded by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson. The collection was formed, about a hundred years since, by Sir John Fenn, who edited the 'Paston Letters.' The following were amongst the most remarkable lots, with the prices they produced. From amongst the Autograph Letters—Browne (Sir Thomas), author of 'Religio Medici,' five letters relating to the Tumuli in the Fens, &c., Norwich, 1658, 3*l.* 10*s.* (Preston).—Cornwallis (Sir Charles), forty-seven autograph letters to Sir John Hobart, Sir Basingbourne Gaudy, Lady Lestraunge, and Lady Scudamore, from 1595 to 1627, 11*l.* 5*s.* (Boone).—A series of eighteen proclamations and letters, each signed by Queen Elizabeth, produced 63*l.* 18*s.*, some being bought by the Society of Antiquaries.—Gardiner (Stephen), Bishop of Winchester, letter, as Chancellor, to the Sheriff of London, directing the release of one

John Pykarell, who was imprisoned for debt, June 30, 1554, 3*l.* 10*s.* (Webster).—Henry VIII. Letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Steward of the Household, dated from Calais, 7*l.* (Boone).—Mary, Queen of England, a letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, President to the Council in the North, Manor of St. James, 26 Jan. 1553, relating to the Rebellion of Peter Carew and others in Devon and Cornwall, and of Thomas Wyatt in Kent, 4*l.* 4*s.* (Waller).—Order prescribed by the King and Queen's Majesties unto the Justices of Peace for the good government of their Majesties' loving subjects, 26 March, 1555, with signatures "Philip," and "Marye the Queen," 10*l.* (Waller).—Sterne (Laurence), author of 'Tristram Shandy,' &c. letter, dated Rome, 19 April, 1767, 5*l.* 10*s.* (J. Gibbs).—Washington (George), President of the United States, letter to Rev. Mr. Boucher, Mount Vernon, 5 May, 1772, 5*l.* 5*s.* (Appleton).—Two Warrants, addressed to Mr. John Pym, for inclosing the disforested grounds of Blackmore and Pewsam in the County of Wilts, with autographs of Archbishop Abbot, Lord Chancellor Bacon, as Baron Verulam, Bishop Andrews, and others, Whitehall, 20 Nov. 1618, 10*l.* 10*s.* (Waller). From amongst the miscellaneous MSS., Deeds and Rolls—The Arms and Names of the Officers under William Duke of Normandy, afterwards King of England, when he besieged the Isle of Ely in 1056, a very curious and early roll of vellum, with 44 coats of arms, emblazoned; the copy from which Blomefield printed in his 'Collectanea Cantabrigiensi,' 8*l.* 5*s.* (Boone).—An interesting and curious Roll, being a transcript made in the sixteenth century, containing the "Complaynte made to Kynge Henry the VI. by the Duke of Gloucester (Humphrey Plantagenet) upon the Cardynall of Wynchester (Beaufort)," with the parts marked which are not published in the *London Chronicle*; an account of the murder of the King of Scots, &c., 35*l.* (Boone).—Heraldic Roll containing the Arms of the Lords and Earl Marshalls of England, from Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, 42 coats emblazoned in gold and colours, 10*l.* (Boone).—Grant from John, Earl of Moreton, son of Henry II., King of England, and afterwards King himself by the title of King John, to Bertram de Verdun, of land in Charems, dated at Rouen, about 1189, 12*l.* (Boone).—Account of Giles Wenlok, Comptroller of the Household of Margaret Lady Marshal, Countess of Norfolk, at Framlingham, 1385-6, 10*l.* 5*s.* (Boone).—Rental of the Estates of Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk, &c., with the Expenses, Inventory of the Gold and Silver Vessels, &c., 1401-3, 10*l.* 10*s.* (Boone).—Norfolk (John Mowbray, Duke of), Household and other Accounts, 1422-3, 10*l.* 10*s.* (Boone).—Exemplification of the Act of Attainder of John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, for endeavouring to make Lambert Simnell, the Counterfeit Plantagenet, King, 9 Feb. 1498, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* (Boone).—The Declaration of the Account of John Pikarell, Cofferer of the Household of Edward, late Duke of Somerset, the Protector, from 1548 to 1551, 12*l.* (Boone).—Charter of King Stephen, granting to the Church of St. Peter of Eye and the Monks there, all the valuable possessions which they held in the time of Robert Malet, and before the King (Stephen) came to the throne, free from all exaction, dated at Eye, 1137, 30*l.* (Boone).

The small cabinet of English coins of the late Mr. William Gott, of Leeds, was sold during the past week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The following may be selected as among the more valuable pieces: Sovereign or Double Ryal of Henry VII., 39*l.*—another specimen, of a different type, 15*l.*—Sovereign of Henry VIII., of his eighteenth year, 15*l.*—Sovereign of Edward VI., 12*l.*—Angelet of Queen Mary, 11*l.* 5*s.*—Pound Sovereign of Elizabeth, 5*l.* 10*s.*—The Half-Sovereign, 4*l.* 19*s.*—Thirty-Shilling Piece of James I., of his seventeenth year, 7*l.*—Sovereign of Charles I., by Briot, 7*l.* 10*s.*—Treble Unite, 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—Gold Medal on his Coronation, by Briot, 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—Broad, of Cromwell, 6*l.*—Half-Broad, of the same, 12*l.* 5*s.*—Five-Guinea Piece of Charles II., 10*l.*—Five-Shilling Piece of Charles II., in gold, 6*l.* 10*s.*—Five-Guinea Piece

of William III., 7l.—another of George I., 7l.—Pattern of a Two-Guinea Piece of George III., by Eger, 9l. 2s. 6d.—Set of Mint Proofs of the Coinage of William IV., 12l. 10s.—another Set of the Coinage of Victoria, 11l. 17s. 6d.—Styca of Ecgrif, King of Northumberland, of great rarity, Charles I., Oxford Pound Piece, of fine work, 19l. This small cabinet realized 814l. 12s. 6d.

Will Close on Saturday, the 28th inst.
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, in the Day, from Eight A.M. till Seven P.M. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, One Shilling.—In the Evening, from Half-past Seven till Half-past Ten. Admission, Sixpence; Catalogue, Sixpence.
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

Will Close on Saturday, July 28.
SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Sixty-second Annual EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East, from Nine till Seven.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

Will Close on Saturday next.
INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Thirty-second Annual EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, daily, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 130, Pall Mall.—The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN, admitting also to HOLMAN HUNT'S PICTURE, 'The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple.'—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, is NOW OPEN to the Public. Admission, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, 1s. each person; Tuesdays, 2s. 6d. Hours from Ten A.M. till Six P.M. Season Tickets, 1l. each. Catalogues, 1s. and 1s. 6d.

EXHIBITION of a PORTION of MODERN LANDSCAPE ART.—A MACCALLUM'S LARGE PICTURE of 'Sherwood Forest' and 'The Charlemagne Oak,' Fontainebleau, with Studies of Woodland, Lake, Glacier, and Italian Subjects, DUDLEY GALLERY, Piccadilly. Open daily, from Ten to Six. Admission, 1s. Evening, from Half-past Seven to Ten P.M. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.—Will shortly Close.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION of MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 94, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Holman Hunt—Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—Eger, R.A.—Hook, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersgill, R.A.—Calderon, R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Ansell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Nicol, A.R.A.—Petrie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmith—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Ansell, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Faed—Henriette Browne—Frère—Ruilperre—Brillouin—Lidderdale—Geo. Smith—Peter Graham, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in a new Entertainment, entitled A YACHTING CRUISE, by F.C. Burnand, Esq., Scenery by Messrs. T. and W. Grieve, with THE WEDDING BREAKFAST at Mrs. ROSELEAF'S, by Mr. John Parry. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Three.—Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent Street.—Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Exhibition of the Prussian Needle Gun at Professor Pepper's Lectures daily—the Kaleidoscope, and Pepper and Tobin's Wonderful Illusions, 'The Cherubs Floating in the Air,' 'The Modern Delphic Oracle,' varied by the Recitals of F. Damer Cape, Esq., in the Illusive Scene, entitled 'Shakespeare and his Creation,' by Henri Drayton's Musical Entertainments at 1 and 5; Lectures by Messrs. King and Stokes, &c. Open from 12 till 5 and 7 till 10.—Admission, 1s.

SCIENCE

How to become a Successful Engineer: being Hints to Youths intending to adopt the Profession. By Bernard Stuart, Engineer. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

WHEN a celebrated and eminently successful man reveals the secret sources of his greatness, and tells humbler persons the means by which they may achieve distinction, the world is laid under an obligation. Mr. Bernard Stuart has, therefore, a claim upon our gratitude. Moreover, the rules which he prescribes can be so easily observed, that in thanking him for valuable advice, we have also to thank him for advice which can be carried out without self-sacrifice or labour. In order that he may rise to the highest grade of his profession, the engineer should start free from the burdensome disqualifications of a liberal education; and having commenced his strictly professional career with all the advantages of general ignorance and a contracted knowledge of human nature, he should confine his attention to matters immediately connected with the profession, and promise a speedy

return in money, or money's worth, for labour expended upon them. This counsel is all the more impressive because it comes from a teacher who sees so little of the tendency of his admonitions, that we can, at certain points of his pamphlet, give him credit for wishing to inculcate views directly opposite to those which he really enforces. To give boys a smattering of a score of different kinds of knowledge is to leave them in almost total ignorance of everything, and without those mental and moral forces which are the chief objects of every good scholastic system. Speaking on matters about which he is, of course, qualified to lecture authoritatively, Mr. Stuart observes, "The truth is, that our systems of education are not based upon philosophical principles. They pretend to take us in hand, and prepare us for the battle of life which we have all to fight, and yet they ignore the fact that there is a battlefield at all; or, if the upholders of these educational systems do admit that it exists, they turn their back upon it, and invite the attention of their pupils—so called—to the fields of Elysium, peopled with the gods and goddesses of yore, and invested with an interest of mythological traditions. Of course this is all very crotchety, and will be set down as utterly Gothic in taste, and false in principle. But patience: we do not ignore, or ever have ignored, the immensely mental advantages obtained by a study of classic lore. Nor would we, like some, object, with an over-refinement of feeling which may approach to prudery, to the time given to impart to youth a knowledge of the intricate intrigues and the careless loves of heathen gods and goddesses; but what we insist upon as being eminently ridiculous in this present nineteenth century of ours is, that while our youth in our superior schools are taught all this, they are taught nothing more." Without stopping to inquire how Mr. Stuart became so familiar with the system pursued in our public schools, readers may reflect on what the world would have missed, had the author of this manual been trained like our high wranglers and first classmen. Had his intellect been exposed to the enervating and depressing influences of a public school, he would never have produced those marvels of constructive skill and mechanical genius which entitle him to speak for his profession, and say how our engineers should be trained. What reason has he to be thankful that his youthful energies were not extended in fruitless toil on what he is pleased to call "the fields of Elysium," and that from a higher course of study he was permitted to draw powers more valuable than "the immensely mental advantages obtained by a study of classic lore." When Mr. Stuart, having finished his remarks on the preliminary education of engineers, gives counsel as to their special training, he makes a series of observations which incline us to think that he knows almost as much about "the fields of Elysium" and "the gods and goddesses of yore" as he does about the machinery and workshops of the nineteenth century. This teacher of engineers is actually under an impression that George Stephenson invented the locomotive and then raised it to perfection by a series of improvements. "Was it not," he asks, "through a series of the most apparently hopeless failures and baffling difficulties that Stephenson brought this wonderful machine to such perfection?—difficulties, indeed, which were beyond reasonable hope of being surmounted, considering the incorrigible prejudice of the people in those days against the introduction of such engines." A writer on mechanical science ought to know what every apprentice

in a civil engineer's office knows by this time,—that George Stephenson neither invented the locomotive nor contributed to it a single important improvement. At one period of his career George Stephenson, together with other persons in whose steps he followed, did good service as an advocate of the locomotive; but far from being superior to "the incorrigible prejudice of the people in those days," he at a later period of his career opposed those engineers who recommended a wider use of the travelling engine. When Sir John Rennie advised the employment of the locomotive on the Blackwall Railway, George Stephenson maintained, before a Parliamentary Committee, that if it were used on that line it would very likely set fire to London.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
SATURDAY. Botanic, 31.

FINE ARTS

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Newington Butts, Surrey, July 16, 1866.
THE lovers of Art will be sorry to learn that the British Institution is on its last legs, and that the most interesting and important of all exhibitions of the works of the great masters in this country, the delight of connoisseurs, and the Art-treat of the London season, is about to shut up for ever—in other words, the lease of the premises at No. 52, Pall Mall, expires at Lady Day, and the terms on which alone it can be renewed are beyond the resources of the governors. When, however, its claims on public consideration and on the goodwill of the Government are considered, it is to be hoped that some means will be found for continuing its utility, at least for two generations more. The British Institution dates its existence from 1806, and, long before the British nation was thought rich enough to have a gallery of its own, the annual exhibitions of the works of the great masters, here held, were the only ones accessible to the public. These exhibitions are still of the greatest importance to the lovers and students of Art, as, by their means, the finest pictures in the private galleries of Great Britain are annually brought forth and set before the public. Since 1813 up to 1859 inclusive, 7,683 works of the great masters, Italian, Flemish, Dutch, Spanish, German, &c., with the best productions of our own school, have been exhibited. (See 'Recollections of the British Institution,' by Thomas Smith.) The Institution, as is well known, is chiefly supported by subscribers, who receive honorary titles and obtain certain privileges, according to the amount of their subscriptions,—100 guineas, 50 guineas, 5 guineas, or only three. The late Sir John Soane and the late Samuel Woodburn left each 500l. to the Institution. It may be some consolation to its friends to know that it holds consols of the nominal value of 15,000l.; but these will not procure a new lease of the premises. Sixty years ago 5,000l. was paid for the lease, as I understand, with a yearly rental of 125l.; but now 25,000l. will be required to purchase the same, to say nothing of an increased rent. This sum, however, would not have been beyond the means of the Institution but for its liberality to the nation in the promotion of Art, since, in the purchase of pictures which have been presented to the National Gallery and to other public establishments, and in donations to charities, the Institution has spent 28,515l. The items constituting this sum are as follows:—For premiums and complimentary donations, 6,080l.; in the purchase of pictures and busts by modern artists, 10,161l. 10s.; in the purchase of pictures by the great masters and deceased artists, 7,875l.; donations to charitable institutions, 4,398l. 10s.; in all, 28,515l. What a world of good the British Institution must have achieved, to say nothing of the gratification it has afforded, during this sixty years of its valuable life! The National Gallery has greatly benefited by its generosity. We are indebted to it for 'The Vision of St. Jerome,' by Parmigiano (3,302l. 10s.); for 'The Holy Family,' by Reynolds

(1,995l.); for 'The Consecration of St. Nicholas,' by Paul Veronese (1,575l.); and for Gainsborough's 'Market Cart' (1,102l. 10s.). The picture by West, of 'Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple,' which cost 3,000 guineas, was also presented by the Institution to our Gallery. These good deeds and many others entitle it to public gratitude. As a nursery for rising artists, and as the means of spreading a love for real Art among the people, it has rendered invaluable service to the State, and must not be allowed to fall to the ground. If Government will not help it, the nation must. Let those who are rich give something of their abundance; and those who are poor, according to their means,—so that, what with the noble patrons of Art and their humble imitators, enough may be forthcoming to procure a renewal of the lease, and so preserve to us all the advantages of the British Institution.

H. C. BARLOW.

** We acknowledge freely the ample services of the British Institution in respect to the annual exhibitions of ancient pictures. The growth of the public collection renders such gatherings less needful than at the beginning of the century; but their entire cessation will be lamentable. Let us hope, however, that some means may be found to supplement them. As to the causes of this failure—for such it is in the case of an institution having aims like those of the moribund gallery, moribund after an existence of sixty years—they are obviously due to neglect of trust on the part of the gentlemen managers, whereby the exhibition of modern pictures has fallen into contempt, so that public opinion has been incessantly invoked against its abuses. Nobody will aid an institution which lies open to such charges, and shows no disposition to amend. In competent hands the British Institution might have flourished. There is ample need for it as a check to that Royal Academy which it could not rival; this office it performed admirably for many years, and had advantages not attainable for the gathering in Trafalgar Square. These were: *the space to be hung was moderate*; well lighted; the situation and prestige excellent; no personal interests were to be consulted; no member's pictures claimed the line. All these advantages have been wasted, mainly, we believe, because the aristocratic managers, that is to say, the "lay element," having not more than temporary and sentimental interest in their duties, so it is averred, relegated them to persons whose low order of taste involved a low order of pictures for exhibition, and consequent decay of the Gallery.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

A cast from Mr. Woolner's seated statue of Macaulay, for Cambridge, has been placed in the West Court of the South Kensington Museum. This work possesses that excellence of composition for which the designs of Mr. Woolner are generally distinguished,—this is, that it looks finely and composes well from all points of view. We too often see statues which only look fairly from one point of view. The art of the sculptor is called into play with the greatest felicity when the result we attribute to Mr. Woolner has been attained. Macaulay sits in his gown, half turning round in his chair—an attitude full of simplicity and naturalness; at the same time, not at all "pictorial,"—that is, unapt to sculptural art as understood and practised in the greatest and severest schools. The likeness, all attest, is most successful. We may heartily congratulate Cambridge folks on their approaching possession of the statue.

Mr. E. M. Ward informs us, for the benefit of those artists who regard the preservation of their pictures in the original condition, that the white of the letter, which forms so prominent an object in his work, 'The South-Sea Bubble,'—now at South Kensington, executed twenty years since,—is as pure and brilliant in its character as on the day it was used; that it is ordinary Flake White (Roberson's), and that the only vehicle employed was "Roberson's Medium."

A bust in marble, representing the "Daughter of Jove! Relentless Power!" whom the Greeks styled *Ἀνάγκη*, is now on view at Messrs. Col-

naghi's. It is by the Duchess Castiglione Colonna, the sculptress to whom we owe the head of 'La Gorgone,' shortly to be installed at South Kensington.

Those interested in the recent efforts made by the Department of Science and Art to introduce mosaic as a means for decoration in this country will be glad to study the very successful reproduction of Mr. Leighton's design for the wall arcade—the figure of Cimabue. This is now in the "boiler" building, close to the collection of works in mosaic, and should attract much attention. The figure is mainly white; the ground upon which it is placed gold. The process of manufacture is as follows: Minton's earthenware tesserae are gummed, face downwards, upon a cartoon in outline of the figure to be reproduced; this cartoon having been prepared by a competent draughtsman and the design reversed, in effecting which tracing serves, the act of placing the tesserae is intrusted to females, for whom very little training suffices. We note this because one of the objects in view is to afford profitable employment for persons who are not adapted to physical labour or are unfitted by any means for ordinary female employments. When the whole surface has been covered by dice of colours proper to the design, a frame adapted to the space to be decorated is placed about the work and Portland cement poured in, so as to form one mass of dice, frame and cement. The work is then turned face uppermost, the cartoon washed off, and the picture appears complete and practically imperishable. The colour of these works is subject to improvement in many respects, the figure of Cimabue being peculiarly well adapted to the process as at present employed. Beyond a doubt, these improvements can be made and the chromatic scope of the materials enlarged. As it stands, however, the resemblance of the mosaic to a fresco-painting, except as concerns the peculiar lucidity and brilliancy of that method in Art, is striking. There is considerable clearness and great freshness of colouring in the picture, and, what is best, none of the glitter which is so injurious to the artistic effect and decorative propriety of the more brilliant glass mosaics, such as have been hitherto employed for figures of the series to which that of Cimabue pertains. The material seems peculiarly fitted for external use, and is to be employed for the decoration of certain panels inserted in the upper part of the new nearly complete façade of the new buildings at the South Kensington Museum. The process is recommendable on account of its comparative cheapness. While examining the figure to which we have referred, the visitor will do well to note the complete and very interesting collection of mosaic works as produced in many countries and at different periods. There are, close to the Cimabue, antique Roman, later Italian and Romanesque mosaics, from San Ambrogio, at Milan, and Ravenna, of the fifth and earlier centuries,—also, a small but very fine specimen of the so frequently depicted fish, on a black ground, of the southern Italians; Byzantine mosaics; the pictures proper of the Zucatti of Venice, of the sixteenth century; recent Italian, English and German works.

Messrs. Bell & Daldy are about to publish a series of about twenty photographs, by Messrs. Cundall & Fleming, from so many of the finest impressions in the British Museum Print Room of Rembrandt's etchings. This comprises such famous works as 'The Three Trees,' 'Ephraim Bonus, with the dark ring,' one of the 'St. Jeromes,' 'The Raising of Lazarus,' 'The Descent from the Cross,' 'The Appearance of the Angels to the Shepherds,' and 'The Hundred Guilder Piece.' A letter-press descriptive text will accompany the photographs.—The same publishers will issue at the usual season a Memoir of Mulready, by Mr. F. G. Stephens, illustrated by about sixteen photographs from the artist's most famous pictures.

Mr. M'Lean has published an engraving, by Mr. T. Parkes, from a picture by Mr. G. Hicks, styled 'The Sunshine of Life,'—a young mother playing with her infant, who crawls on the floor at her feet. The story is capitally told; the execution

is satisfactory in its class, and within the artist's aims. Of its kind we have seen few, if any, pleasanter productions. Many portions, especially as concerns chiaroscuro, might be greatly improved. The lighting, as with Mr. Hicks's pictures in general, is hard. The mother's face and the actions of both figures are suitable, and not too "pretty."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MR. MOSCHELES begs to announce that he will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT ON MONDAY, July 30, in St. James's Hall, for the Benefit and Relief of the Sick, Wounded, and Sufferers of all Nations engaged in the present War, in conjunction with the Ladies' Association, established for that purpose. Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, Mr. Goldschmidt, and Madame Parpa have already promised their kind assistance. Further particulars will be announced immediately. To commence at eight o'clock.—Box Stalls and Balcony, 10s. 6d.; Gallery, 6d. Tickets to be had of Chappell & Co., 50, New Bond Street; Austin, 28, Piccadilly; and of Mr. Moscheles, now at 8, Clarges Street, Piccadilly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

In two or three paragraphs the residue of the instrumental music "standing over" at our last notice can be dealt with. The most noticeable item is Mr. Waterson's *First Grand Duet Concertante for two Clarinets* (S. A. Chappell). There is an ambition to do good things in the leader of the military music of the 1st Life Guards, meriting all consideration;—and especially since, in the case of a work like the one before us, the writer's profit can bear no proportion to the labour and special knowledge embarked in it. To do justice to this duett there must be two first-class clarinet players. Let it be set against any bit of *Claribel-waltz*—a no-tune available for anybody, or everybody, or nobody, on the singing of which inane music ("royalty granted") vocalists coin scores of pounds where Mr. Waterson must hardly hope to gather pence. There is too violent a disproportion betwixt the fruits of musical work conscientiously done, as here, and those of Charlatanry—no matter where, no matter when, no matter by whom, administered.

The other music to be noticed to-day is for the pianoforte. Mr. Ignace Gibsons presents a second set of *Six Meditations* (Hutchings & Romer); these making up the dozen of which the entire *opus* consists. Among them we like best the Nos. 8, 10 and 12. Mr. Gibsons has mostly elegant ideas, as these *Meditations* show. They are difficult enough to interest, but not so difficult as to discourage the average pianist.—Mr. Charles Salaman's *Kalembi* (Op. 35), a *Fantasia* on national songs of Jamaica (Metzler & Co.), reminds us, without disadvantage to him, of the 'Marche Marocaine,' which M. Leopold de Meyer used to be fond of playing, and, to Mr. Salaman's advantage, of M. Gottschalk's show-pieces, also professedly founded on Negro tunes. It is a spirited movement *alla marcia*, on a rather monotonous theme.—*Les Chants du Peuple: Mélodies Autrichiennes*, Op. 181, and *Berger et Bergère: Idylle*, Op. 226, by Jules Eggard (Ewer & Co.), are trifles without significance.—*L'Espérance*, by John Francis Barnett (Schott & Co.), in some degree justifies its second title, which is 'Morceau Éléphant.'—*Les Murmures de la Seine*, by Mr. I. F. Taylor, Op. 10 (Boosey & Sons), is not what it professes to be, a brilliant waltz, but merely an attempt to emulate the flowing melodies of Mr. Godfrey's 'Mabel' and 'Hilda.' The piquancy and contrast which the great Viennese waltz composers knew so well to ensure by variety of rhythm have been too much lost sight of, of late, in this form of dance-music.—From the same hand (same publishers) we have a *Tarantella*, which cannot be commended. The humour of this dance is exhausted.—*The Hunter's Horn*, calling itself an original melody,—*Près du Berceau*, a song without words, also without any novelty of pattern.—*Benediction*, a mannered nocturne, are signed E. V. Kornatzki (Cocks & Co.). *Sommer Abend*, Op. 161,—*Valse Mélodieuse*, Op. 148, No. 2 (a shade better, because not without the surprises of rhythm, to which allusion has been just made).—*Husarenritt*, Op. 140 (so far as the all but illegible title on the cover can be deciphered).—*Aeolus* (a fantasia without fancy, more pretending, but not less silly, than 'The Bird Waltz,' so dear to Miss Lucretia Tox), are by Fritz Spindler (Ewer & Co.). *Warc-*

let *Waltzes*, are waltzlets by Mr. Treffry (Ashdown & Parry), very weak and very meek.—We have not met Mr. J. Alexander before. He puts himself forth exuberantly. Here are *Don Giovanni: Fantaisie Dramatique*; *Nelson*, a brilliant fantasia on Brahms's vulgar *bravura*; *Bon Vivant: a Mazurka brillante* (this not very brilliant, as *bons vivants* are apt to be); *Passing Clouds* (a rattling affair); *Sans Fagons* (another *Mazurka*—not good for much); *The First Daisy: Valse de Salon*; *Ariel* (an improvisation on Dr. Arne's "Where the bee sucks," which, it may be submitted, Mr. Benedict's better fantasia on the fresh, delicious tune had rendered superfluous); *Seguidilla* (more Seymour Place than Spanish); *Gleams of Summer* (innocent of warmth or colour); *Modern Dithyrambe* (not exuberantly Greek); *Seaside Fancies* (Augener & Co.), these are all from this prolific producer's hand.—In his *Etude Expressive* (Jewell), Mr. A. C. Wellesley, though not without idea, has lost his way. His study is overcharged with difficulties, and whenever the question is of overcoming the same, expression must perforce go to the wall. Finger-agonies and a *Cantabile* can no more agree than "crabbed age and youth," unless the fingers be those of a Liszt or a Thalberg.—Lastly come *Mosses*, and *Showers of Pearls*, by George Reynard (Ewer & Co.).

Without any cruel desire to rack butterflies, it may be suggested to those who cover paper by the square inch, that trifles such as the above are not worth numbering as achievements. It is weary work, in the mean time, to examine such a mass of music,—to sift into such a heap of husks without finding the intimation of a solitary small kernel. What a falling off is represented if it be recollected that the last Pianoforte trifles with which we have been dealing were Beethoven's 'Bagatelles,' and Mendelssohn's 'Lieder.'

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Mr. Mapleson's regular opera season at Her Majesty's Theatre has ended. His cheap nights are now to begin. Very few words will offer a sufficient retrospect of his transactions. As seems to be the inevitable habit of opera-managers, they have drifted, in place of holding a definite course. This may in part have arisen from the nature of his *troupe*, which has been anything but an Italian one,—possibly, too, from the pretensions of its *prima donna*. Not all the amount of applause, bouquets and praise in print,—not all the natural power of her magnificent organ,—not all her gains, however great they be,—can raise Mdle. Tietjens to anything like equality, whether as singer or actress, with former *Normas*, *Semiramides*, *Lucrezias*. In German music of a less ornate character she is more at home, and made a real impression in Gluck's 'Iphigenia,' for which opera, we are satisfied, there is a public, and the withdrawal of which is much to be regretted. It was a disappointment not to hear 'Le Nozze,'—less so, to be deprived of Spontini's 'La Vestale,' an opera which, in spite of the splendour of the *finale* to its second act, is dry. Gluck exhausted classical opera, as a comparison of his glorious 'Iphigenia' with Mozart's 'Idomeneo,' with Sacchini's 'Œdipe,' with Cherubini's stately 'Medea' (last year produced by Mr. Mapleson, and this year unaccountably shelved), with M. Gounod's 'Sapho' (since Cherubini's the best Greek opera written), will prove to any one who in art measures the antique against the pseudo-antique. Mr. Mapleson's best female vocalist has been Madame Trebelli-Bettini. His meteor-singer (for such is Mdle. de Murska), though more meteoric, is less bright than she was a year ago. The available powers of Madame Sinico claim a word. It may seem (but it is not) equivocal praise to say that she spoils nothing. A better "*comprimaria*" (to adopt the Italian theatrical classification) is not in our experience. His best men have been Signor Gardoni, our invaluable Mr. Santley, and Herr Rokitsansky. There is something to be made of Signor Stagno, as his *Pedrillo*, in 'Il Serraglio,' showed us. Mr. Mapleson's band, chorus, and scenic decorations have been sufficient and liberal.

Year by year Mr. Gye's policy becomes stranger and stranger; and, having "had the ball at his

foot," he seems more and more disposed to kick it over the precipice. Fancy, thrusting such a revival as that of 'Le Nozze' to the last two nights of his season, and bringing out in preference 'Crispino' by the Riccis; weak music, on a strained and foolish story, by one of the pair of brother composers who have never in England arrived at the consideration which such slight Italian musicians of genius as Donizetti and Bellini have commanded by their exceptional works. The Riccis are not unknown in England. Some thirty years ago the 'Scaramuccia' and 'Il Nuovo Figaro' were produced at the Lyceum Opera Buffa, and on being tried, "died, and made no sign." Some eight years later 'Corrado d'Altamura' was attempted at Her Majesty's Theatre, and failed. This was in part to be ascribed to public distaste to one of the artists,—that English lady with an Italianized name, who had been forced on the public and the press as a new Malibran, whom an English audience, tardy, but just in the long run, would accept at no price, and who was in that opera treated as none of her sex, we hold, should be, unless she forgets her modesty. Fourthly, this inane 'Crispino' was produced more recently at the St. James's Theatre, by an inefficient company, it is true, but made not the slightest effect there. With these known facts staring him in the face, Mr. Gye thrusts off Mozart's 'Figaro' till the very last hour of the season and brings out this piece of utter inanity:—a transaction which pairs with his production of M. von Flotow's 'Stradella,' an opera which nobody saw, nobody heard: one which nobody having a well regulated musical or dramatic mind could desire to see or hear. Further, as if to draw attention from 'Le Nozze,' the hacked-out 'Il Trovatore' is announced, with Madame Vilda as heroine.

We were premature in announcing the close of the Concert season. This week there has been another ballad gathering at the *Crystal Palace*, and a grand Concert at the *Royal Italian Opera*, with Mdle. A. Patti's name at its head.—Those two amateur bodies, *The Wandering Minstrels* and *The Civil Service Musical Society*, have given performances during the week; the former at the South Kensington *Conversazione* in aid of one of the Schools of Art. For the latter, given in aid of a charity, a new *Cantata*, by Mr. Frederic Clay, was announced.—When last week "writing to the moment" of Mr. Sullivan's excellent Concert, two features of interest were overlooked. The one was Madame Goldschmidt's singing of the ballad of 'The Three Ravens,' in its way as remarkable as her execution of Handel's 'Nightingale Song.' The other was the hearty and spontaneous ovation to Prof. Moscheles, who was called for and loudly cheered at the close of Mdle. Mehlig's performance of his Irish Fantasia. He announces a *Matinée* on Thursday next, for the benefit of the sufferers by the war at Leipzig. He will be assisted by Madame and Herr Otto Goldschmidt.—Among the strange events of 1866 is Madame Grial's determination to "sing on, sing ever." It is true that she sings now with "clipt wings," and goes everywhere on the strength of two simple ballads, 'The Minstrel Boy' and 'Home, Sweet Home.' On "the falling off" we must dwell, there being nothing more to be deprecated than the desperation (the word is not too strong) with which veterans who have been favourites with the public cling to the last planks of the wreck, determined to beat Time and change, and not to disappear. The hardship of forced retirement cannot but be hardened by this undignified pertinacity.

The Worcester Musical Festival will begin on the 11th of September, to be conducted, as is the habit of the Three Choirs, by the local organist, Mr. Done.—We understand that a new *Cantata*, on a national subject, by Mr. John Thomas, will be produced at the Chester *Eisteddfod*, for which the most promising of our young English singers, Miss Edith Wynne, has been retained,—and that Mr. Benedict's new composition, in preparation for the Norwich Festival, is a setting of the 'Legend of St. Cecilia,' the text of which is by Mr. Henry F. Chorley.—Some of the musical papers state that an oratorio, 'Lazarus,' by Mr. J. F. Barnett, will possibly be given at the Birmingham Festival next year.

For many a long year Margate, justly or unjustly, enjoyed the reputation of being the most coarsely-peopled and mannered of any of our southern watering-places. An effort has just been made to provide its inhabitants and visitors with good amusement. A music-hall—the building having been originally destined for railway purposes, and, we are assured, thoroughly transformed, handsomely decorated, and capable of accommodating a very large audience—was opened this day week by a grand concert, for which some of our leading London artists went down. M. Jullien is musical director. Such a place of resort, decorously managed (and there is no possible reason for the contrary, as our best metropolitan music-halls show), must have a real value in every haunt where there is a large floating population scantily provided with home resources and comforts.

A new periodical, with the title of the *Musical Standard*, is announced. It speciality is said to be total independence of any publisher's interests.

The Prize of Rome, given by the Conservatoire of Paris, has this year fallen to M. Émile Pessard, of whose music a very high opinion is expressed.

M. Mermet's blustering and empty 'Roland' has been revived at the Grand Opéra.

The "Grand Concours of International Sacred Music of Belgium"—an institution somewhat strangely named, it will be admitted—was to be held on Tuesday, the 17th. The jury to be composed of French, Belgian, German, Dutch, and English professors, all tried and esteemed men,—save the one representing this country. Who has ever heard the name of Father Maher?

It does not seem, after all, that the war has put an entire stop to the delights of the German baths. Italian operas are announced at Homburg;—a grand concert lately took place at Wiesbaden,—music to come is advertised at Baden-Baden. The opera-house at Vienna opened on the 1st of this month, with 'Guillaume Tell,' and in it a new tenor, Herr Nachbauer, from Darmstadt.

M. Gevaert, whose historical knowledge is known to be considerable, is preparing an important collection of old Italian music, to be entitled 'Les Gloires d'Italie.'—Dr. Liszt has given out a 'Hymne des Marins,' with a fac-simile of the autographic approbation of the Pope!

A new organ, by MM. Merklin, Schutze & Co., has been just opened by a concert of organists in the Cathedral of Geneva.

Two Italian dramatic novelties are mentioned in *Il Trovatore*. Signor Armenta has produced an historical drama, 'Lamberto Malatesta,' at Naples; Signor Gentili, 'Carlo Baglione,' a tragedy, at Rome.

Theatrical journals announce that Mr. Fechter has secured the co-operation of Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault for the re-opening of the Lyceum Theatre.

'La Bergère d'Ivry,' a new five-act drama, by MM. Grangé and Thiboust, has been produced at the Ambigu, Paris.

MISCELLANEA

Guide-Books.—May I, through your columns, direct attention to the practice certain guide-book publishers have of issuing old guide-books at the commencement of each season, with a fresh title-page, so as to induce tourists to buy them for new? I bought the other day, 'Where shall we go,' fourth edition, 1866, published by Messrs. Black; and find that the book is substantially, if not identically, the same as a copy I have, bearing a much earlier date. To give two instances showing its real age, not a word is said about the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway going to Margate and Ramsgate, and the Grand Hotel is not named amongst the Brighton hotels. I also find that at the back of the first page is printed a notice, dated May, 1864, which is doubtless the real date of the publication. The advertisements which inconveniently add to the bulk of this and other guide-books, are probably printed this year; but I would submit that the only honest course is that pursued by Mr. Murray, who re-issues his guide-books each year, heading the advertisements with the date of the then

current year, but leaving the original title-page showing the actual date of publication.

ARTHUR BREWIN.

Pose.—The verb to *pose*, more fully to *appose*, comes to us from the French *apposer*, "to lay or place near to" (e.g. "to set a seal to a bond"). In this sense it is used by Chapman in his translation of Homer:—

Atrides to his tent
Invited all the peeres of Greece, and food sufficient
Apposed before them; and the peeres *apposed* their hands
to it.
Iliad, ix.

Then he *apposed* to them his last-lefte roste,
And in a wicker basket bread engroste."

Od. xvi.

It was, however, far more usually employed in the sense in which it still lingers among us,—that of *setting a specific task, or putting a question to which a definite answer is required*. It thus came to stand for the work of an examiner. An examination was called an *apportion*, as it still is at St. Paul's School, and the examiners were termed *posers*. The placing of the scholars was the consequence of this *posing*, or *apportion*, but the name of *poser* had no reference to it. Our early English literature is full of examples of this use of the verb *pose* or *appose*, for which Richardson's Dictionary, or Wedgwood's 'Dictionary of English Etymology' may be consulted. From the frequency of the case when the person under examination proved unable to give a suitable answer to the questions thus *posed* to him, the verb with its congeners came to be used in the sense of "puzzling or perplexing," in which meaning it is familiar to us as a living word. Richardson's derivation of *pose* from the Latin *pausa*, "Pausam facere, to give pause to, to stay (sc.) the judgment," is an instance of that etymological weakness which is the fundamental defect of his otherwise valuable Dictionary. Under *appose* he shows some inkling of its real parentage; though even here, strangely enough (perhaps the fault is the printer's), he gives "Apposere, from ad and posere, the Latin to put or place near to," as the root. An *apposite* answer, it may be noticed, is an answer to the questions thus *apposed* to one. The reference in the 'World of Words,' "Pose, see catarrh," is quite correct. *Pose* is an old English term for a bad cold in the head, which has come down to us directly from the Anglo-Saxon "gepose," explained in Bosworth's Dictionary as "The pose, stuffing of the head, gravedo." Richardson informs us that the word frequently occurs in Holland's translation of Pliny. The readers of Chaucer will remember its occurrence in 'The Reeve's Tale':—

He yoketh, and he speaketh through the nose,
As he were on the quakkō or the pose.

And again, in the introduction to 'The Manciple's Tale,'—

For were it win, or old or moisty ale,
That he had dronke, he speketh in his nose,
And smeeeth fast, and eke he hath the pose.

We find it also in Herrick:—

Meg yesterday was troubled with a pose,
Which this night hardened sodders up her nose.

And in Lyly's 'Mother Bomb':—

H. I am sure he had no disease.
D. A little rheum or pose, he lacked nothing
But a handkerchief.

These last two quotations are from Nares's 'Glossary,' where it is added, that in Polwhele's 'Cornish Vocabulary' the word occurs as *paوزه*. Perhaps some of your readers will be able to tell us whether it is still in use in Cornwall, or elsewhere in England. It is hardly likely that a word once so entirely belonging to the vernacular should have completely died out.

E. V.

Bonchurch, July, 1866.

The Supplement to Bryan.—You objected to insert a letter I sent to you last week, in reply to Mr. Bohn, upon the ground that you "cannot lend your columns to the discussion of private arrangements between publisher and author." I restricted myself to disproving two assertions made by Mr. Bohn, which, if left uncontradicted, would go to charging me with misrepresentation of facts in notes I had addressed to you, and to which you had given insertion. I must beg now to recur to them. 1. Mr. Bohn states, "Mr. Otley ignores that my contract with him was for a Supplement to what bears the title of a Biographical and Critical Dictionary." I

ignore no such thing; but I know that that Dictionary did not include living artists, and insist that Mr. Bohn had no right to describe my 'Supplement' as an integral work under the title of 'A Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Recent and Living Painters and Engravers.' Mr. Bohn goes on to say, "that an agreement entirely in his (Mr. O.'s) own handwriting, is 'to write and complete (for which read compile) a biographical-critical continuation of Stanley's edition of Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers.'" In reply to this, I have to state that the agreement for this work was a verbal one, and that it was not until many months, nearly a year, afterwards, when the bulk of the work throughout the alphabet was compiled and in his hands, that Mr. Bohn sent a voluminous manuscript, purporting to be the draft of an agreement between us on the subject, for my approval. To this I replied that there was no need for a written agreement to perform what had already been agreed upon and in great part performed; and that many of the conditions set forth by him were wholly inadmissible. To meet his wishes as far as possible, however, I made in my "own handwriting" an abstract of such portions of his draft as appeared to me to be unobjectionable, including that marvellous compound "biographical-critical," and forwarded it to him, intimating my willingness to sign an agreement drawn up upon the basis so described. The proposed "agreement," however, came to nothing,—was never signed. 2. Mr. Bohn says, "Mr. Otley seems to forget that I was never requested to add my initials to anything I had written till the book was printed off, and his preface in hand,"—a very short sentence, but travelling a long way, and in more than one direction from the truth. I should explain that from the first I had no direct relations with the printer, whose name even was unknown to me, and that after the first few sheets I received no "revises," although the state of the proofs, replete with "pie," was such as to render further strict supervision absolutely necessary. Mr. Bohn, however, undertook this duty himself, promising to "see everything right," an announcement which made me tremble for the crop of blunders which might and since actually have occurred. At an earlier period, finding that Mr. Bohn persisted in interpolating matter without previously submitting it to me, I informed him in writing that if anything should thus be introduced of which I could not approve, I reserved the right of disavowing the work, and of withdrawing my name from the title-page. When at length, at the commencement of the year, I received, for the first time, a complete bundle of the revise sheets, worked from stereotype blocks (the work was not then "printed off"), I was horrified to see the sort of stuff Mr. Bohn had inserted; and I wrote to tell him that I could not possibly allow it to appear under my name. Some time afterwards, at an interview of Mr. Bohn's seeking, having discussed the matter with him, and being desirous to make the best of a bad job, I consented to let the matter stand, provided he caused his initials (H. G. B.) to be inserted after those articles which, in my opinion, were the most objectionable. To this he at once assented; and the next day I sent an additional paragraph for insertion in the prefatory notice, referring to this arrangement, and returned the revise sheets, with one or two corrections marked, as well as Mr. Bohn's initials in the required places. As a proof that the process so agreed to be adopted was perfectly feasible, and not very difficult, I may mention that several alterations were actually made in the stereotyped pages, at my suggestion,—amongst the rest, by the omission of an extraordinary statement advanced by Mr. Bohn in one of his little notices, that Mr. A. Cooper, R.A., was the father of Mr. T. Sidney Cooper, A.R.A., which, considering that in the memoir of the latter his father is stated to have "deserted his family" whilst our artist was yet a boy, might have been construed as a libellous imputation. I promise not to trouble you any more on this subject, whoever else may. HENRY OTLEY.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—F. C. A. B.—R. L.—A. F. L.—J. W.—R. T.—W. H. N.—received.

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 Printed by JAMES HOLMES, at No. 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Middlesex; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county.
 Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid. Agents: for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for Ireland, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, July 21, 1866.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2022.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1866.

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July 18th, 1866.

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Dublin Castle, 7th July, 1866.

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SESSION, 1866-67.

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By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

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City Chambers, Glasgow,
27th June, 1866.

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LITERATURE

The Biographical Treasury: a Dictionary of Universal Biography. By Samuel Maunder. Thirteenth Edition, reconstructed, thoroughly revised and partly rewritten. With above One Thousand Additional Memoirs and Notices. By William L. R. Cates. (Longmans & Co.)

WHEN we express an opinion that biography has in these later years enjoyed an undue share of public attention and approval, it is scarcely necessary to observe, that we do not speak of biography as it might be, or ought to be, but as it is, and that our words have no reference to those personal histories which are amongst the chief ornaments of our literature, and to the rare excellence of which is mainly attributable the respect generally accorded to all books of their class. It would not be easy to over-estimate the dignity of those labours to which we are indebted for knowledge of the great men of past times, or to rate at more than their worth the writers who have relieved any of our heroes from stains put upon them by misapprehension or malignity. Honour also may be given with no sparing hand to the scribes who gather from the previously ascertained facts of great men's lives lessons useful for the guidance of inferior mortals amidst the perils and perplexities of existence, and offer those lessons to the world in elegant and impressive language. But of the thousands of biographies registered at Stationers' Hall, or in the catalogues of the Museum Library, as the productions of English authors, what is the number of those which have attained or deserve permanent rank amongst works of standard and familiar literature? How many of our brightest and bravest admirals between Blake and Nelson have met with worthy chroniclers? Johnson and Scott are preserved to future generations in biographies that are models of art; but how brief is our roll of writers whose lives have been commemorated by fairly competent biographers! The same may be said of our statesmen, jurists, soldiers, painters, men of science. Literature never thought of her duty in this respect to such a hero as Cromwell, until the time had passed when a writer of Milton's power might have placed the Protector's personal character beyond the spite of slander and the misconceptions of dullness. Marlborough has had enough biographers; but his fame is so little indebted to them that his personal characteristics are almost entirely unknown to the majority of those of his countrymen who are sufficiently acquainted with his battles. Whether Wellington will fare better, so far as biography is concerned, we have some gloomy doubts.

To assign the dearth of really good biographies to the true cause, or rather the true combination of causes, would be no easy task. Until the latter half of the last century had learnt to lament its want of definite information concerning the prominent actors of immediately preceding times, a general absence of curiosity on the part of the public may have accounted for the general neglect of writers to study critically, and portray minutely, the more remarkable personages with whom they came in contact. The miserable, ill-written, straggling, unobtrusive notices, which the book-venders of the Row and Little Britain used to announce as "lives done by eminent hands," and which the bookish subjects of Queen Anne or George the First were content to accept as adequate portraits of famous men and women, indicate a

condition of public taste which fully accounts for the poverty and weakness of the efforts made for its gratification. Of these puny memoirs, Gilbert Burnet's 'Life of Sir Matthew Hale' may be taken as a favourable and significant specimen. When a writer no less eminent as a divine than as a man of letters could send to the press such a comically inadequate sketch of so remarkable a character as the venerable and learned Chief Justice, it is manifest that readers did not require much from biographers, and that authors did not feel themselves bound by honour or interest to expend much pains on essays in personal history. But in more recent times—since Samuel Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets' created in the popular mind a taste which Boswell's book enlarged as well as gratified—the public appetite for biography has rapidly increased, and the number of writers willing to cater for the appetite has grown in proportion.

The conditions under which biographies are usually written, no less than the special undeclared objects for which they are in most cases composed, encourage even when they do not necessitate trickery, evasion, and directly false testimony. Under favourable circumstances, the ordinary biography is written to order, for the honour of a dead man, the satisfaction of his friends, and the glorification of his children. When finished, like the epitaph on his tomb, it tells "not what he was, but what he should have been." Under less favourable circumstances, it is the manifesto of the religious, political, or scientific clique of which the dead man was an active member, and is seasoned with ungenerous judgments and malicious attacks upon the enemies of the dead man's clique. Often these kicks at, and aspersions upon, the dead man's surviving antagonists, are unseen, or unintelligible to readers who live outside the warring coteries, and have no key whereby to construe covert insinuations and mysterious suggestions; but the slander is none the less sharp, and the spite is none the less likely to rankle because the blow and its consequences are known only to the circles which comprise the bitterest enemies and warmest friends of the injured reputation. Personal history is surcharged with rancour and malignity; and those who have studied biographic literature under circumstances favourable to accurate observation, will admit that religious biographies are by no means free from this particular kind of offence. So long as the writers of these vindictive books speak no evil of the dead men whom they are specially employed to praise, they feel themselves at liberty to insinuate any amount of evil against the living whom they are paid to annoy.

Even in cases where the dead man's friends cannot be charged with intentional untruthfulness, or a malignant desire to hurt surviving adversaries, the difficulties to be encountered in a search for the truth of his career are so great, that the biographer, specially retained for the defence, apportioning his exertions to the amount of his fee, usually stops short in his labours of investigation, ere he has fairly begun them. The sources to which he is referred for information are usually treacherous; and unless he is a very vigilant, clear-headed, suspicious, and persevering collector of evidence, he gathers to his pile of materials a wondrous lot of mistold gossip and apocryphal or unquestionably spurious stories. It is the custom for executors and other persons officially concerned in covering a hero's grave with honour to give their retained biographer written statements concerning the deceased gentleman's birth, education, virtues, achievements,—nothing of course

being ever intimated about his want of education, his vices, or his blunders. Sometimes these testimonials agree in nothing save a determined intention to speak handsomely of the dead man. Years since, a friend of ours was employed to write the life of a successful and eminent gentleman, who had left a large amount of money to the persons who were most anxious to perpetuate his fame; and it was not till he entered upon his undertaking that he had any adequate knowledge of the sorry fountains from which biographers are required to draw their data, and of the ridiculous processes by which our veritable histories of human lives are concocted. First of all, he received letters containing reminiscences of the deceased gentleman from some fifteen of his most intimate friends; twenty or more letters of introduction, from executors and others, to twenty or more of the testator's less intimate friends; a collection of many hundred obituary notices of, and passages having reference to, the deceased, taken from newspapers during a course of many years; certain boxes of letters, journals, diaries, account-books. Had this fund of information been less good, this witness would never have discovered its badness; had the sources been less abundant, he would never have detected their shallowness. At the outset, critical examination detected several strange discrepancies in the fifteen letters from most intimate friends,—fourteen of them praising the hero with a fervour natural to legates, but with a perplexing inconsistency as to the grounds of their favourable opinions. The fifteenth intimate friend—who, by the way, was not a legatee—made some remarkable disclosures, which imparted a suggestive significance to the words of the other fourteen witnesses. Interviews with the less intimate friends taught the writer how little men know about the history of the associates whom they are wont to address in terms of affectionate endearment. Intercourse with the veterans of the eminent gentleman's family soon satisfied him that they had only the most confused and shadowy and irreconcilable notions concerning the earlier years of their distinguished relative. Conversation with the junior members of the family at first occasioned the writer lively surprise, and then caused him to reflect on his own family relations, and see how little he knew about what his own father, mother, uncles, and aunts had done in this life before he came to years of discretion. But the informants—or rather the misinformants—who occasioned the greatest amount of trouble, were certain elderly but very intelligent gentlemen, who were supposed to be the persons best able to afford accurate accounts of the dead man's professional career. These men had been his professional coadjutors, the partners of his labours, the sharers of his triumphs. His victories had been their victories; indeed, in some cases, the works which had increased the lustre of his renown were conceived, planned, and carried out by them, almost without his supervision.

With respect to the principal matters in which these subordinate actors had been thus especially concerned, it was naturally felt by the writer that they would be safe historical guides. Just as a general of division knows more than his superior commander, or the colonel of a regiment sees more than the general, of certain minor operations on a great battle-field, it was thought that the dead man's assistants would be able to speak more fully and exactly on certain points than the living chief himself could have spoken. Well, these gentlemen did speak fully and authoritatively as to important events, which were the

grand incidents of their lives, and concerning which they were better qualified to tell the truth than any other living persons. They were still in the possession of mental vigour; they were under no temptation to make false statements, and even had the case been otherwise, they were not men likely to yield to such temptation; they spoke clearly, minutely, confidently, and with perfect consistency, of conflicts, labours, results, which had engrossed their attention day after day throughout the best years of their lives; and yet time after time, by written testimony drawn from the "certain boxes of documents," and from another collection of papers that came to hand in a most unexpected manner, and rendered it necessary to modify the most important assertions in the almost finished manuscript of the biography, these educated, honest, and specially-qualified witnesses were convicted of mis-telling in important particulars the chief episodes of their own lives. Admitting some important errors in his own communications, one of these gentlemen exclaimed, "Yesterday I would have sworn to the truth of every statement I made to you; to-day, I am so confounded by the proofs of my own inaccuracy, that I really do not feel myself able to say anything positively about my own life." Few persons are aware how treacherous a companion the memory is, and how prone we all are to mistake imaginations for reminiscences. Of biographic inaccuracies and fictions, a large proportion must be attributed to this mental tendency in witnesses who, so long as they speak of affairs in which they were personal actors, are regarded by the ordinary biographic collector as narrators incapable of error.

Few persons are better able to estimate the prevailing inaccuracy of biographic literature than the compilers of those dictionaries, into which the principal data of published memoirs are from time to time drawn. In their endeavours to deal satisfactorily with conflicting statements and irreconcilable dates, these useful collectors are often sorely perplexed between a readiness to believe everything and a disagreeable doubt whether they ought to believe anything. In his Preface to the first edition of the commendable book which has now attained the honour of a thirteenth edition, Mr. Samuel Maunders observed: "Persons not in the habit of consulting different biographical authorities can have no idea of the discrepancies that are to be met with in the relation of mere matters of fact; but this, perplexing as it is, bears no proportion to the wilful perversions that abound where scope is given for the expression of poetical feeling or the promulgation of a particular doctrine. So prone, indeed, are many to this corrupt practice, that it appears as though they considered it a paramount duty to carry on, *per fas et nefas*, an eternal crusade against all opinions which are not in accordance with their own,—against every one who is disposed to take a straightforward and rational view of things, rather than to glance at them through the oblique medium of some wild or fanciful theory. The amount of injury thus done to the cause of truth, it is impossible to estimate; sentiments, glossed over by a false philosophy, are slavishly copied from one work to another, till the dissemination of error becomes general, and the evils inflicted on society are past redemption." This testimony from an honest student of judicious mind and equable temper, who knew more about modern biography than most writers of his day, is so valuable that we cannot thank Mr. Cates for omitting it from the present edition.

In some respects the present edition is a great

improvement on its precursors; but though we have no inclination to speak lightly of Mr. Cates's labour, a cursory survey of the book has satisfied us that much room still remains for further amendment. In the 900 memoirs which Mr. Cates has rewritten, we here and there come upon errors for which Mr. Maunders is not to be held accountable; other notices retain blunders committed by the originator of the work; and though Mr. Cates presents us with more than a thousand new "lives," he has neglected to remedy some of Maunders's worst omissions. To make much of a few slips in such a work would be unfair, and we therefore refrain from drawing up a list of mis-spelt names, typographical defects and other errors that will creep into printed matter in spite of extreme care. Our chief objection to Mr. Cates is not that he occasionally drops a letter, as where he spells the name of Attwood, the composer, with a single *t*; or that he sometimes drops an entire notice, as where through inadvertence he omits Maunders's memoir of Dr. Matthew Gwinne; but that his emendations have not been made upon any satisfactory system. Hence it happens that whilst he says more than enough of such people as Maurice and Eugénie de Guérin, Sarah Martin the Yarmouth dress-maker, and Madame Tussaud of wax-work celebrity, he neglects to notice personages of real importance. In vain we have referred to his pages for memoirs of such eminent men as Lord Keeper Orlando Bridgeman, Lord Keeper Nathan Wright, Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, Lord Chancellor Charles Yorke. Amongst other legal chiefs, conspicuous in this volume by their absence, we may mention Sir John Pratt, Chief Justice Ryder, Sir James Mansfield, and Chief Justice Jervis, as well as such historical notorieties as Chief Justices Wright, Scroggs, Pemberton, Rainsford. Notice is taken of Sir William Knighton, physician and secretary to George the Fourth, whilst other not less important members of the medical profession, such as Dr. Addington, the first Lord Sidmouth's father, Sir Richard Jebb, Revell Reynolds, Tuthill, are unmentioned. Something is said of Yates the actor, nothing of Mrs. Yates the actress. No impartial selection of distinguished soldiers of the Confederate army would have marked Stonewall Jackson for enthusiastic eulogy, and put aside General Albert Sidney Johnston as a person too insignificant for remark. No student of American history capable of estimating the relative powers of the leading politicians of the United States would award biographic prominence to Edward Livingston, and withhold it from Aaron Burr. Since Mr. Cates makes honourable mention of George Stephenson as a man "whose name will be forever identified with the greatest mechanical revolution effected since the days of Watt—the application of steam to railroads," he might have devoted a little space to Trevithick, the inventor of the locomotive, and Hedley, the engineer who first made the travelling engine an actual substitute for animal power on a colliery railway, and furnished the Killingworth engine-wright with models for reproduction. The editor's omissions are all the more remarkable because he encumbers his volume with memoirs of fortunate traders and other comparatively obscure persons who, though they were respectable and useful in their lives, deserve no commemoration now that they are in their graves. When compilers of biographical dictionaries feel it necessary to notice such a man as Guest, the iron-master, they must, for the sake of consistency, make up their minds to admit within the Temple of Fame the thousands of prosperous men of business who, in this rich country, raise themselves to

opulence by energy, intelligence, and honourable dealing in the course of each generation.

Moreover, several of the memoirs are disfigured by inaccuracies or defects which would not have marked them had their writers been thoroughly acquainted with the facts under consideration. Though the number of students is rapidly growing who hold that Francis Bacon's reputation has been cleared of the imputations of venality, his judicial character is still regarded by many intelligent writers as a question open to controversy; but no one accurately informed as to the circumstances of the Chancellor's fall could have penned Mr. Cates's words, "Complaints were made of his venality as a judge, which on inquiry by a parliamentary committee were fully verified." Influenced by one of Macaulay's extravagant caricatures, the author of the memoir of Judge Jeffreys says, "His conduct on the bench was, in the highest degree, *discreditable at all times*, and he indulged in scurrility and abuse of the most degrading description,"—a statement that is at variance with conclusive testimony. By no two persons was George Jeffreys more cordially detested than by Francis and Roger North; to Roger's malignant and incisive pen Macaulay was indebted for some of the most telling touches in his repulsive portrait of the bloody Chief Justice; but notwithstanding his violent hostility to Jeffreys, notwithstanding his unscrupulous delight in speaking evil of his enemies, Roger North—writing at a time when the memory of Jeffreys was unspeakably odious to politicians of all parties—expressly admits that when Jeffreys was not influenced by political passion or some strong animosity he was a decorous and upright judge. "When he was in temper," says Roger North of his brother's insolent adversary, "and matters indifferent came before him, he became his seat of justice better than any other I ever saw in his place." Reproducing the story which Mr. Charles Knight has proved to be a mere biographic calumny, the 'Biographical Treasury' says of Thomas Guy, the benevolent bookseller, "his principal gains arose from the disreputable purchase of seamen's prize tickets, and jobbing in the South Sea Stock." The omission of all mention of Charles Lee's conclusively demonstrated treason from the memoir of that Transatlantic scoundrel is significant. Frequently we come upon a memoir which contains no important assertion that is absolutely erroneous, but yet is calculated, through want of precision and fullness, to mislead the reader. Thus of Lord Keeper North it is said, "In 1683 he was appointed Lord Keeper, and raised to the peerage. Soon after the accession of James the Second, he was succeeded in his office by the notorious Jeffreys." Francis North received the Seals in 1682, a few days earlier than the writer represents; and he died *in office*,—a fact which no reader would infer from the memoir, which, whilst it is literally right in stating that Lord Guilford was "succeeded in his office by the notorious Jeffreys," will create in many readers an impression that Francis North was superseded as well as succeeded. Here and there, but not often, we come upon a very faulty notice like the following:—"Thellusson, Peter Isaac, a native of Geneva, who settled as a merchant in London, where he acquired a prodigious fortune, and died in 1788. He left about 100,000*l.* to his family, and the remainder of his property, considerably above half a million, is to accumulate, during the lives of the three sons and the lives of their sons, *when*, if there are none of his descendants and name existing, the whole is to be added to the sinking fund. The singular will being contested by the heirs-at-law, was established by a decision of the

House of Lords in 1805; it, however, occasioned the passing of an Act restraining the power of devising property for the purpose of accumulation to twenty-one years after the death of the testator. His eldest son was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Rendlesham." In the first place, no notice is here taken of Thellusson's connexion with Necker, or of the peculiar basis of his great wealth,—facts that certainly ought to have been mentioned; in the second place, the Thellusson trust is at an end, and the foolish man's money, after much litigation and sorrow, caused by his iniquitous will, has been distributed in accordance with the testament; in the third place, old Peter Isaac Thellusson's son was not raised to the peerage, but to the baronage of Ireland. Errors of another kind—unimportant in themselves, and venial because unavoidable by the most careful writers—appear in many places. Thus, the memoir of William Makepeace Thackeray observes, "He was early brought to England, and was educated first at the Charterhouse." Thackeray's first place of education, after his arrival in England, was a private school at Southampton, kept by a master who was a warm believer in the efficacy of that birchen discipline which is very generally condemned by the refinement and good sense of the present generation. Not long before his death, Thackeray was recalling the life of his school-boy days at the Charterhouse, when a companion asked him how he came to make no mention in his 'English Humourists' of Steele's essay against public school flagellations,—a paper which could have been used with excellent effect by the old Carthusian of the nineteenth century lecturing about the older Carthusian of the eighteenth century. With characteristic warmth and frankness Thackeray exclaimed, "I would have gladly given you 50l. for a reference to that essay when I was preparing my lectures; I never heard of it before. It is provoking to hear of it now that it is too late to use it." After speaking about the discipline of Charterhouse in "his time,"—where, by-the-by, he represented himself as never having been birched,—he described in terms of ludicrous horror the torture which he had endured under the besom of the Southampton schoolmaster. "It was awful, it was awful; but fortunately I was soon removed from the brute's power."

We have indicated the shortcomings of this work, not without due recognition of the difficulties which the compilers were required to encounter, and of the apologies with which their errors may be fairly covered. Let us add that, notwithstanding many defects, it is a highly commendable book. Further revision and more methodical pains will greatly improve it in future editions; but in its present condition it is the most comprehensive, honest, convenient, and trustworthy volume of its kind that has hitherto been offered to the public.

Pictorial History of the Civil War in the United States of America. By Benson J. Lossing. Illustrated by many Hundred Engravings on Wood. Vol. I. (Philadelphia, Childs.)

Less offensive to fairness than good taste are the style and tone of this verbose volume, which—commencing the history of the Civil War with Mr. Lincoln's contest for the presidential throne—brings the story no further than the rout of Bull Run. A northerner writing for those of his countrymen who fought for the Union against the slave-owners, Mr. Lossing does well to condemn the operations and aims of the Southern leaders; but he would have

been more impressive, and therefore more successful in his attempts to deprive Mr. Jefferson Davis and his coadjutors of the sympathy and respect which are still felt for them by many spectators of the conflict, had he been more sparing of hard words. In the heat of the fight violent language accorded with the fierce blows that were being given on either side; but now that the struggle is over, history should speak of it with calmness and dignity, and refrain from railing at the authors of the trouble as "conspirators." But Mr. Lossing is a compiler from the newspapers, rather than a thoughtful historian drawing his materials with patient labour from every source of information; and, like most compilers of his kind, he shows but little discrimination in selecting his facts. At least two-thirds of his work refer to comparatively unimportant matters, to which he gives a page where a line would have been sufficient. Portraits and notices are given of very worthy, but, for the purposes of history, very little men, about whom total silence might have been advantageously maintained. Moreover, Mr. Lossing fails in gratitude and justice to the numbers of Englishmen who consistently, and to good purpose, spoke in no uncertain terms for the North, at the time when the South had too many unscrupulous champions in this country. "In addition," writes Mr. Lossing, "to affected indifference to the fate of the nation, British legislators, orators, publicists, and journalists were lavish of causeless abuse, not only of the Government, but of the people of the Free-Labour States, who were loyal to that Government. That abuse was so often expressed in phrases as unmanly and ungenerous, and even coarse and vulgar at times, that high-minded Englishmen blushed with shame. Only here and there throughout the kingdom, for a long time, was heard a voice of real sympathy for a great and enlightened nation struggling for existence, which had in a measure, as it were, sprung from the loins of the English people. Those few voices were pleasant to the ears of the earnest champions of the republic and universal freedom during the conflict; and the memory of the utterers will be ever cherished in the heart of hearts of a grateful and generous people, who can, with the magnanimity of true nobility, forgive the arrogant and the misinformed in other lands, who, failing to comprehend the dignity of the cause for which the loyal Americans were contending, treated them unkindly in the hour of their greatest distress." This is a favourable specimen of the author's style and temper. As a sharer in that "magnanimity of true nobility" of which the Americans, it appears, have so large a store, Mr. Lossing should reflect that in the northern section of his own country there was much acrimonious difference of opinion with regard to the war, and that if London contained a considerable body of noisy sympathizers with the South, the same was the case in New York. Like the Americans, we are accustomed to speak our opinions freely, and in our jealousy for freedom of discussion we permit talkers and writers to utter sentiments that encounter the silent disapprobation of the thoughtful and good, even when they do not elicit stormy contradiction. From time to time speaking bitterly of ourselves, we also from time to time utter harsh and unjust judgments with regard to our neighbours. In like manner, America occasionally pours the vials of her irritability upon this country; and when American journalists are offended by the conduct of Great Britain, they neither hesitate to say so, nor exhibit any high degree of conscientious care not to over-state the case against the "old country." Mr. Lossing does not need us to remind him of

the complimentary criticisms showered upon us during the war by the American press; but he would be astonished if an English historian were to use them as instruments for rousing amongst his countrymen feelings of hostility to the States, or were even to give them so much as a line of passing notice.

1. *Spiritual Philosophy: founded on the Teaching of the late Samuel Taylor Coleridge.* By the late Joseph Henry Green. Edited, with a Memoir, by John Simon. (Macmillan & Co.)
2. *An Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy, being a Defence of Fundamental Truth.* By James M'Cosh, LL.D. (Macmillan & Co.)
3. *Mill and Carlyle: an Examination of Mr. J. S. Mill's Doctrine of Causation in relation to Moral Freedom.* With an occasional Discourse on Sauersteig, by Smalfungus. By P.P. Alexander, A.M. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)
4. *Three Essays on Philosophical Subjects.* By T. Shedden, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)
5. *The Battle of the Two Philosophies.* By an Enquirer. (Longmans & Co.)
6. *The Philosophy of the Unconditioned.* By Alexander Robertson. (Longmans & Co.)
7. *An Essay on the Platonic Idea.* By Thomas Maguire, A.M. (Longmans & Co.)
8. *The Harmonies of Nature, or the Unity of Creation.* By Dr. G. Hartwig. (Longmans & Co.)
9. *The Philosophy of Ethics: an Analytical Essay.* By S. S. Laurie. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)
10. *E pur si muove.* By N. A. Nicholson, M.A. (Trübner & Co.)
11. *A Manual of Human Culture.* By M. A. Garvey. (Bell & Daldy.)
12. *Odd Bricks from a Tumble-down Private Building.* By a Retired Constructor. (Newby.)
13. *Discourses.* By [the late] Alexander J. Scott, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

WHAT is the original meaning of *salad* or *salade*? In the oldest use of the word it means a kind of helmet-cap worn by soldiers, both in French and Norman-English. We venture, though not without hesitation,—especially remembering that some derive it from *sald*,—a surmise that the mixture of herbs and dressing got its name, just as a comfortable dose before going to bed came to be called a night-cap; as a good kind of thing for the head. Be this as it may, we have before us a *salad*, in either sense: a mixture of various esculents, and a stiff kind of wear over the brain; not without salt either, though there might have been more. But this was not the way we came to use the word. It was our own considering-cap we thought of. Our readers know that of late years we have been obliged to put books of mental philosophy together in a heap, and make one job of them: how can we do otherwise when the nature of things, in its totality, is presented to us for consideration once a fortnight? On the present occasion, when we saw that we had a budget ready, there came into our minds, in a whimsical way, two lines of the satire on Wolsey,—

Arise up, Jacke, and putt on thy sallatt,
For the tyme is come of bage and wallatt.

And so we were reminded to ask for the connexion between the two meanings of *salad*, and to refer the question to the Philological Society.

We are by no means sorry that mental philosophy is exciting so much attention; but we should be in despair if it were necessary to give a discussion every time we open a book on the subject. It is desirable to examine the works whenever we find the time of

day. We proceed to a short notice of the several writings before us, which will be of more use to our readers than any detached reviews.

1. Joseph Henry Green, so well known as a surgeon, died December, 1863, as his biographer ought to have told us, but forgot it. It is not very widely known that he was all his life a diligent student of philosophy, a pupil of Tieck, the intimate friend of Coleridge, whose literary executor he was. The posthumous works which have appeared under Green's editorship have been very little thought of in connexion with their editor. The present work is not Coleridge, but Green founded on Coleridge. Its subdivisions are, "On the Intellectual Faculties," "On First Principles in Philosophy," "On the Truths of Religion," "On the Idea of Christianity in relation to Controversial Theology." The reading will repay those who have a strong appetite for such subjects; and it will give information, of a general kind, to those who want to know something of Coleridge, subject to the difficulty of separation incident to the writings of teachers who found their own instructions upon those of the master. With those who come between these two classes, we do not think these volumes will find much acceptance: in fact, Green is not Coleridge.

2. Dr. McCosh's work involves no fewer than nine points: the nature of things, Hamilton, J. S. Mill, the relations of each to the other, Dr. McCosh's relation to either, and Dr. McCosh's relation to the way in which either looks at the other. In this subject nothing but a very long article would allow us to go into detail. Though, by title, we should suppose that only Mill is examined, yet this is far too brief a description of the work. There are twenty-one chapters, running through as much difference of matter as could be brought in under the general subject. Dr. McCosh holds his ground fairly, and will be useful to all readers of the psychology of the day. In such points as his attack on Mr. Mill's notions of intuition and necessity, he will have the voice of mankind with him: in things which are more like matters of opinion, there are many who will find him useful in attaining perception of the point at issue. In the matter of Hamilton and his impugnors and defenders, we shall soon want a digested index, if we are to avoid utter confusion. Dr. McCosh has given two pages of reference to the places of his own writings which concern the matter; and it may fairly be said that these are two of his most useful pages.

3. We shall not enter on freedom and necessity. Mr. Alexander writes in a style of a "little vivacity of expression," for which he apologizes: this so far as Mr. Mill is concerned. If the reader should ask which are the vivacities, he will get from us no other answer except that given to the little boy who asked which was Wellington in the peep-show—"Whichever you please, my little fellow! You pays your money and you takes your choice." As to the article on Mr. Carlyle, there is internal evidence that it was intended for wit from beginning to end. The author "entirely honours" Carlyle, and considers him "simply our greatest man of letters living." Accordingly, he invests him with the name of *Sauerteig*, which the German dictionary makes to be *sour dough*, and gives him more than forty pages, of which the following is a specimen:—"Sauerteig indeed, nothing doubting, girt with his cook-aprons, infinitely manipulating with his hero-gridirons, and due 'inimitable sauce piquante,' cooks busily, with vigour even unusual in him. 'Right stuff of properest hero-porkhood here,' iterates the singular Sauerteig-Soyer, cooking..." Surely this must be wit!

4. Mr. Shedden's three essays are on the Infinite, on Arabic Peripateticism, and on the controversy between Mr. Mill and the school of Hamilton. In the third he ranges himself rather on the side of Mill, but not wholly. In his last sentence he expresses, but in other words, that he has much more agreement with Mr. Mill than with Hamilton, except as to the value of formal logic, which he holds Mr. Mill grievously to underrate.

5. The inquirer into the battle of the two philosophies takes the other side: he assails Mill and defends Hamilton on various points. With a bias which is not uncommon,—that of having a grand field of opponents,—he informs us, that while Mill's work against Hamilton was "hot from the press, it was pronounced by the writing public to be a complete success." We really were not aware of this. There are individuals who will decide between two such opponents at a glance; but they are neither the whole writing public nor the whole reading public.

6. Mr. Robertson's philosophy of the unconditioned is strong *à priori* theism: the existence of God is to be finally reduced to a logical axiom. He attacks both Hamilton and Mill, and criticizes many others. There is a great deal of vagarious thought, in less than a hundred pages.

7. Mr. Maguire informs us that his essay is the result of an independent study of Plato; and of this there is good appearance. His first "conviction that mental science was not mere verbiage," was derived from the chapter on Socrates in Grote's history: and his essay was complete before Grote's 'Plato' appeared; on this his criticisms, &c. are added in notes. Plato, under nine heads, in one hundred and fifty pages, is of a concentration which we cannot separate; but many readers who have the first smattering will find this short treatise both enlarge and bind their knowledge.

8. Dr. Hartwig's book at first looks like a system of natural history: it swarms with woodcuts of zoology and comparative anatomy. But it properly belongs to general psychology: for its object is comparison and deduction, and a view of the chain of being, which, in a rough way, may be described, like a rod and line, as having a fly at one end and a fool at the other. After some general cosmogony, this book begins at the lowest phases of vegetable life and ends with man. How little the collection of harmonies can pretend to be a system of zoology is manifest from the very small space taken up by the mammals when compared with that given to low creatures with hard names. One great object seems to be to illustrate the way in which all living things are the destroyers of their inferiors and the destroyed of their superiors. This is carried the length of saying that it is the "business" of the Deirodon snake to restrain the undue increase of the smaller birds by devouring their eggs. It is just as much the business of the smaller birds to produce eggs enough, over and above what are wanted for hatching, to nourish the Deirodon family. There is one great omission. When man is arrived at, it is not pointed out that, for want of a higher race to destroy him, he is furnished with a wish to do the job for his fellow creatures, and with inventive power to find out means. A treatise on weapons of all kinds, from the club to the needle-gun, would have been the proper ending. There should have been a double frontispiece: on one side a Deirodon robbing a nest; on the other two high-minded gentlemen snapping pistols at one another for their mutual satisfaction; and both performing the function assigned to them in the order of things, as seen from the standpoint of a natu-

ralist. This book is very interesting, and fills a very useful place.

9. Mr. Laurie's system of ethics places first manifestation of the moral sense in a feeling of being pleased or displeased (complacency or displacency), and, denying that right is discriminated by a special inner sense, finds all the rest in promotion of "felicity," either that of the agent himself or of others. There is power of analysis shown in this work: all other judgment we leave to the reader.

10. What is it that moves? This the author does not explain, and we cannot find out. There are chapters on Truth, Experience, Space, Time, &c. We do not think much of them. The author desires for his jury those who think calmly and examine closely: we doubt if they would need to retire. We cannot approve of the division of the cardinal virtue, justice, into justice towards one's own self, and justice towards other people: it is a perversion of terms quite parallel with the division of murder into suicide and slaughter of others. We hardly know whether the author is in joke or in earnest when he reconciles freewill and foreknowledge by the hypothesis that God foresees what he pleases, and does not choose to foresee the acts of his creatures. The old chapter from Volney, the meeting of the religions, to prove that there can be no revelation because men advance and defend opposite revelations in much the same way, is really behind the age. Most opponents of revelation would now say, each for himself, Well! I know I do not believe; but I trust I know a better defence of my unbelief than that comes to! The only chapter of which we can almost unreservedly approve is that on Space. There is in it a little reiteration, but no fallacy. It consists of four pages, no one of which contains anything but the head-line and the number of the page. Some more of the paper might have been advantageously treated in the same way.

11. Mr. Garvey's work begins, as a barrister's work will often begin, with a sound and sufficient table of contents. It goes through a large number of points connected with the education of the reason and of the feelings, and abounds in just remarks. At the end of each chapter is a supplement, headed "Practical," containing suggestions of books to read or courses to take. The whole is rather too much spun out: condensation is wanted. But those who make education a study should consult this book.

12. The odd bricks are piled into as much of system as is seen in some of the buildings. They are in dialogue, brought out by a loan of Mill upon Hamilton.

13. The late Alexander Scott—it will set him up with many to say that he was a bosom friend of Julius Hare—was a man of remarkable life, thoughts, and words. When he used to deliver Sunday evening discourses at we forget what institution, he collected around him a small audience who thought his sermons—so to call them—among the most remarkable things of the day. In the work before us the greater part has been printed before; but some discourses appear for the first time.

Having thus looked through a considerable number of psychological essays, a thought comes into our minds which has intruded itself on former occasions. It is this: Do our writers mean the same things by the same words? Certainly, it will be answered, in some cases at least; for they explain their words in exactly the same way. We know they do, is our reply: but *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* Do the words in which they explain carry the same sense in all the minds? On this point we crave leave to doubt; but we by no means despair of a final

settlement. Once more, to authors of all amounts of knowledge, and of all grades of reputation, we recommend curtailment of prolixity. We suspect that the streams of words which go to very fundamental points indicate that the writers have no very brief enunciation which *themselves would understand*: that is, that their fundamental words are not well settled in their own minds.

Translations from Euripides. By J. Cartwright, A.M. (Nutt.)

THESE Translations embrace three plays of Euripides, the *Medea* and the two *Iphigenias*. There is a short Preface, giving some account of the Greek drama and the Greek stage. At the end of it Mr. Cartwright apologizes for taking up Euripides late in life, and translating with a view to publication, saying that it is more pleasant to translate than to read translations, which, after all, are but a kind of sad necessity. We can understand and sympathize with the feeling; but we think it requires to be tempered with discretion. The wish to translate does not necessarily imply the power; nor is unwillingness to read the translations of others the best qualification for becoming a translator one's self. On the contrary, we do not see how one who wishes to submit his own labours to the public can dispense with the task of studying what has been done by his predecessors in the same field. Had Mr. Cartwright read other translations, we think he would have seen reason to doubt the wisdom of publishing. It is true that Euripides has been comparatively neglected by translators, and that, for versions of most of his plays, we have to go back to the works of Potter and Wodhull, eighty years ago. But it does not appear to us that Mr. Cartwright has any advantage over Potter and Wodhull, so far as we remember their translations. In two out of his three plays he is even at a disadvantage as compared with them in one not unimportant respect. They, as a general rule, translate lyrical dialogues into the blank verse of the ordinary dialogue of the play, thus sacrificing much that gives the Greek drama its peculiar charm; but they render the choral odes, properly so called, into English lyric rhyme. Mr. Cartwright, in the two earlier plays, turns choral odes and all into the heroic or dramatic blank measure of ten syllables. In the third play, however, the *'Iphigenia in Tauris,'* he not only renders the choral odes into lyric rhyme, as they should be rendered, but introduces rhyme into his version of a lyric dialogue between *Iphigenia* and the Chorus. From this it would seem that he regards the question as an open one, as otherwise, supposing him to have arrived at his final conviction after the translation of the two former plays was finished, he would surely have thought it worth his while to recast the lyric part of them into a more fitting shape. However this may be, there can be no doubt that his second thoughts are the wiser, not only as leading him to preserve more of the character of the Greek, but as enabling him to do more justice to himself. We extract successively two pieces resembling each other in character,—the one from a chorus in the *'Medea,'* the other from a chorus in the *'Iphigenia in Tauris,'*—which will show how much in such cases is gained by rhyme.

Chorus from the 'Medea.'

Happy were those Athenians of old,
Descendants of the ever-blessed Gods,
Whose minds were fed with the exalted lore
Of an inviolate and holy land,
Who moved beneath that ever-glorious sky
Where it is said that once upon a time
The yellow-haired *Hermione* (*Harmonia*?) brought forth
The Muses nine, the sweet *Pierides*,
And where, to draw from the bright-flowing stream
Of fair *Cepheus*, *Venus* also came;

And o'er the plain breathed soft and perfumed gales;
And binding on her flowing locks of hair
Wreaths of the fragrant rose, sent forth the Loves,
As Wisdom's own assessors, by whose aid
All kinds of excellence might be attained.

Chorus from the 'Iphigenia in Tauris.'

O Halcyon! sweet ocean bird,
Whose plaintive voice is often heard
Upon the rock-encumbered sea,
Singing those elegies of woe
Which understanding men well know—
For from the wounded heart they flow—
In sorrow for a husband lost to thee:
With thine I mingle my lament,
Thou wingless bird! in hope intent
Of seeing feasts of Argive men
And rites of *Artemis* again,—
The delicate and full-tressed palm,
The verdant laurel's deeper calm,
The shooting olive, light and fine,
Latona's favourite anodyne,
And the bright water circling on
To music of the vocal swan.

We do not say that the latter piece is all that could be wished; but there can, we conceive, be no doubt that it is superior to the former. Blank verse is, in fact, as we have frequently had occasion to urge upon our readers, the very worst form of composition for an unskilled writer. Differing from prose only in the fact that its syllables succeed each other according to a certain cadence, which is, of all cadences, the most easily learnt and imitated, it is of itself chaotic, shapeless, and interminable; and the form and rhythm which it requires to convert it into something poetically pleasing have all to be supplied by the artist. The result is, that it is apt to be prosaic beyond all other measures, at the same time that it cannot plead the privilege of prose,—which may be high or low, as the subject demands,—but is bound by its metrical form to maintain a certain standard of excellence both in sound and in expression. But in the case of rhyme, where the metre chosen is not too difficult, half the battle is won already. The writer is forced, in spite of himself, upon a certain phraseology, which is more or less poetical; he cannot be as prolix and ineffective as blank verse would allow him to be. Such lines as the first and last of the extract from the *'Medea,'*

Happy were those Athenians of old,
and

All kinds of excellence might be attained,

may be poured forth by a writer of blank verse without stint and without compunction. But in rhyme a thoroughly prosaic expression has to be smuggled in, as it were, among a crowd of others more respectable than itself. Once, indeed, Mr. Cartwright falls into absolute flatness, where he says,

Which understanding men well know;

but his verse enables him to recover himself immediately, and the rest of the extract does not fall below the ordinary level of conventional poetry, while the latter part may fairly be called pleasing.

The blank verse in Mr. Cartwright's dialogue, we fear, does not rise above the blank verse of his choruses, though, as poetical elevation can be more easily dispensed with in that part of the play, its absence is not so perceptibly felt. Where Euripides is greatest, but little of his greatness will be found reflected in the translation; where he is most trivial, his triviality will be found exaggerated. An English reader will not readily believe that the following lines form part of a speech which, as a representation of the conflict of human feelings, stands almost alone in Greek tragedy—the speech of *Medea* before she resolves to put her children to death:

Woe! woe! ah, why do ye thus gaze on me,
My children, with that look? why smile on me
With that last parting glance? Alas! alas!
What shall I do? My very heart, it breaks
As I look on each gladsome countenance.
I cannot do it. I here bid adieu
To my design. I will remove the boys.
Why should I, to avenge me on their sire,
By striking them, entail upon myself

Tenfold distress? No! I dismiss the thought.
Yet what have I endured? Shall I incur
The scorn of leaving all my foes at peace?
I never will. 'Tis my own cowardice
That brings these tender feelings to my mind.
Children, go in! To him who must not look
Upon this sacrifice,—to him the pang!
I will not stay my hand. Alas! alas!
My soul, abstain from prompting such a deed!
Leave them, unhappy woman! Spare thy sons!
Dwelling with me they still may give me joy.
No! by the dwellers in stern *Pluto's* realms!
It ne'er shall be that I will leave my sons
To be insulted by mine enemies.
So die they must; and since they must, e'en I
Who bore them will destroy: it is decreed,
And the decree shall not be set aside.

We are glad to be able to show by another extract that Mr. Cartwright can do better in rhyme. Annexed to the translations from Euripides is a rhymed version of Ovid's epistle, *'Cenone Paridi.'* The passage which we quote is of no extraordinary merit, but it may be read with pleasure:—

Yes! thou didst weep on parting, and didst see
Mine own eyes streaming as they turned to thee.
Our tears were mingled. Closer than the vine
Upon some neighbouring elm is seen to twine,
Closer than this, I say, thine arms were wound
In strict embrace my glowing neck around.
And ah! how often when thou didst declare
The wind detained thee, though the wind was fair,
Thy shipmates laughed! How oft didst thou dismiss
Thy wife, and yet repeat the parting kiss!
How oft thou murmuredst a last farewell,
As on each mast the breeze began to swell
The pendent canvas, and the water, torn
By straining oars, in foaming waves was borne!
Far as I may, thy parting sails I view,
And with my tears the moistened sand bedew;
And all the sea-green *Nereids* implore
To bring thee back to thine own native shore,
To my destruction. Aye! thou hast returned,
And for another partner I am spurned.
Alas! alas! the Gods have heard my vow,
All for that woman who enchains thee now.

As we said at the beginning of our notice, we can well understand the feeling which makes Mr. Cartwright find his work of translation pleasant. But we think he might have gratified the feeling without submitting the results of his labours to an ordeal which, to speak plainly, they will not bear. A translation may have an interest for the personal friends of the translator, though it has none for the public. To say that, in that case, it had better have been privately printed, or left in manuscript, is not the same thing as to say that it had better not have been undertaken at all.

The Lives of the Seven Bishops committed to the Tower in 1688. Enriched and Illustrated with Personal Letters, now first published, from the Bodleian Library. By Agnes Strickland. (Bell & Daldy.)

THE months of May and June, 1688, were among the most eventful, in fact and in their consequences, of any between the accession and the flight of James the Second. His declaration for liberty of conscience was one of those tricks of tyranny which are made to take the guise of liberality. By making that declaration, James placed his own Church on an equality with that of England, in order that he might with greater ease subsequently elevate his Romish system above that by law established.

Seven prelates—*Sancroft* of Canterbury, *Lake* of Chichester, *White* of Peterborough, *Turner* of Ely, *Ken* of Bath and Wells, *Lloyd* of St. Asaph, *Trelawny* of Bristol—saw the matter in this light, presented a petition to the King that they might be excused from having the declaration read in their dioceses, and, certainly to the surprise of all but one of them, heard this petition, written by the hand of *Sancroft*, and privately presented to the King, publicly announced for sale, in a printed form, at the corners of the streets, exactly, *Miss Strickland* tells us, as the evening papers are now.

When the bishops were subsequently sum-

moned before the Council, they acknowledged their signatures, but refused, in their character of peers, to pledge more than their word to appear to answer for their act in the Court of King's Bench. James sent them to the Tower; the Court of King's Bench released them on insignificant bail; and a few days after an English jury found that the petition was not a libel, nor seditious, as it was privately presented,—that the subject-matter of it was not false, but true,—and that it was not malicious, seeing that the intention of those who signed it was good, and the act itself one to which they were driven by necessity. All this was included in the verdict of "Not Guilty." This verdict raised a shout of exultation, not only in town and country, but in the camp. The King was dining in Lord Faversham's tent at Hounslow, and his dinner was seriously disturbed by the exulting cry of the orthodox soldiery among whom he temporarily dwelt. James was alarmed by its significance; and if he consoled himself by the thought that his dynasty was safe, by the birth of his son,—that heir to a lost inheritance who was born while the bishops were in durance,—he might have remembered, too, that by the imprisonment of Sancroft, one of the best legal and customary witnesses to such an incident in a royal household was prevented being present. As James, with his usual thoughtlessness or arrogance, had foretold that a prince would be born, the forced absence of Sancroft gave additional weight to the suspicions that many entertained as to the fulfilment of the royal prophecy.

Of these seven bishops, five became non-jurors, refusing to take the oaths to William the Third, for which act they were deprived of their benefices. Two, Trelawny of Bristol, and Lloyd of St. Asaph, "swam with the revolutionary current," and were present at the coronation of William and Mary. The "Royalists" as the Jacobites are here called, made a fair joke out of this fact. They said that "King James had sent seven of his bishops to the Tower to be tested, that five had been proved pure gold, but that Sir Jonathan of Bristol and Dr. Lloyd of St. Asaph had turned out only prince's metal!" This joke is considered so good that Miss Strickland tells it more than once.

Apart from the subject which led to the trial of the seven bishops, there is very little that is interesting in their lives. Miss Strickland has shown her usual industry, and, we must add, her usual shortcomings, in compiling this volume. With scant exception, the lady adds no information to that already known to general readers. Her partisanship is as unpleasantly manifest as ever, and the dogmatism of her assertions is not less decided than it was of old. Nevertheless, she has done her best, and if her success be not great, it is, perhaps, because her materials were not very available. The lives, separately given as they are, with no attempt at comparison of character, no parallels, no contrasts, read like so many articles from a biographical cyclopædia. As portraits, they are not ill drawn, often indeed cold and flat, wanting light and shade, but occasionally relieved by the prominent traits of a bishop who can use his fists, or of one who is not afraid to back his word by an oath. The very good men are less interesting than those with defects of character.

We are occasionally puzzled, however, to discover whether Miss Strickland is more inaccurate or undecided in her historical views. For example: Sancroft had said that the "wicked and wickedly men who murdered the father (Charles the First), likewise drove out the sons, as if to say to them, 'Go, serve other

gods!' the dreadful effects of which we feel every moment." This opinion Miss Strickland adopts as "true" and "reasonable." The young Stuart princes spent part of their time of exile among Roman Catholics. "They did not seek the Roman religion, but were driven into it." This is said at page 56; but in page 57 we are told that "James was certainly led by his first wife, Anne Hyde, into the Roman Catholic confession, and confirmed in it by the long and virulent sermons against it, the only spiritual pasture provided by Dr. Tillotson." Nothing can well be more opposed than these two accounts, neither of which, be it said, is correct.

At p. 171 we come upon a very novel fact in a paragraph which commences with these words: "The death of Charles the Second occurred soon after his consecration to the see of Ely." Some other portions of historical information are curiously conveyed. The author speaks of Lord Houghton as a gentleman who is "better known to the lovers of poetry and moral justice as the Hon. Monckton Milnes, M.P." It will be news to Lord Houghton that he was ever an "Honourable."

Miss Strickland has shown in most of her writings that she is a very good hater of those personages who are not on the side of her heroes and heroines. Some historians write, as judges, with strict impartiality; others as advocates, putting forward only the bright side of the cases which they support; there is a third division of historical writers, and these only know the facts of one side. Miss Strickland is less of the judge or the advocate than the eager witness, where her prejudices are concerned. When she is in the vein for hating an individual, the lady is carried away into error by her well-meant but mistaken impetuosity. If there be one person whom Miss Strickland hates more heartily than "the Dutch King," as she calls King William the Third, it is Oliver Cromwell. Young people are informed in this volume that there is no sacred right of insurrection: "Whoever," says this lady, "incites rebellion" (*sic*) "is undoubtedly guilty of a breach of the sixth article of the Decalogue." Henceforth there is to be no doubt on the subject, and Oliver is to be ranked amongst murderers. That modern historians should not see that England and the English went to rack and ruin under the Protector is a marvel to her. If those superficial writers had only studied "the local histories, the diaries and private letters of that dark period," they would see what the doings were of Cromwell and his Ironsides, and Miss Strickland would not have to "marvel at the ignorance of their eulogists"! Had Miss Strickland consulted "local histories" herself on this occasion she would have avoided some of the inaccuracies that are to be found scattered over this volume. The biography of the bishop, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, opens with these words: "Earl, or baron, or baronet, had not in the Church of England ever blended the duties of the temporal with the ecclesiastical noble before the time of Sir Jonathan Trelawny." When Miss Strickland wrote these lines she had evidently forgotten that, among other examples of what she affirms never to have existed, is that of Hugh Pudsey, Earl of Northumberland and of Sadberge, and Bishop of Durham from 1153 to 1195. If Miss Strickland had consulted a well-known local history, Raine's 'Parish of Blythe,' she would there have found that the bishops of Durham, from the Right Rev. Earl Hugh's time down to the death of Van Mildert, in 1836, blended the temporal and ecclesiastical duties. Bishop Van Mildert, "as Count Palatine and Earl of Sadberge," says Mr. Raine, "received, on enter-

ing the diocese at Croft Bridge, suit and service as lord paramount, from the lady of the manor of Sockburn, was welcomed by the congratulations of the mayor and corporation of the city in their town-hall, in his attire as a temporal peer, with a sword at his side, and in after-life occasionally opened the proceedings of the assizes, with the judges on each side of him, as *custos rotulorum* of the County Palatine."

Further, when Miss Strickland tells us that commerce, trade and manufactures all came to naught, and that there was an "utter collapse of literature and art under the Protectorate," we have only to say that statistics disprove the former assertion; that, as to Art, Dobson, Walker, Sadler and Cooper executed works which are now exciting admiration in the National Portrait Exhibition; and with respect to Literature, Milton wrote his best prose works under the Commonwealth, and prepared himself for that great epic which the men of the Restoration did not value. Cromwell, moreover, pensioned Usher, and favoured Waller. Andrew Marvel, as well as Milton, was in his service; Cowley wrote and published poems under the Protectorate and before the Restoration. Dryden gave to the world his 'Heroic Stanzas on the late Lord Protector.'

Some inaccuracies in grammar accompany the errors in history in this work. Miss Strickland, speaking of the 30*l.* a year and a gelding offered to Sancroft as his salary for being tutor, says that they were "terms which in these days would have been considered with contempt by a butler"; that they *would be* so considered we do not doubt. On Sancroft's tomb, we are informed (p. 101), are the words, "*Propter hanc murum jacet*," which we very much doubt, as Sancroft wrote his own epitaph and was a good Latinist. We think, too, that Miss Strickland as incorrectly renders the Latin furnished by Turner of Ely for his tomb, as well as the English of it, when she says (p. 233), that he was buried "without any other memorial for himself than his name and the word *Epergitur*, 'I shall awake.'" It is not to be believed that a scholar like Turner furnished this word, or that any scholar at all did it into such English.

NEW NOVELS.

A Troubled Stream: a Story. By Charlotte Handcastle. 3 vols. (Newby.)

'A Troubled Stream' resembles the old Minerva Press novels. It is the story of a distressed heroine, who loses home, fortune and lover, goes through many rough experiences of life, which she enhances by her own sensibility; for she is like the princess in the fairy-tale, who was so high bred that she could discover the three peas laid beneath a straw mattress and four feather beds. 'A Troubled Stream' is in truth a very foolish story, narrated in the style of a boarding-school girl. The chief pains and penalties of the heroine arise from an idiotic governess, who meddles in her affairs, and makes much mischief, as well as causing much inconvenience by her selfishness, for which Miss Beaudette, the heroine, sweetly rewards her by giving in to all her absurd exactions. After trying to be a governess, and giving quasi-satirical descriptions of those who had the prickly honour of her services, she finds the lover with whom she had hastily and foolishly quarrelled; they have explanations, and she marries him, becoming once more a lady of fortune and position, as well as being highly favoured in finding a husband who fulfils all he promised as a lover.

Captain Sauvage—[*Le Capitaine Sauvage*]. Par Jules Noriac. (Lévy Frères.)

THE characters in this book are types, many of which will be familiar to every reader who has abided in a French provincial town. In the favourite shady avenue—the exterior boulevard—of the town, amid picturesque *bonnes* and chubby children, lounge yellow-visaged old men, now turning a skipping-rope, and now exchanging a few saucy words with the nurses. Many of these ancients of the place wear the faded ribbon of the Legion, dearer to them than aught in the world beside. Their talk is of the brave days of old,—of Wagram and Austerlitz; and all their ire is reserved for the Bourbons and the enemies of Bonaparte. Such a man is M. Noriac's Antoine Sauvage. A man of lofty phrases, with a tone of authority; an adorer of Bonaparte and the soldier's vocation; in exterior harsh and domineering, with a tender heart deep under the old uniform, Antoine Sauvage is a French parallel of Col. Newcome. Sauvage is more stagey than the Colonel; but then Sauvage is a Frenchman. The delight with which Sauvage harps on his accurate accounts (only a few centimes wrong after a life of responsible service) belongs to his character and his nation. We are not much surprised that young Michel sneered at the weakness. Antoine Sauvage lives in a dreary house in the Rue du Temple, at Limoges, with an old servant, Nanie, and his son. La Nanie is an admirable character of the old, devoted provincial servant. The familiarity and deference with which she treats her rigid master and his son are pictured in all particulars true to the life. She will put her point into the conversation, as when Furétou is describing the wickedness of Michel; but she has that sense on which English mistresses set so high a value, viz., the sense "to know her place." Her master is poor when compared with the Michels; yet she despises them, while he is a hero to her. Furétou is excellent. He is the busybody of the town; a most amiable nose has he, so that, when he pokes it into the rooms of his neighbours, it escapes without punishment. There is fine humour in the description of his pompous propositions at the municipal council. After reading a long, high-flown paper on Limoges, he ends by craving from their bounty the sum of thirty francs to paint the statue of St. Martial, which surmounts the fountain of Angoulême. His peroration is measured:—

Gentlemen, you will grant this sum, which will be, relatively, only a light burden in your budget. You will grant it, gentlemen, not for an embellishment suggested by urban vanity, but because you owe it to the history of our country, to archeology, to morality, to religion, and also because Clio, armed with her quill, will inscribe upon the marble of History the names of those among you who shall refuse their groat to the illustrious apostle of Aquitaine.

The care and the power with which the characters and the career of the Michel couple are worked out show M. Noriac to be an artist of fine dramatic perceptions. First, old Michel's terrible death-bed, his interview with the candid doctor, and his craven spirit bargaining his way to Heaven with the priest; then, the still more terrible end of his wife and accomplice of his sins, are the two episodes in the book which rivet the attention of the reader, and leave a strong impression of a terrible truth on his mind. When Michel, having summoned the candid doctor, M. Dutreuilh, to learn the exact truth on his condition, rewards the candid physician who tells him that he is beyond hope, by calling him an ass, the varied play of the emotions in the craven

old sinner is exquisitely touched. Avarice is the canker in the heart of the Michels. The old man is besought on his dying bed to give up his ill-gotten gains to those whom he has robbed. He fears the bourn to which he is tending, and would give up his treasure to buy his peace in Heaven; only hope will not leave him. He might recover, after he had given up his money, and so he puts off the act of restitution until it is too late, and his wife clutches his money when he is dead. The canker of avarice has eaten deeper into her heart even than it had eaten into that of her husband. And when she, in her turn, is on her death-bed, stricken by a paralytic stroke, she cannot tell her children where she has hidden all the treasure of the family. And so it is lost to them, and they find themselves poor, and poor they remain. The children of the Michels are one and all excellently-drawn characters. The scapegrace boy who squanders the father's ill-gotten gains, and has a taste for low *cabarets*, seems exactly the natural result of the union of the two parent Michels. Micheline is the good angel of the story—the flower among the weeds and tares. Her love-story with the son of old Sauvage makes the tender interest—the silver peg on which the story hangs. Micheline and Joseph, next-door neighbours, love one another as young folk of twenty love; but it is impossible for the Sauvages and the Michels to agree as to settlements, and the young man goes into the army. The *dénouement* is very cruel. The tell-tale years flow fast. Young Capt. Sauvage lies wounded during the Italian campaign. His constant Micheline travels to nurse him in his tent. He is forty and she is thirty-seven. They meet, and he no longer loves her, for she has wrinkles and red eyes, and is middle-aged, and altogether is a "*femme ridicule*." So, when his wounds open in the night, he allows himself to bleed to death. Poor Micheline returns to Limoges, gives lessons on the piano, and takes care of old Nanie, who has become demented.

M. Noriac has treated these materials in a masterly way. The reader feels the pulse, the throbs, the breath of his characters. Col. Sauvage becomes the reader's close friend whom he cannot shake off. The scene between the Colonel and Fougeryas, or Furétou, the gossip, when this Monsieur Pry is asked to describe the crimes of Michel in order to deter young Joseph from Micheline, is a fair sample of M. Noriac's qualities:—

M. Sauvage and his acquaintance often remarked to each other that it was a pity that that devil of a Fougeryas did not belong to Paris! He would have made himself famous in the capital. In addition to his public duties Fougeryas had another and particular occupation; he concerned himself in the affairs of other people; and, without any personal interest in them whatever, had for forty years contrived to make daily note of every petty event incidental to provincial life. Families had no secrets from him; but as everything in a country town is known sooner or later, Fougeryas could not boast of much perspicacity—he only gave proof of his patience. The worthy man, indeed, exercised his profession of chamber-spy purely and simply from love of the art, and was never known to make use of any little secret spitefully or unkindly. His fellow-townsmen, however, perfectly aware of his propensity, had innocently avenged themselves by betowing on him the name of Furétou, at the same time looking on him with a certain amount of consideration, since every man has something to hide—if not his vices, his virtues. M. Sauvage rose eagerly on seeing M. Fougeryas, and called out, "Come and sit down, comrade," pushing an arm-chair towards him; "sit down and warm yourself while we wait for our cup of tea!"—"As to sitting down and warming myself," answered Fougeryas, "I desire nothing better;

but as to taking a cup of tea, that is another affair; thank you all the same."—"Just as you like, old fellow," said M. Sauvage. "You knew," answered the gossip, "I never could accustom myself to the physic. I suppose you have become used to it during your travels; otherwise I cannot understand what pleasure you can take in drinking a lot of hot water every night. On my word, if I did not know you, I should take you for an Englishman!"—"No impertinent jokes, if you please, my boy," replied the Captain, frowning; "or, if you wish to joke, choose another subject."—"Good Heavens!" said Fougeryas, "these are good people everywhere, I hope; are these not, Joseph?"—"I hope so, certainly," answered the young man, smiling.—"Possibly, possibly," murmured the Captain:—"but let us talk of something else."—"As you please, Captain."—"And now I am going to tell you what is the matter," answered the Captain; "I want you to do me a service."—"Two, if you like; tell me what it is."—"I want you, my dear Fougeryas, to relate in the presence of Joseph, who is a good boy, the history of Jean-Baptiste Michel, our neighbour. I know you are not ill-natured, and beg of you to be candid. A very serious matter depends on it, which I will explain to you by-and-by."—"I know all about it," said Fougeryas with a self-satisfied air; "Joseph wants to marry Micheline."—"How do you know that, Monsieur?" asked Joseph. "My dear young friend, such as I am, I know everything. I know how long you have loved Micheline, and how long she has loved you. I know that ten months ago the Captain surprised you together, and I know that the day before yesterday you threw her a bouquet over the wall tied to a piece of string, and that you drew back with the string a letter. You kissed the letter, which was in these terms:—'I love you, and I shall always love you: Micheline.' You hugged the paper to you as you would a stolen diamond, and then you went up to your room. After searching about for a hiding-place for your treasure, you decided to put it under your pillow, and after having read and re-read it, you went to sleep happy. Yesterday morning, when you awoke, you immediately sought for the sweet paper, to see if you had not been dreaming; you kissed and read it by turns during the day, and then you put it in your pocket. You fancy it is next your heart; but it is not anything of the sort. It is separated from your heart by your skin, your shirt, your waistcoat and the lining of your coat. Am I right?"—"Ah! my boy," cried M. Sauvage, laughing, "this time you have found your master." All the time the little man was talking Joseph was dreadfully pale; but when he had finished, he made an effort to conquer his timidity. "That you should know, Monsieur," said he, "that I throw over a bouquet and received a letter I can understand: you have, perhaps, spies about. But before asking you the reason of this extraordinary proceeding, I should certainly like to be informed of how you know of my hiding the letter, and of the other details with which you have favoured us."—"They are true, then?" asked the little man, laughing.—"Yes, Monsieur," answered Joseph, "you have said but the truth, and I do not blush for it."—"That is not necessary," observed the Captain: "Come, Fougeryas," added he, "now for the history of that old rascal Michel." Fougeryas blew his nose and commenced: "To say the truth, the whole establishment is worth very little, if we except the little Micheline. In himself and in his belongings Michel is thorough *canaille*."

The sad end of this interesting story leaves a strong impression on the reader's mind.

Letters of Eugénie de Guérin. Edited by G. S. Trebutien. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

Memorials of Henrietta Robertson, Wife of the Rev. R. Robertson, compiled chiefly from Letters and Journals, &c. By Anne Mackenzie. (Bell & Daldy.)

THESE memorials of two religious women are set as widely apart by their faith, country, habits of life and temperament, as documents of the kind can be. But the wisest of men had

regard for the hyssop on the wall as well as the cedar of Lebanon. The eager, intrepid, Scottish missionary's wife, who seems to have had a pleasure in "roughing it," in bringing out of heathenism and adopting all manner of Kaffir children (such are to be definitively bought from their parents),—the timid, superstitious, papistical, French old maid, whose existence was circumscribed within the narrowest possible ring of home duties, affections and sufferings, may, at first sight, appear to have nothing in common beyond their sex. But it is not so. Wheresoever real devotedness is to be found, let it take the forms of enthusiastic action or of submissive quietism, in the spirit of self-sacrifice, the idea of duty remains to be one and the same; and those who recognize these as the leading principles of a religious life and conversation can feel no discrepancy in coupling, as we here do, the French spinster and the British wife. On the tomb of both the same motto might be written: "She did her best according to her conscience."

Of Mdlle. Eugénie Guérin we have spoken, and not over-kindly. Who does not tire of reading such petty details as made up the book by which she was first introduced to her English readers! But on going through her letters in this second book the impression of her gentleness, unselfishness, willingness to make the best of life and the least of sorrow, is so simply made as to place her in the roll of good (if not of great) women. She was a rigid Roman Catholic. When her beloved brother, Maurice de Guérin, an author of promise, into whose life she appears to have bound up her life, into whose soul she appears to have bound up her soul, was fading away prematurely, she could memorialize Prince Hohenlohe, and entreat him to pray for a miraculous restoration of the dying man! But the sweet and holy submission to a trial so crushing as her brother's death, the utter absence of anything like vain-glory in one who, it is obvious, was an object of not common admiration and solicitude, are not to be undervalued. No doubt there is a large amount of verbosity and trivial detail in her letters, written for her friends and not for the public of these days—to be read by electric light; but the same fault might be found with Cowper's. Yet what student of character (not to speak of literature) is there that would dispense with these?

Mrs. Robertson was as widely apart from Mdlle. Eugénie de Guérin as is "the Cape" from Rome. But she was akin to her, in the conviction that life is not to be toyed or trifled away, but to be put to its best uses by all who recognize its value. Whereas the French spinster confined herself to going to mass and hearing favourite preachers, to comforting the sick and sorrowful, to bearing her awful bereavement in the loss of her brother without moan or groan, the Scottish (?) widow lady,—such was Mrs. Wodrow (later Mrs. Robertson),—flushed out into religious adventure; for such is all missionary service. She appears to have been fit for the task. Though an unhealthy, fragile woman, she drew affection and confidence to her. Even in Kaffirland, where wives were purchased by the transfer of cows, and heathen parents could be induced to part with their children, Mrs. Robertson, having chosen her field, dealt with both difficulties in a loving and christian spirit. She obviously possessed the power of drawing hearts to her; of throwing a charm over the wilderness, of making the most of every inch of ground on which (so to say) she could plant her foot. She could see beauty even in the hideous native

features, wherever there were affections to work on, and to respond to kindness. Further, the *tuang* of sectarianism which, meet it where we will, whether it be under the Quaker's broad brim or the Jesuit's hat, is always unpleasant, and tending to excite suspicion, if not of the sincerity, of the humility of the sectarian—is excellently absent from all these records, furnished by herself. Her letters were written in the utmost confidence to the sister of good Bishop Mackenzie. They are not without graphic touches when features of scenery and nature are in hand, though, of course, their main subject is the result of missionary enterprise. It seems hard that this should be so small, considering the amount of time, talent, honest zeal and wealth embarked in it; but the fact, we fear, must be admitted. No doubt generous and earnest effort brings with it its own reward, and cannot fail to fertilize the world, be it ever so indirectly; but the waste of life and energy are sad to contemplate, and not to be contemplated without the question from time to time arising whether the same might not have been better employed. In whatever form the answer comes, both these books are of their kind good, and worthy especially of the consideration of all good women.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Last Days in England of the Rajah Rammohun Roy. Edited by Mary Carpenter. (Trübner & Co.)

THE title of this book is hardly a proper one for describing its contents. The volume should rather have been called *Materials for a life of Rammohun Roy*. On turning over the pages, we find, first, a short biographical sketch; then five chapters, the first of which is called 'English Impressions,'—the second, 'Arrival in England and Residence in London,'—the third, 'Visit to Bristol. The Rajah's Death and Interment,'—the fourth, 'Tributes to the Rajah's Memory,'—and the fifth, 'Funeral Sermons.' We can see no reason why a biographical sketch should be given separate from the chapters which follow. Such an arrangement makes the work seem crude and undigested. Rammohun Roy is admitted on all hands to have been one of the most remarkable and attractive characters of the age in which he lived. The biography of such a man ought to interest the general reader; but this volume is dull and wearisome indeed. There is an entire absence of anecdote; and the narrative consists of a bare enumeration of works written by the illustrious Hindú, interspersed with letters and extracts, and wound up with four funeral sermons, through which lugubrious peroration the most zealous and ardent reader will hardly be expected to make his way. Born in 1774, Rammohun went, at the age of fifteen, to Thibet, where he spent three years studying the faith there prevalent. His experiences there made so deep an impression upon him as never to be forgotten; yet in this book there is but the briefest possible allusion to the subject. In the same way, little or no light is shed on what may be called the domestic history of the great Hindú reformer. The volume, in short, may serve as a pioneer to a better work, but will hardly satisfy any inquirer.

German Constitutional History.—[*Deutsche Verfassungsgeschichte*, von Georg Waitz. Erster Band. Zweite Auflage.] (Williams & Norgate.)

THIS first volume of Prof. Waitz's able work deals with the constitution of Germany in the earliest times, as it is reported on by Caesar and Tacitus. The manners and character of the people, family life, village life, agricultural and popular customs, the estates of the realm, princes and kings, armies and laws, are all dealt with in turn; and in dealing with all Prof. Waitz displays not only the extensive knowledge which is natural to Germans, but a clearness of diction which is unusual in them. We wish we could say as much for the German publisher, who has fallen into the common fault of sending out a book unstitched, so that it comes

to pieces in our hands. But Prof. Waitz pays more attention to the thread of his discourse; and his book would have been worth binding even if that step had not been forced upon us by its present condition. With a second edition before us, we need not enter into further particulars.

The Use of Organs and other Instruments of Music in Christian Worship Indefensible, &c. By James Begg, D.D. (Edinburgh, M'Phun & Son.)

A more angry divine than Dr. Begg has not often thumped cushion, supposing that the restrictions to which his ascetic dogma binds him accommodate him with a cushion to thump. A more patent case of spiritual infallibility does not occur to us. He fancies that he is the wearer of Calvin's Geneva bands,—the continuer of the thunders by which the harsh but high-minded John Knox, in a ruder day, struck a terror into the hearts of all Papistical Scots, and marvellously comforted himself in so doing. Does it ever present itself to persons of Dr. Begg's calibre that humility is a Christian grace,—whereas it was the Lady of Babylon who said "I am, and there is none beside me,"—and that whenever they venture to expound, on their finite principles of interpretation, the oracles of the highest truth, they are only setting forth their own bleak and prejudiced wisdom? A wretched thing seems, and has always seemed to us, this organ question. Once granted the establishment of a house for worship as something more habitable than the

lonely wold
Or battlemented rock,

among which the persecuted believers prayed and praised, what follows save that each congregation should consult its own means, desires and conveniences? If it please a Jenny Geddes to sit on a hard bench in one kirk, a Lady Nairn will not find that apostolic truth is outraged because she listens to it, comfortably supported, in another. Dr. Begg, it may be presumed, would get beyond the wigwag as a place of assemblage, and not accept, instead of his manse, the old oak-tree, which figures so prettily in ballads, but makes so comfortable a shelter on a rainy day. He patronizes singing; conceiving, nevertheless, that any given Jenny Geddes or Lady Nairn can "tear away" at a hymn-tune without instruction and without support, and utterly ignoring the fact that, if music there is to be in the Tabernacle, it behoves every one concerned that such music shall be "decently presented, and in good order." Of course, if the organ be papistical, and, as such, an outrage on the practices of the early Christians, the pitch-pipe is just as much so; yet without some guide and guardian the scream and the snivel and the howl and the grunt and the groan of the zealous singers could hardly begin in unison, and must end in a discord unbecoming even a wigwag for Divine worship. The organ is merely an extension of the pitch-pipe—a means to bind the congregational singers together. If the same be misused—if it be abandoned for fopperies offensive to the ascetic—let the synod of each church decide on the organist's demeanour. But it is going back to the dark, grim, ruthless times of Puritanism with a vengeance, if the "kist fu' o' whistles" can be once more made the object of such a diatribe as this silly and unscriptural book contains.

Sporting Days. By John Colquhoun. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THIS book is a republication of articles contributed to an Edinburgh weekly journal. The last chapter alone is new, and it consists of but fifteen pages. This being the case, it is unnecessary to dwell much on the volume which has already, in another form, been read and commented on. It is, however, a lively and amusing book, written in a most graphic style, and by one whose zest for sport shines out in every line; by one, too, who adds the tastes of the naturalist to the ardour of a Nimrod. "No man," says the Highland proverb, "has a right to a hunter's badge who has not killed a red deer, an eagle, a salmon, and a seal." The author of these pages has killed all these, *secundum artem*, and many a rare bird besides. Had his lot fallen in wilder countries, how many a savage beast would have fallen to his bullet. Of all his chapters, we

like his "Sea-fowl Shooting" and "Autumn Angling" best. We commend them to the young sportsman for instruction, and to all alike for amusement.

July is as sure to bring us guide-books as May is to show hawthorn-blossom; and the success of Mr. Murray's capital itineraries was sure to breed a swarm of imitators, dear, middling, and cheap. Here is a second edition of *Vacation Rambles on the Continent*; told so as to be a *Complete Guide to the most Interesting Places in Switzerland, Belgium, and the Rhine* (Stock), by a heavy person, who signs himself "Olim Juvenis."—Here is a more costly, but a complete, guide to *Normandy, its History, Antiquities, and Topography* (Cassell's Topographical Guides), which, besides being a minute and intelligent guide-book, is a book of agreeable reading; such would well fill the spare corner of the knapsack of a Normandy traveller, to be turned to on a drenching day, or on a dull evening, or in a bad inn. But Mr. Murray's French Handbook is, nevertheless, not superseded.

We have on our library table *Posthumous Gleanings from a Country Rector's Study*; also *Essays contributed to the 'Saturday Review'*, by the late Rev. E. Budge, B.A. (Rivingtons).—*A Layman's Faith, Doctrines and Liturgy*, by a Layman (Trübner).—*Nature and the Bible in Agreement with the Protestant Faith*, by James Davis, C.E. (Houlston & Wright).—*A Third Edition of A Book of Church Hymns* (Bosworth).—*First Steps in Geography*, for the Use of Beginners, corrected to the present Year (Nisbet).—*A Fourth Edition of Memory and the Rational Means of Improving It*, by Dr. Edward Pick (Trübner).—*The Story of Timothy Topper, the City Lad, showing how he was tempted and fell and how he rose again*, by Cornelius Griffith (Pitman). We may also mention, *Metropolitan Board of Works: Returns of the Names of Streets in the Metropolis regulated by the Orders of the Board since 1856*, including Streets re-named and Houses numbered, Street Names abolished, New Streets named.—*The Glasgow University Calendar for the Year 1866-7* (Glasgow, Maclehoose).—*Vestments: what has been said and done about them in the Northern Province since the Reformation*, by James Raine, M.A. (Rivingtons).—*Instructions for the Management of Open Boats in Heavy Surfs and Broken Water*; with Practical Hints for the Consideration of Merchant-Seamen and others having charge of Ships' Boats; to which are appended Instructions for the Restoration of the Apparently Drowned, the Use of the Barometer, &c. (Royal National Life Boat Association).—*La Vita di N. S. Gesù Cristo*, pel Sacerdote Teologo, Felice Cuniberti, Parroco di San Giovanni, in Savigliano (Savigliano, Racca & Bressa).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Atlantic Telegraph (The), its History, &c., post 8vo. 5/ cl.
Björnson's Arne, a Sketch of Norwegian Country Life, post 8vo. 10/6
Bolton's Inaugural Philosophica, 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Chamber's Edition, Course: 'Ferguson's Electricity,' 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Country House (The), A Book of Recipes, &c., 8vo. 5/ cl.
Critical English Text, ed. by Blackley and Hawes, Vol. 2, 8vo. 6/ cl.
Dewling's Iron Work Practical Formulae, 12mo. 1/ cl. limp.
Emerson's Complete Works, Vol. 3, post 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Jesus's Always in the Way, illust. post 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Maguire's Motives for the Million, 1st series, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Malan's Lyra Evangelica, trans. by Arnold, 12mo. 3/ cl.
Mammie's Sacred Odes, Original and Translated, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Ministry of Jesus, for Daily Meditation, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Nimmo's Popular Tales: 'The Long Slippers,' &c., 12mo. 1/ swd.
Office (The) of the Most Holy Name, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Oxford to John o'Groat's, what We saw, &c., 8vo. 1/ swd.
Purke's Sermons at Cathedral Church, Bangor, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Railway Lib.: 'Glideroy, a Scottish Tradition,' 12mo. 3/ bds.
Richardson's Gas-Consumers' Guide, 1st ed., 1/ swd.
Ridley's Every-day Companion, Pt. 1, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Slack's Prairie-Hunter, 12mo. 3/ bds.
Smith's Karl of the Locket and his Three Wishes, imp. 16mo. 3/6
Winlow's The Lord's Prayer, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Word Paintings in Series, post 8vo. 6/ cl.

ENGLAND'S HELICON.

Maidenhead, July 19, 1866.

I have this afternoon sent off by post my reprint of Part I. of the fifth of our Poetical Miscellanies, 'England's Helicon,' which made its original appearance in 1600, and its re-appearance in 1814. With one or two exceptions, it contains poems only written during the Shakspearean age of our literature. I am not aware of the existence of more than four copies of the first impression, and two of them are in one of our great public libraries: if I am not mistaken, the British Museum possesses neither the

edition of 1600 nor that of 1814. I have had fifty copies of my reprint struck off for distribution; but it seems that I am likely to be considerably out of pocket by this part of my enterprise, because a number of individuals, who were glad to obtain 'Tottel's Miscellany,' hung back when I offered to reproduce 'The Paradise of Dainty Devices,' and a still larger number hesitated when I brought forward my reprint of 'The Gorgeous Gallery of Gallant Inventions.' The candidates for 'The Phoenix Nest' were still fewer, and now for 'England's Helicon' I have only twenty-five instead of fifty subscribers. Still, I have made my calculations as if I had fifty eager purchasers: I have divided the cost of print, paper and transcript into fifty portions, and the consequence is that the expense of each copy of Part I. of 'England's Helicon' is only 10s. I am, therefore, at present a loser of nearly 10s. upon every copy of my reprint.

I do not apprehend that I shall ultimately be 12l. 10s. out of pocket, because, at all events, a few of those who have defaulted will see the folly of possessing only an incomplete series of works in *pari materia*, which contains specimens of the poetry of a period when the best of our national poets flourished. As to type and paper, I boldly assert that the reprints are admirable—quite "books of luxury," as the French call them; and as to accuracy of text, I spare no pains to make my reproductions, even as to errors of punctuation, exactly represent the originals. I leave to the well-informed reader the correction of all mistakes, and if, in consequence of a blunder, a passage be ambiguous, or even unintelligible, I do not take upon myself to endeavour to remove the difficulty. I reproduce.

Here I may, perhaps, be permitted to show what literary antiquaries are well aware of; I mean the manner in which different copies of the same edition of the same old book explain and illustrate each other. My remark applies to the very work under consideration—'England's Helicon'; and the passage has hitherto escaped notice: it occurs in one of the later poems of that collection, where in two copies that I have used "comfort" is absurdly and nonsensically misprinted *come for*, while in a third copy the true reading is substituted, the blunder having been discovered and the change made from *come for* to "comfort" while the sheet was proceeding through the press. I could point out several other instances of the same kind, which show the necessity of collating the texts of several copies (where they are to be had) even of the earliest impressions of works of established reputation.

I shall not be able to do so in reference to the Miscellany I next wish to undertake—'Davison's Poetical Rhapsody'—because I only know of a single copy of the oldest edition of 1602. It seems, however, very doubtful whether there are in England, Scotland and Ireland a sufficient number of lovers of our best and oldest poetry to carry me harmless through the undertaking. I only want just as much as will pay for transcript, print and paper; and I may mention that, should my experiment fail here, I have had a very handsome offer from the other side of the Atlantic (where my last bibliographical work has been expensively reprinted in four handsome volumes) to enable me to carry it on, not only without risk, but with sure advantage. My purpose is to secure the preservation of good and rare books, and while I can effect this purpose among my own countrymen, without a heavier positive loss than I can be expected to bear, I shall persevere. To have obtained only twenty-five names for a cheap, yet exact, reproduction of 'England's Helicon,' 4to. 1600, seems to me most extraordinary! J. PATNE COLLIER.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

THE London Congress of the Archæological Institute has been held,—on the whole with a very fair balance of success. If there has been less of social intercourse than is usual with these annual meetings of learned men and women, there has been far more than the average of good and useful work. On Friday the Tower visit was made, according to programme, when Mr. Clarke discoursed on

the military architecture of that royal stronghold. In the evening Mr. Beresford-Hope, as President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, received the members in Conduit Street.

Saturday was a busy day,—a large party going down to Windsor and Eton. Mr. Woodward, Her Majesty's Librarian, conducted parties over the royal library; and Mr. Parker lectured in the open air on the antiquities of Windsor Castle. At two o'clock, a select party enjoyed the hospitalities of the Provost of Eton and Mrs. Goodford; and at four, Prof. Willis led the whole body of visitors round the building and gardens, giving them, as he moved from point to point, one of those *ad fresco* expositions in which he is unrivalled.

On Monday there was an early sitting, under the presidency of Dean Stanley, when Mr. Foss read a paper on Westminster Hall, and Mr. Cyril Graham an account of recent explorations in Palestine, after which the Congress visited Lambeth Palace, St. Mary Overies, and some other City churches.

Tuesday was occupied, first, by the reading of a paper 'On Semitic Palæography and Epigraphy,' by Mr. E. Deutsch,—next, by a visit to Hampton Court,—after which a party met on the lawn, at Fulham, in the Bishop of London's seat, on the Thames.

The annual meeting of the members was held on Wednesday, in the Council Chamber at Guildhall, when it was decided that the invitation from the Mayor and Corporation of Hull should be accepted, and that the next meeting of the Institute should be held in that town. After the election of candidates and other business of a formal nature had been transacted, the general concluding meeting took place, the President, Lord Camden, K.G., in the chair, when the usual votes of thanks were passed, and the twenty-first Congress held by the Institute came to an end. Afterwards, by the permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, members of the Institute visited the Christy Collection of Antiquities, at 103, Victoria Street, Westminster.

The principal papers will be found below, under their proper heads.

DR. GUEST ON THE ORIGIN OF LONDON.

Sandford Park, Oxon, July 21, 1866.

I could wish the Lecture I delivered at the Royal Institution last Thursday were laid before the public, not only with the arguments correctly given, but also without the redundancies which almost necessarily accompany a spoken address. I have, therefore, revised a shorthand-writer's report, and should feel obliged by the insertion of such revised report in your Journal.

Before we can discuss with advantage the campaign of Aulus Plautius in Britain, it will be necessary to settle, or at least endeavour to settle, certain vexed questions which have much troubled our English antiquaries. The first of these relates to the place where Cæsar crossed the Thames. Cæsar tells us (B. G. v. 11) that "the river called Tamesis divided the country of Cassivelaunus from the maritime states about eighty miles from the sea"; and, in another passage (B. G. v. 18), that "he led his army unto the river Tamesis to the country of Cassivelaunus. The river was passable on foot only at one place, and that with difficulty. When he came there, he observed that there were large bodies of the enemy drawn up on the opposite bank. The bank, also, was defended by sharpened stakes fixed in front, and stakes of the like kind were fixed below under water, and concealed by the river. Having learnt thus much from the prisoners and deserters, Cæsar sent forward the cavalry and immediately ordered the legions to follow them; but the soldiers went at such a pace and with such an impetus, though they had only the head above water, that the enemy could not resist the impetus of the legions and the cavalry, but deserted the bank and took to flight."

According to Orosius, "nearly the whole ford under water" was covered with the stakes; and Bede, when he copies the statement, adds (H. E. i. 2), "The remains of the stakes are to be seen there to this very day (*usque hodie*); and it

appears, upon inspection (*inspexitibus*), that each of them was as thick as a man's thigh, and that they were covered (*circumfusa*) with lead, and fixed immovably in the depths of the river." Bede never saw the Thames; but it is not difficult to point out the man from whom he derived the information he has handed down to us. In the opening of his *Ecclesiastical History* he acknowledges his literary obligations to a London priest named Nethelm. Nethelm was a Londoner born, and died Archbishop of Canterbury, and there can be little doubt he was Bede's informant. It appears, therefore, that in Bede's time, that is, some seven or eight centuries after Caesar's invasion, there was some place on the Thames where the bottom of the river was covered with stakes, and which educated men, who must have been well acquainted with the river and its neighbourhood, considered to be the place where Caesar crossed it.

Camden was the first of our modern antiquaries to direct attention to this subject. He lighted on a place near Walton called "Coway Stakes," and as it was "about eighty miles from the sea," and as he found there stakes driven into the bed of the river, he fixed upon it unhesitatingly as the place where Caesar crossed the Thames. It is probable that many of the stakes had been removed even before Camden's time, owing to the requirements of the navigation; but a considerable number of them were, no doubt, remaining when Gale visited the place in 1734. He tells us (*Arch.* i. 183), "As to the wood of the stakes, it proves its own antiquity, being, by its long duration under water, so consolidated as to resemble ebony, and will admit of a polish, and not in the least rotted. It is evident from the exterior grain of the wood that the stakes were the entire bodies of young oak trees, there not being the least appearance of any tool to be seen upon the whole circumference, and if we allow in our calculation for the gradual increase of growth towards its end where fixed in the river, the stake, I think, will exactly answer the thickness of a man's thigh, as described by Bede; but whether they were soldered with lead at the end fixed in the bottom of the river is a particular I could not learn: but the last part of Bede's description is certainly just, that they are unmovable, and remain so to this day."

At present, when a pile is driven into the bed of a river, it is shod with iron, and also has its upper end strengthened with bands of iron, to prevent its splitting. The stakes could hardly have been shod with so soft a metal as lead; but as iron was costly (*ejus exigua est copia*, B. G. v. 12), and lead was produced even at that early period in great abundance, the latter metal may have been used to wrap round the stakes, to give them greater tenacity. The uppermost plates of lead must have been removed when the stakes were sharpened, and the rest may have been stripped off in later times by the fishermen.

Hitherto there had been a pretty general agreement among our antiquaries as to the locality of Caesar's ford. But, soon after Gale's visit, Daines Barrington went to Coway, and thought he had discovered a "decisive proof" that the opinions prevalent on this subject were erroneous. A fisherman, who "had been employed by some gentlemen to take up the stakes at that place," told him that the stakes were ranged across the river, and, consequently, not in a position to oppose any impediment to Caesar's passage. He refused therefore to consider them to be the stakes referred to by Caesar, and suggested that they might be the remains of some fishing weir. At the beginning of the present century, Braye, the editor of Manning's 'History of Surrey,' paid a visit to Coway, and was told that the stakes were ranged across the river in two rows, some nine feet apart. The fisherman, his informant, had weighed several of the stakes, each as thick as his thigh and shod with iron, and sold them for half-a-guinea a-piece to a foolish antiquary. Only one stake was then remaining (Manning's 'Surrey,' ii. 759). Braye seems to have been half inclined to adopt the fisherman's notion, that the stakes were the remains of a bridge.

All this conflict of opinion appears to have arisen from a false assumption. Our antiquaries

assume that the stakes were fixed in the bed of the river merely to prevent Caesar's passage. I believe them to have been fixed there for a very different purpose, years before Caesar came into the island. I think the stakes formed part of what may be called a fortified ford, and were distributed so as to stop all transit over the river, save along a narrow passage, which would bring the passenger directly under the command of the watch, stationed on the northern bank to guard the ford and to receive the toll. The shallow at Coway was probably of considerable extent, and through its whole length must have extended the line of stakes which Caesar observed on the northern bank. But there must also have been two other lines of stakes across the river to mark out and define the passage. The remaining portion of the shallow was, no doubt, covered with the short stakes that were "concealed by the river." These contrivances agree with the means of defence which we know were adopted in other instances. There are ancient strongholds in Ireland, the front of which still bristles over with jagged pieces of rock fixed in the ground, evidently for the purpose of impeding the advance of an assailant.

That such was really the disposition of the stakes may, I think, be gathered, not only from the reports of the fishermen, but also from Caesar's narrative. When he saw the Britons ranged along the northern bank with the stakes in front of them, he ordered the cavalry to pass the river, and the legions to follow them. How could either cavalry or infantry cross the river if the stakes were ranged as our antiquaries assume them to have been? The passage could have been effected only by a miracle.

The Emperor of the French has seen the difficulty, and endeavours to meet it. He supposes that Caesar sent the cavalry across the river at some place, either above or below the ford, to take the Britons in flank, and that the soldiers then removed the stakes, when the legions hurried across the river in the way described by Caesar. As the river was fordable "only at one place," the cavalry, on this hypothesis, must have swum the river. But to swim cavalry over such a river as the Thames is not a military operation of every day's occurrence. Can we suppose, if it really took place, that Caesar would have made no allusion to it? Besides, what were the Britons doing while the Roman soldiers were removing the stakes in front of them? It is clear they did not break till the legions reached them. Caesar says not a word about taking the Britons in flank, nor about removing the stakes. The whole is mere hypothesis—hypothesis not only unsupported by Caesar's narrative, but, as it appears to me, inconsistent with it. When he had sent the cavalry across the river, he ordered the legions "*subsequi*." I submit that this means immediately after, or, in other words, in company with the cavalry. The employment of the two arms together seems to have been one of Caesar's favourite tactics, and, in describing it, he sometimes uses the very same phrases as on the present occasion, e.g. when describing his pursuit of the Belgæ (B. G. ii. 11). There can be little doubt that Caesar's was an attack in front, and that the enemy's position was carried by what, in modern military language, is called "a rush." It was a most daring attempt, and not without its peril; but Caesar well knew the men he commanded, and he was successful.

The Emperor sent over engineer officers to examine the present state of the river near Coway. They reported that there was no ford at Coway, but that there were several fords to the eastward, —a piece of information which had been long familiarly known to English antiquaries. The Emperor reasons thus: the tide ends at Teddington—the name of which he tells us means Tide-end-town—and as Caesar would hardly select a spot for crossing the river where he might be interrupted by the tide, he must have passed it west of Teddington. Of the various fords between Teddington and Coway, the Emperor selects the one at Sunbury as being, in his judgment, the most convenient.

The fallacy which runs through this reasoning is a patent one. The Emperor reasons from the

present to the past without taking any note of the changes that have occurred during 2,000 years. In the time of Caesar the river ran from the high levels of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire to the sea—uninterruptedly. Now, from Teddington westward it is a canal, crossed every two or three miles by weirs and locks; in short, a string of pounded waters rising step above step till they reach the high levels of which we have been speaking. The tide comes up to Teddington Lock, and there, of course, it ends; but as the lock did not exist in the time of Caesar, any inference drawn from the fact that the tide now ends there, is beside the question. How can we argue from the present artificial state of the river to its state in the time of Caesar? Its scour must be different, its deposits must be different—to say nothing of the dredging-machine, which has been at work year by year from a period antecedent even to the construction of the locks. The river now falls over a weir in a cascade some six feet high, hurries along for a mile or so with a strong current, then gradually slackens its pace till half-a-mile or three quarters of a mile before the next weir it becomes a pond, with hardly a ripple on its surface. It then tumbles over the weir, and the process is repeated. The consequence is, that the silt and gravel beneath each weir is torn up and carried down and deposited by the current in the still water, so that before each weir there is a tendency to form a shallow, over which in one or more places a man may, in certain states of the river, wade across it. These are the fords which the French engineer officers have brought under the notice of the Emperor. The shallow at Sunbury is a mere consequence of Sunbury weir. Remove the weir, and Caesar's ford at Sunbury would be swept away in a twelvemonth by the natural scour of the river.

I have argued that the fords noticed by the French officers have been produced entirely by the present artificial conditions of the river. But there is one shallow which is due to an entirely different agency, to causes, indeed, which must have been in operation even as early as the time of Caesar. A spring tide when backed by an east wind comes up to Teddington Lock in great force, and sometimes rises above the weir and sweeps up the river to the next lock. The consequence is an accumulation of silt and gravel in front of Teddington Lock, which is a very serious impediment to the navigation, and on which barges may sometimes be seen aground for days together before they can enter the lock. I think it probable that when the river was in its natural state these spring tides ran up the river eight or nine miles further,—in other words, to Coway; and that the deposit which they now leave at Teddington then contributed to form the shallow over which Caesar passed. This is, of course, mere conjecture; but I submit it as a reasonable one.

There is one means of arriving at a conclusion on this much-vexed question which has hitherto been neglected,—I mean the topography of the Thames valley. When we find a village or hamlet on the banks of a stream bearing a name which ends in the word *ford*, we may infer with certainty that, at the time the name was given, there was a ford in the neighbourhood of such village or hamlet. Such names are frequent on the upper Thames, e.g., Oxford, Shillingford, Wallingford, Moulsoford, &c., and even in the forest-district round Marlow we have Hurlyford; but from Hurlyford to the sea, a distance of nearly 100 miles, taking into account the windings of the river, there is but one place on the banks of the Thames which bears a name ending in the word *ford*. This single solitary place is Halliford, at the Coway stakes. Caesar says there was but one ford on the Thames—meaning, of course, the lower Thames, with which alone he was acquainted; and we give the name of "ford" to only one place on its banks. Our topography is in perfect agreement with his statement; and, to my mind, this coincidence is almost decisive of the question.

I must now briefly call attention to the districts which Roman geographers recognized in this part of Britain, or rather, I should say, which Ptolemy recognized, for he is our great authority on the subject. Cantium may be said, speaking roughly,

to be represented by our modern Kent, and the country of the Trinobantes, which had for its capital Colchester (*Camulodunum*), by our modern Essex. West of the Trinobantes were a people whom our antiquaries call the Catyvelauni. I have no doubt this is a blundered name. It is only used by Ptolemy, and by him only on one occasion. Dion calls the people the Katovalanoi, and in a Cumberland inscription they are called the Catuvalauni. Catuvalauni is merely the Latin form of the Greek name Katovalanoi; and I shall henceforth give this very important tribe the name of Catuvalauni. Their principal town was Verulam. South of the river were the Atrebatas, with Silchester for their capital, and further west were two other tribes—the Dobuni, whose principal town was Cirencester, and the Belgæ proper, two of whose towns were Old Sarum and Winchester. I call the last tribe the Belgæ proper, to prevent any false inference. The Atrebatas were certainly a Belgic race, and almost as certainly the Catuvalauni, and also the different tribes who ruled in Kent. The people of Winchester and Old Sarum may have been called the Belgæ specially, because they were the earliest settlement of that race.

To trace the boundaries of these different tribes is a question of great difficulty, but of still greater interest. On the northern borders of Middlesex is an earthwork, called by the peasantry of the neighbourhood the Grimeditch. It runs for about two miles to the North-Western Railway, and fragments of it may be found west of the line. Its ditch is to the south, and it must, therefore, have been a boundary of the Catuvalauni. It appears to have marked the woodland which once seems to have shut in the Colne valley on the east, and in the other direction I have little doubt that it was connected with the earthworks which surrounded the British town of Sulloniace (Brookley Hill). But the whole face of the country in that neighbourhood has been long since torn up for brick-earth, and in this neighbourhood the monument disappears. Whether it was continued east of Sulloniace I cannot say. Possibly forest may have filled the whole space between the Lea and Sulloniace; at least, this is the only explanation I can give of the curious angle which the Roman road makes at Tyburn. I would then draw the boundary line of the Catuvalauni from Brookley Hill along the Grimeditch to the woodland, down the woodland to the Brent, and down the Brent to the Thames.

As the western boundary of the Trinobantes was undoubtedly the marshy valley of the Lea, the question naturally arises, what became of the district between the Lea and the Brent. Here we have the larger part of the metropolitan county unaccounted for. I believe this district, whose market value at the present time is greater than that of any other district of similar extent in the world, was, in the early times of which we are now speaking, merely a march of the Catuvalauni, a common through which ran a wide trackway, but in which was neither town, village, nor inhabited house. No doubt the Catuvalauni fed their cattle in the march, and there may have been shealings there to shelter their herdsmen; but house for the usual purposes of habitation I believe there was none. We have Caesar's authority for saying (B. G. iv. 3) that the imperfectly-civilised races of that period prided themselves in having a belt of desolate country around their settlements, and I have little doubt that between Brookley Hill and the Thames all was wilderness, from the Lea to the Brent.

The subject of these boundary lines is so important, that I make no apology for calling the reader's attention to two others, which belonged to the Atrebatas. The Roman road connecting their capital, Silchester, with Old Sarum, no doubt was preceded by a more ancient British trackway. This trackway ran between two masses of forest, remains of which still exist; and in the opening between the forests, a little to the north-east of Andover, there are the remains of a boundary line, which I have no doubt shut in the whole space between the woodlands. The ditch is to the west; so the boundary dyke must have been raised by the Atrebatas, and here the wayfarer from Old Sarum must have halted and paid the toll. The

other boundary-line has great historical significance attached to it, which bears directly upon the question we have already discussed at so much length. From the Coway stakes the ground rises gradually for about three miles, and then dips almost precipitously into the valley of the Wey. On the top of the hill (St. George's Hill) is an ancient British stronghold,† which commands the whole valley, and as the valley certainly belonged to the Atrebatas, I infer that it was this people that constructed the fortress. Aubrey tells us that "a trench" went from this fortress to Walton, and gave that village its name. Now a boundary dyke does run from the ramparts towards Walton. I have traced it for more than one-third of the distance, and I have no doubt that it once reached the village, and, as Aubrey conjectured, gave it its name. The ditch is towards the river. For what purpose could this dyke have been raised? The only object for which I can conceive it was made, was to bar progress along the trackway which led from the Coway stakes eastward to the maritime states. If such were its object, we have another strong proof that the great means of access to the country of Cassivelaunus was at the spot where Camden has placed it.

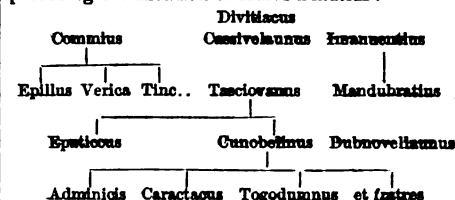
In the country of the Catuvalauni have been found numerous coins bearing the name of a prince called Tasciovanus, together with the name of Verulam. It has been inferred that Tasciovanus was King of the Catuvalauni, and that he minted money at Verulam. Some of his coins have on them the inscription "Sægo." It is supposed that this is an abbreviation of Segontium, which we know from Henry of Huntingdon was a name sometimes given to Silchester; and it has been conjectured that Tasciovanus conquered the country of the Atrebatas, and minted money in their capital, Silchester. Coins have also been found in that district, inscribed "EPATICUS, son of Tasciovanus"; and it would thence appear that Tasciovanus handed down his conquest to his son Epaticus. In Essex vast numbers of coins are found inscribed with the name of "CUNOBELINUS, son of Tasciovanus." These coins were minted at Colchester (*Camulodunum*). In the same district we find other coins inscribed with the name of "DUBNOVELLAUNUS." It has been inferred that Dubnovellaunus was a successor to, and perhaps a descendant of, Mandubratius, the prince whom Caesar made King of the Trinobantes, and that he was expelled by Tasciovanus, or by his son, Cunobelinus. On the south of the Thames also are found coins bearing the names of Commius, Epillus, son of Commius, Verica, son of Commius, and Tin or Tinc (the name has hitherto been found only in a fragmentary state), son of Commius. It has been supposed that Commius was the Atrebat whom Caesar sent over to Britain, where he was said to possess great influence. We know that he afterwards became a deadly enemy of the Romans, and that he fled to Britain to escape their vengeance. It is a reasonable conjecture that this Gaulish chief succeeded in establishing a principality among his countrymen, the British Atrebatas, and that he handed down his British dominions to his sons, Epillus, Verica, and that other son with a fragmentary name, Tin... or Tinc...

To Dr. Birch, who first succeeded in deciphering the legend, "CUNOBELINUS, son of Tasciovanus," we are mainly indebted for these historical inferences. They are, to some extent, supported by the celebrated 'Monumentum Ancyranum.' This monument mentions, among other kings who fled to Augustus as suppliants, two British princes, one named DOMNO. BELLAVNVS, and another with a mutilated name, of which only the initial "T" can be made out satisfactorily. It has been supposed that Domno Bellaunus represents the Dubnovellaunus of the Essex coins, and T..., the Tin...

† Sur la Colline de Saint-Georges (St. George's Hill), près de Walton sur la Tamise, il n'a jamais existé de camp. — *Histoire de Jules César*, II. 191, n. When I read this note, I began to fear that "Caesar's Camp," on St. George's Hill, like so many other of our national monuments, had been swept away in that name for "improvements" which has distinguished the last twenty years. But on a visit to Otland I was glad to find "Caesar's Camp" every whit as perfect as on the day when I first made its acquaintance years ago.

or Tinc..., who appears on the coins as the son of Commius. There would be no difficulty in identifying Dubnovellaunus with Domnovellaunus; but the division of the name DOMNO. BELLAVNVS presents a serious difficulty. Perhaps the copies of the inscription may be faulty. It is very important that this portion of it should be copied correctly, for it bears directly upon our British history.

There seems to be little doubt that the Divitiacus, King of the Sarmiones, mentioned by Caesar (B. G. ii. 4), first led into Britain the Belgic tribes which we find settled in the basin of the Thames. He flourished about 100 B.C. The Cassivelaunus who opposed Caesar must have been descended, if not from the Gaulish monarch himself, at least from one of his officers, and Cassivelaunus may have been an ancestor, perhaps the father, of Tasciovanus. The following scheme will bring at once under the reader's eye the families which exercised lordship in the Thames valley during the century preceding the invasion of Aulus Plautius:—



This scheme differs from the one I exhibited at Cambridge, twelve years back, only in the addition of the name of Epaticus. The name of this British prince was first made out by Mr. John Evans four or five years ago.

The invasion of Britain by Divitiacus probably took place about 100 years B.C. Forty-five years afterwards we find the Catuvalauni rapidly working their way to a supremacy in South Britain. The chief result of Caesar's invasion was the check it put upon their progress. We are told it was the defection of the tribes which mainly led Cassivelaunus to submit, and we know he was compelled to acknowledge, as King of the Trinobantes, Mandubratius, whom he had driven into exile, and whose father, Imanuentius, he had slain. If it effected nothing else, Caesar's invasion at least relieved the weaker British tribes from the domination of the Catuvalauni.

It was during the depression of the dominant tribe that Commius seems to have established his kingdom south of the Thames. When the Atrebatas made their boundary dyke from St. George's Hill to the river, it is clear they must have been in a condition to hold their own against their encroaching neighbours. But before half a century had passed the tide of conquest was flowing in its old channel, and we find the Catuvalauni driving the successor of Mandubratius from Essex and the descendants of Commius from the southern bank of the Thames. Everything seemed to intimate that they were about to found a great monarchy in Britain, when the Roman eagles again made their appearance, and the petty fortunes of an obscure British tribe yielded before a mightier destiny.

E. GRELL.

(To be continued.)

PALESTINE.

Mr. Cyril C. Graham wished to bring more prominently before the public the aims of the Palestine Exploration Fund, which has been established for the accurate and systematic investigation of the archaeology, topography, geology, and natural history of the Holy Land for Biblical illustration. The fund had now existed for one year only, but during that period considerable success had been achieved. In pursuance of the plan adopted by the committee in 1865, Capt. Wilson, of the Royal Engineers, and Lieut. Anderson, his able assistant, were sent out to Palestine with a view of making such a general survey of the country as would enable the promoters of the Fund to fix on particular points for further investigation. The expedition had been constantly employed in the country from December, 1865, to May, 1866, with eminently satisfactory results. Though we had long known the sites of Jerusalem and the

other larger cities of the Holy Land, now for the first time had an attempt been made to explore in a true scientific spirit the regions which lay between the more considerable towns. They had fixed with accuracy the scene of Samson's life, the tomb of Joseph, the well where Christ had spoken to the woman of Samaria, and the beautiful summer palace of Solomon. Two debated questions had been definitely settled—the confluence of the Jaddok with the Jordan, and the course of the Wady Surar. A series of detailed maps had been carefully formed from most accurate observations for time and latitude, representing the whole backbone of the country from north to south, including the Lake of Gennesareth and all the watercourses descending to its western shores. The nature of the country, especially in the south, was very unfavourable for rapid reconnaissance, and it was unsafe to trust the eye in places which had not been actually visited. Many errors had crept into existing maps in this way, and the maps now made had been constructed to remedy the defect. Though great difficulty arose in the exploration of the country, owing to the small number of travellers who could speak the language, and also to the fact that nearly all visitors to the Holy Land used to traverse the same route, yet much might be done by a judicious and careful examination of those traditions which were preserved by the Arabs in all their original completeness. Materials had been collected for making fifty plans, with detailed drawings of churches, synagogues, mosques, temples, and tombs existing in various parts of the Holy Land, while the Hebrew and Samaritan inscriptions which had been discovered had been referred to Mr. Deutch, of the British Museum. The most interesting ruins of Palestine were the remains of the synagogues. They all lay north and south, had their gateways in the southern end, the interior being divided into five aisles by four rows of columns, and the two northern corners formed by double engaged pillars. The position of Chorazin had been fixed with tolerable accuracy, and great light had been thrown on the site of Capernaum by tracing the ancient system of irrigating the plain of Gennesareth, while the valley where David and Goliath fought had been nearly ascertained. Excavations had been made, and most interesting remnants of synagogues and churches brought to light, and had been continued by Her Majesty's Consul at Damascus. A series of 160 photographs had been taken, comprising views of sites, details of architecture, inscriptions, &c., the Samaritan Pentateuch, and a few natural objects.

The Dean of Westminster said that there were some persons whose names had not been mentioned in connexion with the exploration of Palestine, and whom it would be unjust to pass over on such an occasion. Miss Burdett Coutts—whose name had become a synonym for munificence—had subscribed 500*l.*, with the intention of ascertaining the best means of providing Jerusalem with water, which it very much needed. This could be done only by a complete survey, which was undertaken by Capt. Wilson, and was the precursor of the great series of expeditions to promote which the Exploration Fund had been established. As it had been said, the discoveries in connexion with the synagogues had been extremely interesting, and had dissipated the opinion so commonly held that these structures were built rudely, and without any attention to beauty of form. Now, it had been ascertained that they possessed great architectural excellence. The gradual approach of the recognition of the site of Capernaum must possess very pleasurable anxiety for the student of Bible history, for there the Saviour spent the greater part of His life on earth. No care had been formerly spent in these expeditions; but now every instrument of discovery which science could devise or suggest was made available for the objects which the promoters of the Fund were endeavouring to advance. He cordially recommended it to the support of the public, and especially to that of the Members of the Archaeological Society.

Mr. Layard, M.P., Col. Fraser, late Commissioner in Syria, and Prof. Porter, another oriental traveller, addressed the Meeting.

MR. PARKER ON WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Castle stands on an outlying promontory of chalk, commanding the winding shores of that part of the Thames, with a rich valley, which seems to have pointed it out as a natural position for a fortress in primitive times, when the natives wished to protect their country against invasion. The wide and deep entrenchments and the high artificial mounds indicate an early date. There were also roads at the bottom of the fosses, with a wide bank between them, on which buildings were erected, first of wood and afterwards of stone. A subterranean passage, or postern, leading from the bottom of the outer fosse, at a depth of thirty feet, to the bottom of the inner fosse, at a depth of fifteen feet, had been excavated for the occasion by the express permission of Her Majesty; and the visitors were led into the Castle by Mr. Parker through this passage, which is cut in a very rude manner through the solid chalk, and has a vault of the time of Henry the Second, carried on chalk walls, built over a small part of it as far as the Norman buildings extended only. The doorways are of the same period, one of which is quite perfect and opens into the inner fosse.

After ascending the ladder and proceeding into the court of the Upper Ward, the visitors were received by the Dean and Mr. Beresford-Hope as chairman of the meeting, and then Mr. Parker gave in a concise form the outline of the early buildings of the Castle.

If Windsor Castle had been made in the fifth century by King Arthur, as was believed by Edward the Third and the chronicler Froissart, the roads would have been on the level. They are therefore more likely of the time of Caractacus or Julius Cæsar.

Edward the Confessor is believed to have resided chiefly at Old Windsor, and to have retained the Castle for use in case of need. Some of the ancient earthworks of Old Windsor certainly belong to a period before the Norman Conquest. William himself is said to have built a castle at Windsor, but there is no evidence of it. The Domesday Survey rather proves that there was one previously existing, which had been inhabited by Earl Harold in the time of the Confessor.

Henry the First is said by Stow, writing in the fifteenth century, to have built New Windsor. This building would, probably, have been chiefly of wood, but some of the fragments of stone carving found in the Castle may be of his time.

Stephen built nothing here; but Windsor is mentioned in the treaty of Wallingford as a fortress of importance. In the time of Henry the Second the first mention of the Castle is made in the Pipe Rolls. Of this period the outer wall of the south front of the Upper Ward remains, with the lower part of the King's Gate, its hinges and portcullis groove. The upper part was destroyed, and the whole concealed in other buildings. In the reigns of Richard the First and John necessary repairs only were made.

With Henry the Third the history of the existing Castle may be said to begin. The whole of the Lower Ward was then first built of stone, and many portions of the existing walls are found to be of that period. The Clewer Tower—now known as the Curfew Tower—remains almost unaltered, and exhibits in good condition a prison of that period.

The King's Hall is now the Chapter Library; but the chambers of the King and Queen have been destroyed. Plans and drawings of them have, however, been preserved. Fragments of the chambers of Henry the Third and his Queen were shown on the spot where they were found by Mr. Bachelder, when the remains of the buildings were removed a few years since. The measurements of this building agreed with the orders of the King, as recorded in the public Rolls.

Of the primitive Chapel the north wall is still preserved; the galilee being now the east end (behind the altar) of St. George's Chapel. The doorways of the galilee are one of Henry the Third, the other of Edward the Third; the west end of the Chapel has been rebuilt several times. The arcade in the cloisters was protected by a wooden roof only. This chapel was completed by Edward the Third, and made into a lady-chapel when the

great St. George's Chapel was built. It was partly rebuilt by Henry the Seventh for the tomb of Lady Margaret, his mother, and afterwards was proposed for that of Henry the Eighth. It was much altered by James the Second, and partly restored by George the Fourth. At the present time it is being made the object of most devoted care, under the direction of Mr. Gilbert Scott. The roof has been vaulted in stone the pattern of that of Henry the Seventh, and is being inlaid with mosaic work of exceedingly chaste pictorial design; the windows have been filled with superb stained glass, and the whole is being decorated and finished in a style of magnificence as a sepulchral chapel over the Royal vaults, befitting the intense affection of the Queen for her late beloved husband, the Prince Consort.

Mural paintings of kings' heads have been found of the date of Henry the Third and Edward the Third, and are preserved in the cloister and galilee. During the reign of Edward the First the accounts show that the great works begun by Henry the Third were carried on and completed, but no new works appear to have been undertaken. In the reign of Edward the Second there were considerable sums expended on repairs of the walls, towers, and bridges, chiefly for timber and carpenters' work.

The reign of Edward the Third is one of the most important in respect to the history of Windsor, a large part of the existing Castle having been built at that period. The extent or survey of the Castle in the first year of this reign is a very minute and important document, lately brought to light. Another equally important document is the builder's account for the Round Tower, which was entirely built from the ground in the eighteenth year of this reign, and still remains, though much altered in appearance, from the additional storey superposed by Sir J. Wyattville under George the Fourth.

This building is sometimes called the Round Tower and sometimes the Round Table; and from other peculiarities in the same accounts it is evident that the tower was built to hold the table. The galleries on which this round table was placed are still remaining, and the general disposition of the apartment where the knights dined on St. George's Day is well seen from the summit of the Round Tower. The tables of those days were seldom more than a few planks in width, and the guests sat round on one side, the other being open for the service of the attendants. The centre of this great round table, then, was designed for the latter purpose, and was open to the air, a passage communicating on a level from this central space to the kitchen on the top of the Middle Gate, which has thus acquired the title of the "Kitchen Tower." The tower and table were erected in ten months, the greatest haste being made in order that the new order of knights might dine at it on St. George's Day following its erection.

Holinshed in his Chronicle makes much of this round table as a great stroke of policy for attracting the free knights from all parts of Europe to take service under the English Crown; and the King of France, Philip de Valois, was so jealous of it that he would not allow the French knights to accept the invitation, and ordered another round table to be made in imitation of that of the King of England. Edward the Third did not build a chapel at Windsor, but only completed the one which had been begun by Henry the Third, adding to it or rebuilding a cloister, a vestry, and other adjuncts. The cloister and buildings surrounding them are closely connected with the chapel, and were evidently considered by Edward the Third as part of the works necessary for the completion of the chapel, which had been begun and left unfinished by his predecessors. The Deanery, the Vestry and the Treasury were built in the 24th, 25th and 26th years of this reign.

After the thirteenth year, when William of Wykeham was appointed clerk of the works, an entirely new hall, with a new suite of apartments and offices, was built in the Upper Bailey, where the Royal apartments now are, and the fine series of vaults under these apartments, forming ceilings to the servants' hall and other rooms and offices, still remain in perfect preservation, as built by Wykeham, who remained in this appointment only six

years. The summary of his accounts during that time shows an expenditure of 5,658*l.*—equivalent to 120,000*l.* of our money. After the great works in the Upper Bailey which had been begun under his direction were drawn to a close under his successor, William de Mulsto, we have numerous entries relating to the new chambers for the King and Queen.

The small tower at the south-west angle of the royal apartments near the Library, now called erroneously King John's Tower, is a small octagonal building, and the two chambers in it have very good vaults, with the ribs meeting in a central boss, which is in both cases carved into the form of a rose. This enables this Rose Tower and the Rose Vaults to be identified in a very remarkable manner. This tower was very richly painted, and the quantity of paint and other materials charged on the Roll misled the late Mr. Hudson Turner, who had only seen a portion of these accounts, and made him believe that they belonged to the great Round Tower, and that it was painted on the outside. The dates do not agree with this, and there is no evidence of external painting.

The works which had been carried on during the great part of the long reign of Edward the Third were not completed at the time of his death, and were continued under Richard the Second; but with the exception of necessary repairs, the accounts for this reign relate chiefly to the offices and dependencies of the Castle, especially the mews for the falcons, which was evidently a large and important establishment, not within the walls.

The celebrated Geoffrey Chaucer, "the father of English poetry," was appointed in the fourteenth year of this reign clerk of the works, but very little was done in his time. Further than this Mr. Parker did not bring down the history in his discourse, for want of time, although in conducting over the Castle and grounds he incidentally pointed out all the various dates of architecture and the circumstances under which additions and alterations had been made up to the present time. The State apartments were also thrown open, and collections of valuable and interesting objects displayed. St. George's Chapel was, of course, the climax of attraction, as, however often seen, it will always be.

MR. EMANUEL DEUTSCH ON SEMITIC PALÆOGRAPHY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Closely connected as the sciences of Palæography and Epigraphy are with almost every province of historical, chronological, linguistic, and archaeological studies, their Semitic branch was, Mr. Deutsch said, perhaps, of the greatest importance of all. It is only our own generation that seems to have become alive to the fact that our knowledge both of the East and the beginnings of the West must be sought, or at least complemented, in the East. Considering that most of those earliest Hellenic ornaments—vases and gems, vessels and garments, animals and vegetable substances, weights and measures, and even musical instruments, mentioned in the oldest remnants of Greek literature, the Homeric writings—were imported into Europe, together with their Semitic names, by Semites, it must indeed be evident at once how large must be the share of Semitism in the origin of modern civilization. Semite arts and sciences, gods and inhabitants, were grafted upon Indo-Germanic strata, and the peculiarly happy union of the two principal elements of culture produced the vast glory of the antique. He then traced the figures of our own alphabet, the very name of which but denotes the first two Semitic letters, through the dark stages of Etruscan, Old-Italic, Old-Hellenic, &c., back to the rude scrawls of pre-historic Phœnician stone-cutters; and further, our own mode of writing from left to right, through the boustrophedon, or writing both ways, as the ox ploughs, to the primitive manner of writing from right to left, in Semitic languages, and as those Eastern nations that have adopted the Arabic character still do. There was, Mr. Deutsch said, a strange kind of fascination connected with that peculiar study; it was, to a certain extent, like following the forms of the characters drawn by the hand of some great man, or some one peculiarly dear to us, from the stage of

their full development and vigour to the first childish scribbles, through all the phases of intervening years with their many events. We should, probably, find them always different, yet always alike in their broad outline. The wide vista displayed to us by a retrospective glance at all the tribes and idioms that made use of this alphabet, which suddenly, as it were, found itself called upon, poor and vowelless as it was, to serve them all to its best abilities, is amazing. No less the extraordinary adaptability it proved in this emergency, and the infinite variety of shapes it subsequently had to assume, according to time and clime. These and a crowd of other speculations lifted the discipline which led to them almost out of the humble sphere of a philological handmaiden to that of a mistress of an immense domain; not only yielding much solid, substantial produce in the way of scientific results, but also giving full sway to those larger and deeper thoughts of the universal solidarity of humanity, which almost touch the realms of poetry.

Semitism, in its earliest and most widespread influence upon Europe, is chiefly represented by the Phœnicians. To their insignificant country it was given to do what neither Egypt nor Assyria, with all their perfection of industry and arts, were able to do, viz., to supply the link between the East and the West. Communicating, by Arabia and the Persian Gulf, with India and the coast of Africa towards the Equator, and on the north, along the Euxine, with the borders of Scythia, beyond the Straits of Gibraltar, with Britannia, if not with the Baltic, they introduced the elements of culture to the remotest ends of the earth; everywhere planting colonies, erecting temples, and laying the foundation for a more humane life than the aborigines in most of those far-off lands had ever dreamt of. An outline of Phœnician commerce, which comprised almost every conceivable object of home or foreign growth or manufacture; further, of Phœnician Art,—“in gold and silver, in brass and iron, in purple and in blue, in stone and in timber, in fine linen and precious stones,”—of which so infinitely little has survived; and of Phœnician religion,—a symbolical worship of natural phenomena, of abstract ideas, and of allegories and special Numina,—followed; and the complete identity of many deities thus created with classical deities was dwelt upon. A sketch of Phœnician literature, which must have been most extensive, and completely in accordance with their high state of cultivation and refinement, was then given. This literature consisted, first, of a vast number of theological, or rather theogonical works, as whose authors are reputed the gods themselves, and which were only accessible to the priests or to those initiated in the mysteries. From the allegorical explanation of these writings sprang a vast cosmogony, insignificant fragments of which only have come down to us, mutilated and misinterpreted by their Greek reporters. Next to this sacred literature stands their didactic poetry, somewhat related to the Orphic. We further know of their erotic works, of works on history, geography, navigation, agriculture,—in short, of almost every modern branch of science and belles lettres.

But all this wealth of literature has perished, and the scanty extracts that may have survived in foreign literatures cannot be looked upon as really authentic. For genuine and unadulterated “literature” we must look to the original monuments themselves; to inscriptions on coins and weights, on votive tablets, on sacrificial stones, on tombstones, and on sarcophagi. Broken utterances, faintest echoes though they be, out of them there might once be re-constructed more of the life of that wonderful nation, that had so many things in common with the English, than has hitherto been dreamt of.

Before proceeding to speak of these monuments themselves, and principally of those most recently excavated, Mr. Deutsch alluded to a notion which seems to be still abroad, that the Phœnician, being a lost language, which is only now being recovered by degrees, offered the same amount of uncertainty in some of its decipherings as hieroglyphics, cuneiforms, &c. were supposed still to

offer. The only difficulties that present themselves to the Phœnician decipherer consist either in the newness of terms met, which do not offer any Semitic analogies; or in their peculiar orthographical or grammatical forms; or, finally, in the similar shapes some of the characters (B, D and R principally) exhibit. But here, again, the difficulty is soon solved by the context; almost with the same ease with which the vowels are supplied in any Semitic language, or the sometimes missing diacritical points in any of the idioms written in Arabic characters.

Mr. Deutsch next enumerated the most important recent discoveries on the soil of Phœnicia (Sidon) and her numerous colonies, first giving an outline of the history of Phœnician investigation in Europe. Phœnician finds have been very frequent of late years. While up to the middle of the last century hardly anything was known of the existence of Phœnician inscriptions, there is scarcely a museum in Europe now which does not boast of one or two lapidary or numismatic monuments, that have to tell some tale or other in the aboriginal tongue of Canaan. Since Pococke's discovery of thirty-one inscriptions on the site of ancient Citium, Malta, Sardinia, Carthage, Algiers, Tripoli, Athens, Marseilles, and a host of other places, have given up a number of these eloquent contributions to the history of the Semites who once dwelt upon these spots. The most extensive find lately made consists of nearly a hundred inscriptions, excavated on the site of ancient Carthage,—all votive tablets, with but two exceptions. One of these exceptions is a precious sacrificial tariff, which complements in the happiest way a similar sacred document, found some years ago at Marseilles. The other is probably a tombstone, erected by a father to his son. Another highly interesting monument was excavated about three years ago in Sardinia, and consists of the base of an altar, inscribed with a trilingual (Latin-Greek-Phœnician) legend. A comparison of these three translations, or rather paraphrases, among themselves, leads to most interesting results in many branches of Greek, Roman, and Phœnician antiquities, and chiefly in comparative hierology; while the Phœnician inscription itself, the largest of the three, is perhaps one of the most curious ever discovered, yielding a number of new linguistic, mythological and orthographical items. After dwelling upon other bilingual, Assyro-Phœnician, Græco-Phœnician, &c., remnants, and upon the excavations by recent French explorers and their results, Mr. Deutsch turned to the Himyaritic inscriptions, lately embodied in the collections of the British Museum, consisting of votive bronze tablets found in South Arabia, and couched in a long-lost idiom, the nearest approach to which is traced in the present Amharic: allied to Ethiopic and Hebrew. The numerous Hebrew inscriptions which have of late been brought to light, the tombstones from Aden (with several Himyaritic Alephs), the many hundreds of tombstones copied in various parts of the Crimea, some of which bore very remote dates indeed, the inscription on the “Tomb of the Kings,” with its double (Syria and Hebrew) characters, the family vault of the “Bene Chezir,” indicated by a Hebrew inscription in archaic square characters on the “Tomb of St. James,” with ligatures such as were only found on the so-called “Chaldeo-Egyptian” Papyri, and the other minor epigraphs discovered by Renan, De Saulcy, De Vogüé, and others, in their various exploratory tours in the Holy Land, were briefly explained. Finally, Mr. Deutsch described the photographs with Hebrew and Samaritan inscriptions (see *Athen.* No. 2018), consisting chiefly of representations of the famous Samaritan Scroll, inscriptions on synagogues in Galilee, and the probably most ancient Samaritan epigraph on a stone immured in a wall of a mosque near Nablus,—the reading of which he has been able fully to restore,—which were brought home by the first expedition set on foot by the Exploration Fund. From the future activity of this association Mr. Deutsch expected valuable results also for those sciences which had formed the theme of his paper.

Mr. Deutsch concluded by briefly recapitulating the various points of interest connected with the pursuit of these studies, and the large gain derived

from them for the varied disciplines of human knowledge. Semitic Palæography and Epigraphy supplied one of the strongest links in that chain which binds the remotest ages to our own, and visibly represent, as it were, the undying continuity and solidarity of civilized humanity.

MR. FOSS ON WESTMINSTER HALL.

As this will probably be the last occasion on which the Archaeological Institute, as a body, will have an opportunity of visiting Westminster Hall while it continues the theatre in which our civil judicature is administered, a few short notices of the legal uses to which it has been hitherto applied may not be uninteresting to the members.

At the time of the Conquest and long after there were three special periods at which the kings held their Courts, or, as it was called, "wore their crowns," with extraordinary solemnity, not only for the consideration of national affairs, but also for the transaction of legal business. These were at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide, answering to our present Law Terms of Hilary, Easter and Trinity, Michaelmas Term having been added at a subsequent period. It is a curious illustration of the antiquity of the Terms, that at the Court held at Christmas, 1096, a judgment was pronounced against William, Earl of Eu, for a treasonable conspiracy, on the very day on which Hilary Term, according to the constitutions of Edward the Confessor, confirmed by William the Conqueror, then began. There is no positive evidence of any of these trials taking place in Westminster Hall during the reign of its founder, William the Second, nor in those of his two successors; but in the records of the reigns of Henry the Second, Richard the First and John, the expressions "My Court at Westminster" and "My Barons and Justices" are of frequent occurrence.

A great change took place under the last-mentioned monarch. King John when in England was in the habit of making frequent progresses through the kingdom, and of holding his Court in a multiplicity of places, to the great inconvenience and expense of the suitors, who were obliged to follow him in order that their causes might be tried. By a clause in Magna Charta, dated the 15th of June, 1215, this intolerable grievance was abated. That clause declared that "Common Pleas shall not follow the Court, but shall be held in some certain place"; and though no place is mentioned in the Charter for their future holding, there is no doubt that Westminster Hall was the "certain place" intended. It has been the arena where common pleas have ever since been usually decided, though there are some instances in the reign of Edward the Third of this Court being held at York. So strict, however, was the interpretation put upon the words "certain place" by one of our Judges that he resisted the removal of the Court from the original place in Westminster Hall to a more convenient part of the same building. This innovation was, no doubt, the precursor of other changes, by which the Aula Regia was ultimately abolished, and the present arrangement of the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, and Exchequer, as well as the Common Pleas, established, with separate Judges appointed to preside over each Court.

The precise time at which this division of the Courts was effected has been the subject of controversy, into which it is not my present purpose to enter. It is enough to say that at the end of the following reign of Henry the Third, the office of Chief Justiciary no longer existed, and that a Chief Justice and puisne Judges were appointed for the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. In the Court of Exchequer, though there were regular Barons, the office of Chief Baron was not instituted till the reign of Edward the Second.

In recounting the legal incidents of Westminster Hall, it must not be forgotten that, besides the four Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer, which were held within its precincts, the Hall itself was occasionally used as a High Court of Criminal Justice for the solemn trials before the Peers of great delinquents, impeached by the House of Commons. One of the earliest, of which there is a particular account, is that against Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk,

Chief Justice Tresilian and others, in the reign of Richard the Second, which king himself was deposed by the Parliament in this same Hall. In subsequent times these trials often took place before commissioners appointed from among the peers, assisted by some of the judges and other commoners. Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher were tried in this manner; but it is doubtful whether the great Hall was used on these occasions, or only the Court of King's Bench. Queen Anne Boleyn's trial took place in the Hall on a "scaffold" there erected. In every subsequent reign, until that of George the Fourth, many state offenders have there met their fate, whose names it is useless here to enumerate.

There is a print of Westminster Hall as it was prepared for the trial of the Earl of Strafford in 1640, in which the Queen is portrayed as looking out of her cupboard upon a scene in which her royal consort was a few years after to appear as a condemned prisoner. Some impeachments were tried before the Lords in their own House; but during the long reign of George the Third the Hall was fitted up four times for the trials of Lord Byron for the murder of Mr. Chaworth in 1765, of the Duchess of Kingston for bigamy in 1776, of Warren Hastings, which lasted seven years, from February, 1778, to April, 1795; and of Lord Melville, in 1806, both the latter being for high crimes and misdemeanors. These were the last occasions when the great Hall was converted to such a solemn use, and as sixty years have since elapsed without giving a necessity for a similar display, we may fairly attribute the absence of the occasion to the improvement of society and the general amelioration of the age.

By a curious conjunction one and the same person in the early reigns held the two offices of Warden of the Palace of Westminster and Warden of the Fleet Prison. Two records, of the 12th and 24th Edward III., show that there were then stalls for merchandise in, and stables under, Westminster Hall, and that the holder of those offices was allowed to take for his profit 8d. per annum for each stall and stable, and 4d. for each stall only.

The Hall was also ornamented with "images," and various payments on account of them are recorded in the earlier part of the reign of Richard the Second; but in the latter part the ruinous effects of time, and perhaps of a fire that destroyed one of the adjoining houses in 1386, had become so visible, that about 200 years after its construction it was considered necessary to undertake substantial repairs. The opportunity was taken to introduce various alterations, and greatly to enlarge the edifice. The contract for part of the works is preserved in Rymer; and the restoration was completed in 1399, the last year of Richard's reign, whose deposition was the first public act for which it was used in the Parliament there assembled. It is not improbable that at this time the old marble chair and table were covered over, and the two Courts of Chancery and King's Bench erected above them. Shops and hawkers were still allowed in the new Hall, as in the old, but with higher prices. By a "rental" of 88 Henry VI., the rents of shops varied from 2s. to 3s. 4d. a term; and the "goers in the Halle," as they were called, were charged from 4d. to 12d. for the same period, the larger sum being paid by "Robynet Frenchwoman."

In the reign of Henry the Sixth, we are informed by Fortescue, in his work 'De Laudibus Legum Angliæ,' that the sittings of the Judges did not exceed three hours, from eight to eleven; and it appears, from the Year-Book of 2 Henry VII., fo. 4, that they were not then more severely taxed, rising "because it was past eleven o'clock."

About this time there were certain places in Westminster Hall, designated Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise, names that seem to indicate that they were appropriated, as two of them certainly were, to the confinement of delinquents, according to the varied degrees of punishment for their respective offences. We see from the illuminations of the Courts lately published in the 89th volume of the 'Archæologia,' which are attributed to the reign of Henry the Sixth, that at the bars of the three

Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, certain prisoners are represented, and their place of incarceration might probably be in one or the other of these cells. Some have thought that these extraordinary names were suggested by the titles of the three parts of Dante's 'Divina Commedia'; and if it could be shown that Dante's work was familiar to the English world before those names were given to these three repositories, it might fairly be contended, from their succession and order, that Dante was their godfather. The occurrence, however, of at least one of the names in the reign of Edward the Third, before Dante was born, tends to destroy the ingenious conceit. In the list of rooms and buildings in the palace of Westminster, extracted from the original accounts of the expenses of erecting St. Stephen's Chapel in that reign, the following entry occurs: "Door of Hell, in the Exchequer." This is followed by another, to which the former probably applies: "House called Holle under the Exchequer." A third place named in the list may perhaps be the same which afterwards went by the name of Paradise or Heaven: "Le Godehouse, in the receipt of the Exchequer."

Whatever were the uses to which these places were originally applied, it plainly appears that the custody of them was made a source of emolument, and was granted to the "squires of the king's body," and other favourites. Thus, in the Act of Resumption, passed in the first year of Henry the Seventh, the grant of these places (when I find them for the first time so named) to Pierce Carvanell, "gentleman usher of our chamber," is specially excepted. The same document mentions two other places in Westminster Hall of which this usher had a grant,—the house under the Exchequer called Le Puktans, or Potans House, and the Tower and House called Le Grene Lake. These houses were, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, appropriated to the Records and Rolls of the Exchequer, and an annuity of 12l. 13s. 4d. was paid to Sir Andrew Dudley (to whom they had been previously granted) as a compensation for his loss. Hell, Purgatory and Paradise, and another building called "Heaven," were subsequently converted from cells of confinement to places of recreation and refreshment, still possessing their graceful names, and were frequented by lawyers and other attending the courts; and many are the allusions made to them in that character by dramatic and other authors so early as the reign of James the First. In that of George the Second great alterations were made in the approaches to Westminster Hall and the Houses of Parliament, among which Heaven and Purgatory (in the latter of which was preserved the Ducking Stool for the punishment of scold) were pulled down. Hell suffered the same fate in the next reign, about 1793.

In addition to the trades which were carried within its precincts, the Hall was made the receptacle of the military banners taken in battle. We have no record of these triumphant ornaments; its walls before the reign of Charles the First when those taken at the battle of Naseby, in 1645, were displayed there, and were still hanging of the King's head when he was condemned in the same Hall, as if to remind him of his disaster and defeat. These banners were supplemented by the taken at Dunbar and Preston in 1650, and afterwards at the battle of Worcester in 1651, "crowning mercy" of Cromwell; the result of which was the expatriation of Charles the Second for 30 years. On the restoration of that prince, all the memorials of disaster were, it is to be presumed, removed; and we have no notice of their successors till nearly a century afterwards, when victories of Marlborough supplied a goodly shew. By the effects of natural decay, or of political causes, or perhaps by the influence of better taste all of them have been since removed; but that which remained there in the reign of George the Second has the testimony of a picture by Gravelot, painted during his thirteen years' residence in this country representing the interior of the Hall as it appeared. Ranged along the left side, as you enter are shops of booksellers, mathematical instrument makers, haberdashers and sempstresses. At further end of the Hall are the two Courts of King's

Bench on the left, and of the Chancery on the right, divided by a flight of steps which led to the entrances of both. In the print these Courts are inclosed to a certain height, but not covered, so that the noise in the Hall, and the flirtations of the barristers and attorneys with the sempstresses, must have occasionally disturbed the arguments of the counsel and disarranged the gravity of the Judges. On the right side is the same array of shops, except where it is interrupted by the Court of Common Pleas, which projects into the Hall and is similarly inclosed and uncovered. On both sides of the Hall, above the shops and the Court of Common Pleas, was a continuous display of banners, which at the date of the picture were probably those taken at the battle of Blenheim and the other victories of Marlborough. The Court of Common Pleas was subsequently removed to the outside of the Hall, and the inclosure of the two other Courts was completed and carried up to the roof, and thus divided from the exterior noise and racket.

I am not certain at what date the shopkeepers were ousted from the Hall; but in my own recollection, which extends beyond the beginning of the present century, they did not exist. The Courts of Chancery and King's Bench have since disappeared, and are removed, with the other courts, to more convenient sites on the western exterior of the Hall, with entrances into it. Thus, the edifice is now little more than a magnificent vestibule to them and to the two Houses of Parliament, and a place of congregation for lawyers and their clients when attending the Courts during term time. It may possibly be again called into requisition for coronation banquets, and for the trial of State delinquents, though none of the former have been celebrated there for between forty and fifty years; while no less than sixty years have elapsed since any of the latter have taken place.

For the preparation of the coronation banquets the Courts, when within the Hall, were obliged to be removed, and the shops and stalls to be boarded over. A petition of the shopkeepers in the reign of George the First prays that, as their shops are boarded up for the ceremony of the coronation, the eads and the outsides of the windows of the west side of the Hall may be granted for their use and advantage.

Besides the coronation banquets, we have record of many others from the earliest time. On New Year's Day, 1236, King Henry the Third feasted 1,000 poor men, women, and children. In 1241 he same King sumptuously entertained there the Pope's Legate and his nobility, and again in 1243 he celebrated there the nuptials of his brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, with a banquet, at which it is said there were no less than 30,000 dishes, though where room was found for them it is difficult to imagine. When the repairs of the hall were completed in 1399, King Richard the second is recorded to have plentifully entertained 10,000 in it, and, it is cautiously noted, "in other parts of the palace"; for it is clear that the guests could not otherwise have had elbow-room. Fabian states in his Chronicle that Henry the Seventh, in the ninth year of his reign, kept a royal feast there; and the same King used the Hall for certain entertainments under the name of "disguisings," which were exhibited to the people at Christmas; and we have the following proof that they were avoided or assisted by the Government. An entry runs in the Issue Roll of a payment of 28l. 3s. 5½d.

large sum in those days) to Richard Doland, for providing certain spectacles or theatres, commonly called scaffolds, for these performances. Neither, however, the royal ceremonies and entertainments nor the legal solemnities to which Westminster Hall was devoted exempted it or its cuplers from the calamities to which inferior buildings and ordinary mortals are liable. Many are the occasions when pestilence or plague or eating sickness necessitated the adjournment of the Terms, and even the entire desertion of the Hall. Instances of adjournment on that account run in 1434, in Henry the Sixth's reign, and again in 1482, in that of Edward the Fourth. On a account the Courts were held at St. Albans in the twenty-sixth year of Henry the Eighth, and at Alden in the thirty-fifth year of the same king.

In the reign of Elizabeth there were frequent resurrections of similar visitations, the Courts being sometimes held at Hertford, and sometimes at St. Albans. Beaumont and Fletcher allude to the latter fact when, in their play of 'Wit without Money,' they make Lance speak of

Taverns withered,
As though the Term lay at St. Alban's.

During the great plague of 1665 the Term was held at Oxford and at Windsor.

The Hall also was visited by the calamity of fire. Archbishop Laud, in his Diary, records that, on Sunday, February 20, 1630-1, the Hall was found on fire, "by the burning of the little shops or stalls kept therein. It was soon extinguished, and the damage quickly repaired."

Inundations of the Thames also occasionally flooded the Hall. Hofmiedel mentions two, in the reign of Henry the Third, in 1237, when he says boats might have been rowed up and down; and in 1242, when no one could get into the Hall except they were set on horseback. He records, another, 300 years after, in the reign of Queen Mary, when the Hall was flooded "unto the stair-foot, going to the Chancery and King's Bench, so that when the Lord Mayor of London should come to present the sheriffs to the Barons of the Exchequer, all Westminster Hall was full of water." These visitations were repeated in the last century, in 1735 and 1791, and even so lately as 1841. The rising of the tide on those occasions gave abundant opportunity for the utterance of legal witticisms. In reference to one of these, Henry Fielding, in his dramatic satire of 'Pasquin,' makes Law say:—

We have our omens too. The other day
A mighty deluge swam into our Hall;
As if it meant to wash away the Law:
Lawyers were forc'd to ride on porters' shoulders;
One, O prodigious omen! tumbled down,
And he and all his briefs were soused together.

The jocular poet, no doubt, did not seriously think that his watery "omen" really portended the "washing away of the law" from Westminster Hall; and we can fancy how his indignant verse would flow were he to witness the great clearance to which his favourite fane is doomed, by neither pestilence, fire, nor inundation. In a few short years the lawyers will be expelled from their ancient haunts, the *religio loci* must be abjured, and the worshippers must resort to another temple. However magnificent the new structure may be in its exterior, or however convenient in its internal arrangements, it will strike the present ministrants of the law with far less admiration than the venerable sanctuary in which they paid their earliest adorations; and it will afford them a perpetual subject of invidious comparison in their intercourse with the novices of the profession. Such feelings are natural, for who can look back to a period of nearly 800 years, during which Westminster Hall has been devoted to its present objects, without acknowledging a degree of veneration towards the eminent Judges who have presided there, and an affectionate reminiscence of the eloquent advocates who have pleaded before them.

But we need not fear that the connexion between Westminster Hall and the law will ever be forgotten. Memory will call to mind the sages who have adorned it, and tradition will still remain. Let us hope that when the new Palace of Justice, so long demanded by the necessities of the times, shall be erected, a succession of able Judges will emulate their venerable predecessors, and, with the learning, intelligence and integrity of future aspirants at the bar, will secure for the new fane as much respect and reverence in times to come, as in times past was attained by Westminster Hall.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Keepership of Prints, British Museum, is not yet, we understand, filled up. It is hoped that the practice of Mr. Panizzi, in cases that were under his control, of selecting for promotion men with peculiar knowledge, will be adopted in this instance, and that no considerations but those of fitness on the part of the candidate will affect the choice of a successor to Mr. Carpenter.

The study of meteorology is making satisfactory progress under a steady increase in the number of competent observers, and Saxony is now co-operating in the great scheme of observation. Shortly before the occupation of that country by the Prussians there was distributed, among a few of our scientific societies, a thin quarto volume, published under the direction of Dr. C. Bruhns, chief of the Observatory at Leipzig, containing 'Results of Meteorological Observations made at numerous Places in the Kingdom of Saxony in the Years 1848 to 1863, and at Twenty-two Royal Saxon Stations in 1864.' The results obtained are clearly tabulated, the monthly means are given, the mean of the year is brought out for the different elements—temperature, moisture, winds and pressure of the atmosphere, storms, and character of the heavens; and, in addition to these essential particulars, we find observations on plants and animals, phenomena of plant and animal life, and the effect produced thereon by temperature. Judging from this first "Jahrgang," these Saxon observations, if not put a stop to by the war, will be an important contribution towards extending our knowledge of the meteorology of Europe.

The Leech and Thackeray prizes have been awarded at the Charterhouse, to Messrs. G. B. Raskleigh and R. W. Macan respectively. The former prize was for the best drawing of the College Chapel; the latter for the best essay on Pope's line, 'The proper study of mankind is man.'

There were five candidates for the essay. Mr. E. Walford acted as examiner.

The Atlantic expedition goes on bravely,—the Great Eastern having already passed the spot on which she last year parted from her cable. We begin to have hopes of a great success.

Dr. Barlow writes, on the subject of the British Institution:—

"Newington Butts, Surrey, July 25, 1866.

"The historian of the British Institution informs me that the question is not of the renewal of the lease of the premises in Pall Mall, but of the purchase of the freehold, the trustees in whose hands the property is now vested being bound, under the will of the former owner, to sell the estate and divide the proceeds among the parties specified by the testator. Perhaps you would kindly notice this in your next number.

"Yours, &c., H. C. BARLOW."

The late Mr. Horner once showed, at a meeting of the Geological Society, a scrap of ancient pottery obtained from a boring deep down in the Nile deposits, near Memphis, which he called the oldest document in the world. Though his views were not shared by all who saw the relic, it was regarded with interest as evidence of a fact in the history of man and of his antiquity. But Prof. Unger, in a paper communicated to the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna, shows that Egyptian bricks are more interesting, for they contain a variety of evidence preserved, as it seems, in an imperishable form. In his latest researches he has examined a brick from the pyramid of Daabour, which dates from between 3400 and 3300 B.C., and found imbedded among the Nile mud or slime, chopped straw, and sand of which it is composed, remains of vegetable and animal forms, and of the manufacturing arts, entirely unchanged. So perfectly, indeed, have they been preserved in the compact substance of the brick, that he experienced but little or no difficulty in identifying them. By this discovery Prof. Unger makes us acquainted with wild and cultivated plants which were growing in the pyramid-building days; with freshwater shells, fishes, remains of insects, and so forth, and a swarm of organic bodies, which, for the most part, are represented without alteration in Egypt at the present time. Besides two sorts of grain—wheat and barley—he found the tef (Eragrostis habysinica), the field-pea (Pisum arvense), the common flax (Linum usitatissimum),—the latter having, in all probability, been cultivated as an article of food, as well as for spinning. The weeds are of the familiar kinds: wild radish (Raphanus Raphanistrum), corn chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum segetum), wart-wort (Euphorbia helioscopia), nettle-leaved goosefoot (Chenopodium), &c., bearded

hare's ear (*Bupleurum aristatum*), and the common vetch (*Vicia sativa*). The relics of manufacturing art consist of fragments of burnt tiles, of pottery, and a small piece of twine, spun of flax and sheep's wool, significant of the advance which civilization had made more than five thousand years ago. The presence of the chopped straw confirms the account of brickmaking as given in Exodus and by Herodotus; and the whole subject is so interesting that we are glad to learn that Prof. Unger intends to follow it up. He is of opinion that, by careful examination of a large number of bricks, some light may be thrown on the origin of Egyptian civilization. We heartily wish him success in his further endeavours, trusting they may not be too long interrupted by the war; and we share his hope that the dumb bricks of Nile mud will impart to us much that we have hitherto sought in vain in the old buildings—the mummy-cases and the written traditions.

We publish the following notes as we receive them, though our own information had led us to believe that Mr. Martin's plans differed essentially from those adopted on the London and South-Western Railway:—

"July 24, 1866.

"I trust you will allow me to observe, in your columns of Weekly Gossip, that an electrical system of communication between passengers and guard, very similar to that which was experimented upon during the Queen's recent journey to the North, has been permanently attached to the royal train that travels over the South-Western, Great Western, and South-Eastern lines for more than twelve months past, and that some of the express trains on the Great Northern, Midland, and South-Western railways are similarly furnished. More than one case has occurred where the passengers have been relieved from a perilous position by aid of this apparatus; but while the public are ever ready to expose neglect, I fear they pay little regard to the publication of those efforts that are made to meet their requirements and supply their demands.—I am, &c., W. H. PRECE."

A number of Liverpool gentlemen (with Mr. A. Cariss as their secretary) are trying to inaugurate a series of first-class public lectures in that port and town. They propose to commence with a course of ten lectures by eminent writers and thinkers, for which the arrangements are now being made. These are to be delivered, on the Monday evenings of October, November, and December, at the Liverpool Institute.

After a long investigation by the Committee of the House of Commons, the Government regulations, intended for the governance of music-halls and theatres, have been reported, and have excited great attention in those who are interested in the present system of theatrical licences. A meeting of managers was held at the New Adelphi on Tuesday week, when Mr. Buckstone was appointed treasurer, and a Committee formed to watch proceedings in Parliament. The Committee of the House of Commons had examined many managers and persons connected with the drama; but the evidence was so perplexed with the prejudices of the witnesses in favour of the past, that it was calculated to throw but little light on what was expedient for the present and the future. Meanwhile, the wants and desires of the public are patent enough in favour of new kinds and places of entertainment. The Committee have decided that the wishes of the people are to be met as far as they can judiciously be so. They propose to abolish the present system of double jurisdiction, under which theatres are licensed by the Lord Chamberlain and music-halls and other places by the magistrates; an alteration certainly commended by its convenience. The power is now wholly to be vested in the Lord Chamberlain, who is to have the liberty of complete inspection and survey, and also to license music-halls for theatrical entertainments. They next propose that different licences should be given to different places: one sort permitting smoking and drinking in the auditorium, the other not. This arrangement, we think, work well, and at the same time, supposed evil, which experience has shown to be itself. That music-

halls have a tendency to develop themselves into theatres, and have done so, is now an historical fact; and wherever this change has taken effect, the Art-element has conquered, and the audience concurred with the management, either in suppressing the mere animal indulgence altogether, or relegating it to a separate part of the establishment. It would therefore appear that legislation which might be injurious, is as needless as it is certainly inexpedient, inasmuch as it would appear to sanction habits that it is desirable should be suffered to die out. According to the proposed plan, the Chamberlain will have control alike over all these places of entertainment, and exercise his right of censorship over music-halls as well as theatres. Facilities also are to be given for the establishment of new theatres, which will henceforth be licensed without reference to any question of competition with other establishments. The decisions of the Lord Chamberlain are, however, to be subject to an appeal to the Home Secretary. Country theatres will henceforth be licensed by the Lord Chamberlain, instead of the magistrates, whose other powers, however, will continue in force; his censorship of plays also will extend to the country. These arrangements appear to be on the whole satisfactory, and a just concession to the intelligence and wishes of the public.

According to recent accounts, an abundant supply of petroleum continues to be furnished by the oil-wells at Coalbrookdale, Coalport, Caughley, and Tarback-Dingle. The oil-well sunk at Leewood Green, in Flintshire, also continues in operation, and is increasing in produce.

The contemplated Ligne d'Italie Railway, over the Simplon, has been abandoned. All the works, &c. have been advertised for sale.

A curious book has just been published at Paris, in which, under the title, 'Manifeste du Magnétisme du Globe et de l'Humanité,' the author, Capt. Bruck, endeavours to prove that the destiny of the human race is influenced by the earth's magnetism. In like manner as the zodiacal light, shooting stars and other natural phenomena are referable to an effect of magnetism; so are great events in the history of nations and of individuals. For example, the 9th of November is the day of least magnetic circulation and of least physical and moral energy, while the 22nd of June is the day of most circulation and most energy. The 18th Brumaire (November 9) was a memorable day in the life of the First Consul,—the 22nd of June saw the finish of the Empire. Then, again, it is to magnetism that certain great moral movements are due—Teutonism in Prussia, Anglicanism in England, Gallicanism in France, and Catholicism in the Papal States. Moral philosophers will perhaps be amused at this mode of treating their special subject—whether science will be benefited thereby is another question. Capt. Bruck states that he is prepared for clamour, and to be treated as a dreamer.

The contents of a large cemetery—probably that belonging formerly to the Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul—at Shrewsbury have been discovered by the workmen engaged in constructing the new railway-station in the town named.

Our Naples Correspondent says:—"Naples is doing her great men honour. In the midst of the agitation and anxiety of war, time is yet found to do tardy justice to one who suffered for the cause of liberty. Not seven years have passed since the name of General Colletta was almost prohibited in the kingdom of the Bourbons, and his history of their times placed in the Index Expurgatorius. Now a statue has been raised to him in the Villa Nazionale, not far from that of another eminent Neapolitan, Vico. It was inaugurated a week or two since, in the presence of a large assembly; and though the artistic merit displayed in it is very slight, still, as the memorial of a great man, and as marking the change which has come over this country, it possesses a high interest. In this same month, too, the bust of Alessandro Manzoni has been placed in the Library of the University, at the expense of private individuals.—A project has been announced, under the sanction of the Préfet, of inscribing the names of those who fall in the

present war on the walls of the schools in which they were respectively educated.—To the literary world it will be interesting to hear that the Minister of Public Instruction has sent a circular to the directors of the public libraries of the kingdom, calling for a list of codices existing in each. Most valuable MSS. are, I believe, concealed under the dust and cobwebs in various parts of this province of which the world has been hitherto deprived.—Amongst the places of amusement open to the public may be mentioned the Fondo, where the 'Elisir d'Amore' has been recently in great favour. The Café Chantant, a new institution, and the first of its kind, was opened last week, and is likely to prove a great attraction. Occupying, as it does, the gardens of the old Royal Palace in Chiatanone, its very site is sure to lure to its refreshing shade the seekers after pleasure; whilst the amusements provided and the taste with which it is fitted up will serve as a pleasant *passetemps*. As in similar places of entertainment in London and Paris, a *buffet* is provided; refreshments and ices of all kinds, whilst a band of fifty musicians performs during the evening. H. W."

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.—The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of French and Flemish School, is NOW OPEN, admitting also to HOLMAN HUNT'S PICTURE, 'The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple.'—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, is NOW OPEN to the Public. Admission, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, 1s. each person; Tuesdays, 2s. 6d. Hours from Ten A.M. till Six P.M. Season Tickets, 1l. each. Catalogue, 1s. and 1s. 6d.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Holman Hunt—J. Philip, R.A.—T. Ford, R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—E. R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Crawford, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—Calderon, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Nicol, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—E. Hardy—John Ford—Frère—Rupprecht—Brillonin—Lidderdale—Geo. Smith—Duverger, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

SCIENCE

Mind in Nature; or, the Origin of Life and the Mode of Development of Animals. By Henry James Clark, A.B. (New York, Appleton & Co.)

THE present phase of scientific opinion in this country on many debatable questions in abstract biology—the tendency which exists in the minds of a large number of the cultivators of those branches of natural knowledge—is such as to invest with a certain amount of interest the appearance of any new combatant in the field of scientific discussion, especially of one who takes his part against the challengers, and offers to do defensive battle against the impugners of long-established faith and dogma. The hypothetical absurdities, ingenious as they were, of Lamarck, their more consistent development by the still anonymous author of 'Vestiges of Creation,' and more recently the now popular "selection" theory of Darwin and his followers, have produced in the minds of many—not only of such as are content to run in the rut formed by the wheels of their leader, and to speak in the *ipsissima verba magistri*, but of some who might be expected to hold a more independent course of thought—a tone of defiant self-confidence which affects to condemn the arguments, however solid, of those who are less ready than themselves to renounce opinions sanctioned by the convictions of the wise of all ages, and supported by what they at least believe to be sound reasoning. It is not less true in the present day than it was in the time of the great founder of inductive philosophy, that "certainly there be that delight in giddiness, and count it a bondage, to fix a beleefe; affecting free-will in thinking as well

as acting. And though the sects of philosophers of that kind be gone, yet there remain certain discursing wits, which are of the same veins, though there be not so much bloud in them as was in those of the ancients." Granting even that the conclusions were fairly deducible from the facts, it is no light matter to shake the convictions of thousands, many of them of at least equal power of logical deduction as the impugnors themselves; and with every right-minded man such a result will not be adopted without a serious sense of the responsibility which it involves. It is impossible not to feel how utterly out of place are the triumphant chuckle, the rubbing of hands, the self-satisfied smile with which every fact or statement is received, which can by any possible contortion be forced into even a hypothetical contradiction of doctrines which constitute the ground of the hopes and comforts of a large proportion of the civilized world. The question here is not the truth or error of the doctrines or opinions opposed, but the feelings with which such momentous questions ought to be approached.

Whether the work before us can be considered as a valid refutation of the modern doctrines to which we have alluded, is more than doubtful. The author, a professor in one of the most distinguished Transatlantic universities, thus states his object: "It is my design to proceed in an argument to show that there is a power at work in the Universe which possesses foreknowledge; the design of a fore-casting, fore-ordaining mind,—a thinking, intelligent, animate being; such a combination of power that no form of physical law could possibly be conceived to represent." And this he undertakes in contravention of the doctrine that all material existences "originated through physical forces, which operate according to what are called physical laws." In considering this subject, and combating the theory that "the inorganic and organic affinities approximate each other, and may eventually turn out to be, among themselves, mere degrees of difference," he contends, with truth, that it is "in direct opposition to natural chemical affinity that organized beings exist,"—that, in fact, "between the natural chemical affinity on the one hand, and the vital affinity on the other, there is a constant struggle, the one to counteract the operations of the other,"—a view which was first fully developed by the late Prof. Barclay. He proceeds to state, that "all living beings are composed of four chemical elements, and that these are held together by the principle of life." He then considers this theory in connexion with, and as strongly supported by, the phenomena of "spontaneous generation," in which he professes himself a decided believer,—founding his belief on the results of the experiments of Prof. Wyman, of Harvard University, of which he gives an interesting and full account. They appear to have been as crucial as any of the numberless ones which have ever been made, and to have been so conducted as to eliminate, as far as possible, every source of error. Unless, therefore, there has been some unobserved inadvertence, they reduce us to the dilemma either of admitting the theory, or of believing that the spores or ova of vegetable or animal organisms can retain life when exposed for an hour or more to a temperature of 95° above the boiling-point of water. Understanding, therefore, that organization consists of the elements C. H. O. N. plus the *living principle*, and as C. H. O. N. are contained in the fluids employed in the experiments, the author appears to conclude, if we understand him correctly, that the element "life" is added by a distinct act of creation; and that, as the least organized of all organisms are thus brought

into being, they may by development originate such as are more highly organized. But do they become thus developed? This is about as logical as the author's reason for believing in the truth of spontaneous generation, because other facts now proved to be true, such as propagation by budding, or by spontaneous division, and the reproduction of lost limbs in reptiles and crustacea, &c., would formerly have been considered impossible (page 106). As an example of the mode in which the author conducts an argument, we select the following passage, which has reference to the position above stated: "Although it may be admitted that all animals, except such as arise by budding, reproduce themselves by eggs, yet it does not follow that the first created animal, like its successors, was an egg; for to assert that would be to assume that eggs are not, or have not always been, uniformly developed in a parent, since the first egg could not then have had a parent; but if it were true, then it would appear that some eggs have been altogether dependent upon physical causes for their origin, at least for their surroundings or matrix; and if so *once*, why not *again*?—why should there be a change in the process of the original creation?" But we need not proceed. We think that the believers in the doctrine of final causes and of design in the adaptation of structure to function, as the result of an unerring and divine intelligence, will be ready to exclaim, "Non tali auxilio." There is more in the following brief sentence of one of the most profound geologists of this country than in all the verbiage of the work before us: "No one who has advanced so far in philosophy as to have thought of one thing in relation to another, will ever be satisfied with laws which had no author, works which had no maker, co-ordinations which had no designer."

It is but justice, however, to Prof. Clark to say that the bulk of his book, considered as a treatise on animal development, is written in an interesting and satisfactory manner, and the details, especially of the structure of the lower forms of life, and of the development of the ova in the higher, are full, and in many parts original. The woodcuts, wholly consisting of white outlines on a black ground, are often confused and perplexing. Most of the subjects would be more clearly displayed by the ordinary and more natural method of black on white, and with some shading.

FINE ARTS

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

It is especially gratifying to notice that the Belgian authorities show themselves anxious to secure estimable pictures by some of the best-known English artists, as contributions to the forthcoming gathering at Brussels. The change in this respect is remarkable, on the Continent, since the days when this country was questioned as the possessor of a school of painting. We trust that the invitations which have been issued to many English artists will be worthily responded to, if it were only on account of the generous reception and magnificent hospitality of our neighbours to British painters and others a few years since. Among the numerous contributions to the gathering we can name Mr. E. M. Ward's 'Ante-chamber of Whitehall during the last Moments of Charles the Second,' upon which picture the artist has expended great care in revising and intensifying the design and effect, to a very fortunate result.

The National Gallery Enlargement Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords on Tuesday last week. Connected with this subject much has been urged in favour of retaining that architectural curiosity in *rococo* Burlington House, the

advocates for which seem to forget that, were it true that the building in question is one of the finest pieces of design for a palatial residence, it was not purchased with a view to its architectural merits, but to afford, by its removal, a site for much-needed public buildings. Lord Derby's remarks upon the unreasonableness of further delay in settling the National Gallery, Royal Academy, and University of London questions have been applauded by all who think of the matter.

It is announced that the National Portrait Exhibition will close on Saturday, the 18th prox., and that after the 6th of the same month the price of admission will be on every day 3d. Many persons join us in hoping that the gathering will be allowed to continue open until the end of August. At any rate, those who wish to see this unparalleled collection of portraits have no time to lose in doing so.

We are advised that our information that Miss Geddes, who married Mr. Carpenter, of the Print Room, was a daughter of the late A.R.A., was incorrect; no relationship existed between the two artists.

A new picture by Mr. Holman Hunt must interest all who will go to Messrs. Colnaghi's for the purpose of seeing it. There may be examined his latest work, one having a subject removed from those of his former pictures, but equalling them in brilliancy of execution, fidelity, and power in characterization. We do not regret that an able artist should give a minor portion of his time to themes less intense in feeling, and of humbler aim, than may be usual with him; accordingly, we commend this effort with such a subject as was afforded by pigeons gathered on a wet day about a dove-cote, and passing the time as well as they can. The painter's approaching departure for the East, and the promise it conveys of graver work, gives zest and interest to the present picture, which is styled 'The Festival of St. Swithin,'—pigeons moping about their elevated house, while the rain comes down, and the flying scud mocks their hopes of sunshine ere sunset. The birds cluster on the ledges of the cote; some have retreated to the interior; others, in various moods of restlessness, fidget without; one, with a dark-green and gleaming breast,—a mixture of bronze and gold,—is ensconced, and, with blinking eyes of scarlet fire, looks out of the dark. A dappled bird, of lovely cinnamon hue that is dashed with white and flecked with glancing metallic green, alights on the edge of the little gallery before the chamber of its mate, flutters, and with rosy claws clutches its edge. From the lower tier of pigeon-holes a tenant looks forth, and sulkily pulls at a straw. Under the leeward eave of the high-pitched roof of the tenement, a darkly-feathered bird huddles in a sort of desperate humour with the persistent rain that, gathering near his head, falls in heavy drops to gather in a stream below, and pour away in an exasperating manner: he waits the long-coming relief. On the other side, where the daylight falls, is perched a pair huddling under the eaves; the one, as his feathers are ruffled, looks like Humpty Dumpty, and glows in dun and green fires of feathers. The background is a landscape, a garden, thickly massed trees, a church-tower looking over them, while, nearer, modern houses of the "villa" sort appear. The truth with which Mr. Hunt has rendered the effect of daylight,—the breadth of brilliancy rather than of massed shadow, so often the recourse of painters,—the splendour as well as the softness of the chiaroscuro in this picture, deserve most attentive examination and the highest applause. Mr. Hunt seems bent upon refuting the common practical dogma that breadth is only obtainable in masses of shadow: he finds it in expanse of light.

The House of Commons, by what may be called a very peremptory majority of seventy-seven in a meeting of one hundred and thirteen, has again decided that the National Gallery should remain in Trafalgar Square, and not be removed even to so short a distance as the gardens of Burlington House, where Mr. Beresford-Hope desires to place it. Mr. Hope stated that a suitable building for the London University would be out of place at Bur-

lington House, although it might well be situated on the site of the workhouse now behind the National Gallery. How this can be we know not. As no one pretends that the Trafalgar Square site is not preferable to any other, and as the House of Commons has already sent a Bill to the Lords which provides for the enlargement of that site, the debate of Monday last was, to say the least of it, superfluous. The avowed preference of the Royal Academy, and the returns of visitors to the National Gallery, set at rest all discussion about the relative importance and convenience of Trafalgar Square and a site to the west of it.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MR. MOSCHELES'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT ON MONDAY NEXT, July 30, in St. James's Hall, for the Benefit and Relief of the Sick, Wounded, and Sufferers of all Nations engaged in the present War, in conjunction with the Ladies' Association, established for that purpose. Vocalists: Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, Madame Parepa, Mdle. Artôt, and Dr. Gunz. Instrumentalists: Mr. Charles Halle, Mr. Goldschmidt, and Mr. Moscheles. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. To commence at Eight o'clock.—Sofa and Balcony Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats in Area, Balcony, and Gallery, 5s. Tickets to be had of Chappell & Co., 40, New Bond Street; Austin, 23, Piccadilly; and of Mr. Moscheles, now at 5, Clarges Street, Piccadilly.

MR. ALFRED MELLON has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS will COMMENCE, at the Royal Italian Opera House, Covent Garden, on MONDAY, August 6th.

ST. JAMES'S.—The season is about to close, and Miss Herbert appears desirous of continuing to its conclusion the triumph which she has lately gained in legitimate comedy. The heroine of 'The Jealous Wife' is her last achievement; and in her performance of *Mrs. Oakley* she has shown a delicacy of perception, as well as a force of character, which does credit to her judgment. Without abatement of the vehemence that pertains to the suspicious woman, she has shown that the suspicion itself is grounded on sentiment, and that she loves the husband over whom she tyrannizes. This is a refinement which is scarcely required by comedy; but that it adds a charm to the impersonation cannot be denied. Mr. Creswick, as the timid husband, who is embarrassed in every action by the vigilant affection of his too-anxious partner, much assisted, by his judicious acting, the efforts of Miss Herbert. Mr. Walter Lacy was *Lord Trinket*, and acted with vivacity and point.

STRAND.—The burlesque of 'Kenilworth' was revived on Saturday, but with such alterations as make it almost a new drama. On its first production, the reader will recollect that its authorship was dual, Mr. Frederick Laurence claiming a share in it with Mr. Andrew Halliday; now, the latter gentleman assumes the exclusive responsibility. We think, on the whole, that it is improved; at any rate, it acts very closely, and there is scarcely a parody, a song, or a dance, that does not command an enthusiastic encore. The allusions in the text are worked up to the latest date, so that the dialogue bristles with telling points. The drama is admirably cast. Miss Raynham, as the *Earl of Leicester*, in her rich accoutrements, looks grandly, and *Amy Robsart*, in the person of Miss Ada Swanborough, is pert and charming, and sings and acts with fervour and determination. Miss Elise Holt is sufficiently affected as *Sir Walter Raleigh*. The most prominent figure, however, is that of *Queen Elizabeth*, by Mr. T. Thorne. The *Varney* of Mr. D. James was singularly effective. The scenery, painted by Mr. C. Fenton, is very beautiful, and all the accessories, including the costumes, are of the most costly description.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Madame Vilda has appeared in 'Il Trovatore,' and the *Times* assures us to her utmost advantage. The same journal gives similar praise to Mdle. Tietjens in 'Ernani.' Of Mdle. Patti's benefit we shall speak on Saturday next, when taking leave of the Royal Italian Opera.

The concert to be given by Prof. Moscheles in aid of the sufferers by the war has been postponed till Monday next. Besides Madame and M. Goldschmidt, Madame Parepa, Mdle. Artôt, Dr. Gunz, Mr. Halle and Mr. Benedict will take part in the concert.

Our contemporaries praise a new *Cantata*, 'The Knights of the Cross,' by Mr. Frederic Clay, which was performed at the concert of the *Civil Service Musical Society* yesterday week.

Last Saturday's *Crystal Palace Concert* was mainly made up of music from 'Il Serraglio.' There is to be another Ballad Concert to-day.

Among the last concerts of the season, of which a detailed report has been impossible, we mention a *Matinée*, given by Mdle. Teresa Carreno, a pianist from Venezuela; also the second meeting of the *Schubert Society*, with which every one may desire a closer acquaintance, judging from the programme before us. This contained a tempting amount of novelties, among others, one which we can accredit as excellent, the *Suite* of pieces by Herr Gade, for pianoforte, violin and violoncello, Op. 29, entitled 'Noveletten.' The Society is directed by a relative of the greatest German *Lied*-composer, and this gives it some claim on the attention of all who value what is original.

Mr. Mellon's Promenade Concerts will begin on Monday week.

The *Choir*, we are glad to see, has taken up, though not in the best taste, the "royalty" question, otherwise the fact of singers being paid for singing feeble amateur music. Nothing can be more unwholesome, from whatever side of the question the matter is viewed.

Il Trovatore speaks in the high-flown Italian strain, which we have learnt to trust but sparingly, of some new music, by M. Gomez, a young Brazilian, who has been studying in the music-school of Milan. The name recalls that of Joseph Melchior Gomis, the Spaniard (born in 1793), who, in his day, was thought to be a genius of no ordinary promise, and whose operas, 'Le Diable à Seville,' 'Le Revenant' and 'Le Portefaix,' after years of that deferred hope which it makes the heart ache to read or think of, were produced at Paris, without good result. We have a recollection of some music from his hand which had a flavour of its own. There is decidedly such a thing as "a talent for success," and this does not seem to be given to composers of the Peninsula. Having by chance been lately led to run over the list of these, we have been reminded of the Portuguese artist Bontempo, who, for a while, lived in London, and some of whose music is, of its kind, as good as anything of its time (Beethoven apart) we know. A set of variations by him on Paisiello's "Nel cor più," though some half a century old, is bright, elegant, contrasted and vigorous, compared with similar pieces by such men as Gelinek, Pixis, Czerny. There is a rich mine for any one who can quarry in the works of forgotten musicians; and those who seem to be the most sweepingly forgotten are the musicians of the Peninsula. An intelligent monograph on the subject would be welcome.

L'Eco d'Italia in New York (quoted in *Il Trovatore*) announces that Signor Barilli, an Italian maestro resident there, is about to produce his opera, 'Una Notte in Siviglia,' in St. Petersburg. Signor Bottesini, the one *contra-basso* since the days of Dragonetti, who has been somewhat unaccountably lost sight of, and who, unlike Dragonetti, has claims above the average as a composer, is going to America.

A rain of patriotic hymns is falling over Italy at the time present. Should some of them be better than the *tea-garden* Garibaldi tune, or that flagrant concoction which Signor Verdi was desirous of forcing on the Committee of the last Exhibition, every one might well indeed be glad. But as regards modern Italian music, the case of those who stand by and listen is one of "hoping against hope."

M. Cohen's 'José Maria' is said to have pleased at the Opéra Comique.

Italian journals say that with the opera to be written for Palermo, by Signor Pacini—only his hundredth work—that veteran announces that he will close his musical career. Pity that the man who could strike out such a melody as "I tuoi frequenti palpiti," a *bravura* for all time, should be so willing to go on to the very last, and to "after the last," to borrow *Millamant's* saying.

A stately musical performance took place the other day at Nancy, on the occasion of the visit of the Empress of the French and the young Prince. Among other pieces executed was a *Cantata*, written for the occasion, by M. Gérolt, a musician of the town.—The progress of the King and Queen of Belgium through their country has also been marked by musical celebrations.

The theatre at St. Louis, America, has been destroyed by fire.

MISCELLANEA

Guide-Books.—In reply to your Correspondent, Mr. Arthur Brewin, who complains that his copy of 'Where shall we go?' 4th edition, 1866, is an old edition with a new title, and "substantially, if not identically, the same as a copy he has bearing a much earlier date," allow us to say, that from the first this work has undergone a constant correction and alteration. Writing from memory, we recollect that the earlier editions did not contain Aldborough (Suffolk), Gilland or Silloth, which were added by competent writers conversant with these places. Other minor corrections have been made from time to time, and in the 4th edition, 1866, we have added those now favourite watering-places in Yorkshire—Redcar (p. 148) and Saltburn-by-the-Sea (p. 145); also Penmaenmawr, in Wales (p. 208), and Oban, in Scotland (p. 245). Besides these, a new account of Cheltenham (pp. 40-46). Guide-books like this cannot be altogether free from inaccuracies; but if Mr. Brewin will again compare his old edition with that of 1866, we think he will moderate or withdraw his charge of our having put old wine into new bottles.

A. & C. BLACK.

John Bunyan.—A little more than two years ago—viz., on the 22nd of February, 1864—I communicated to you information of a remarkable discovery I had made relative to the time when one of Bunyan's works, viz., 'Christian Behaviour,' was published. I stated I had found a copy, unmistakably genuine, which proved the author published that work eleven years earlier than had been known, even from the days of Bunyan to this time. I also stated that the discovery threw new light on Bunyan's engagements when first cast into prison. And now having had the good fortune to procure another relic of our great divine, which sheds new light on some points connected with his works, that has not been known in our day, I thought I ought to communicate this circumstance also to you. It is (among other things) now known that the town of Newport Pagnell, in Buckinghamshire, has the honour of first making the celebrated author of 'The Pilgrim's Progress' known in the world as an author; his first work, 'Some Gospel Truths Opened,' was sold first in that town. The copy I have appears to be the only one known. All the rest of the first copies of his works that have been found appear to have been published in London. Bunyan's modesty when he first appeared in the world as an author is more strikingly manifest from this copy than appears in those subsequently published, the arrangement connected with it being different. I think it is a duty incumbent on every one that has a genuine copy of the first edition of any of Bunyan's works, that has not yet been discovered, that they should not keep the work in ignorance thereof, as much knowledge may be derived from making them known. The two great I possess the late George Offer, Esq. had not the honour of making his acquaintance with them great as his fame is in finding out first copies of our immortal dreamer's works. Yours, &c.,

W. TARBUTT.

Cranbrook, July 23, 1866.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—F. J. B.—C. G. G.—G. E.—An Old Playgoer—received. Mr. Proctor misunderstands our meaning. When we say that the groups are broken, we refer chiefly to the *loss of lineation*. Stars which appear in a line in the heavens, do not appear in a line when some are in one *gnomonic* line and some in another.

Erratum.—P. 89, col. 1, line 32 from bottom, for "a road marble statue."

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In connexion with the pseudo-history of the Church, the Nag's Head in Cheapside is the most famous of houses, for there did *not* take place the alleged consecration of Protestant prelates in the reign of Elizabeth, which, in spite of the utter groundlessness of the absurd story, still figures as a fact in books for the instruction of young Roman Catholics. Not far from the spot where the Nag's Head stood

was the well-known old tavern and coffee-house called the Chapter. It was there that might once be hired the "threepenny curates"—clerical journeymen who were willing, for twopence and a penny cup of coffee, to "perform divine service" anywhere within the bills of mortality.

When Sterne gave out the text of one of his sermons—"It is better to go to the house of mourning than the house of feasting," he immediately commenced his discourse with the words, "That I deny!"—and although he modified the denial, his dissent was genuine. He belonged, too, to times when clergymen generally resorted to an evening to some favourite tavern, where their club was held. Dr. Dodd, who used to sing comic songs at the Adam and Eve, and Dr. Parr smoking his pipe under some favourite sign were varieties of the species. The custom was of remote origin. Bishop Still, in the sixteenth century, doubtless drank the ale he made to sparkle in song, in very good tavern company. In the seventeenth century congregations complained to the Commonwealth Parliament of some of their ministers who resorted more than became them to taverns. The Kentish parsons were said to be the greatest offenders in this way; but they seem to have been controversial in their cups; and quiet men wanted to peaceably sip their ale, and not to be excommunicated for differing from either Vicar or Moses, who was too full of it.

However it may have been in old times with regard to the Church, we are not accustomed, except in the case (and that is a very apocryphal one) of Prince Hal and the Boar's Head in Eastcheap, to associate royalty with tavern-life. The tradition, of which Shakspeare has made an almost obstinate fact, probably led to the inscription which long surmounted the door of both the old and new taverns in Eastcheap: "This is the chief tavern in London." Perhaps the most highly honoured of inns was one which is not enumerated in this volume, namely, the Lion at Brentford. In the best room of that house, one night of the year 1445, there was a notable company assembled, with Henry the Sixth at the head of it. After supper the King created Alonzo d'Almada Earl of Avranches. On the "next morning," following a joyous festival, Henry, in the same inn, held a Chapter of the Garter, created a couple of knights, gave a gold cup to one of them, and then rode soberly away from the door, to Windsor. We can recall no other instance of a Chapter of the Garter being held under a signboard. The nearest parallel to the case is that connected with Grillion's Hotel, Albemarle Street, where the Prince Regent (according to a house tradition) invested with the insignia of this supreme order of chivalry the French King, Louis the Eighteenth, when the latter was on his way from exile to the throne of France.

Many of our kings have occasionally slept, or taken other refreshment than sleep, in country hostleries. Provincial inns preserve strange legends of sovereigns who have slumbered beneath their roofs; and sceptics are silenced, if not convinced, by the sight of the identical beds in which the monarchs, probably, did not sleep. There used to be a great variety of this article on which Richard the Third is said to have sought, and not found, repose. More certain is the tradition (not noticed by the historians of signboards) of Henry the Eighth, in his rides from town to Windsor, pulling rein at Cranford, and taking a draught of good liquor, as he sat in his saddle, at the door of the St. Catherine's Wheel,—a

common sign, which is said to have been converted by the Puritans into the Cat and Fiddle.

This entertainment of kings at hostleries is not, however, altogether lost sight of by our industrious signboard chroniclers. We have alluded to the madcap Prince and the Boar's Head. When that Prince, as Henry the Fifth, was returning to London from his triumph at Agincourt, he "put up" at the Red Lion at Sittingbourne, in Kent. This incident of 1415 was referred to in the advertisement of the landlord, who was master of the hostelry, in 1820, wherein it is stated that the Red Lion was "remarkable for an entertainment made by Mr. John Norwood, for King Henry the Fifth, as he returned from the battle of Agincourt, in France, in 1415, the whole amounting to no more than 9s. 9d., wine being at that time only a penny a pint, and all other things being proportionably cheap. The same character, in a like proportionate degree, Wm. Whitaker hopes to obtain by his moderate charges at the present time." In these words, mine host of the Red Lion granted no boon to the public; he only intimated that a pint of wine would be charged at its full market value!

Some of those hosts of the olden time were not nice in the treatment of their royal patrons. He was a bold Boniface of the White Horse who charged George the Second a guinea for an egg, and who, on being asked by His Majesty himself if eggs were scarce, drily replied, "No, Sir; but kings are." Landlords neither charged so highly, nor addressed so boldly, George the Third, when that sovereign ate his boiled mutton and turnips under the shadow of their signboards, on his road from London to Weymouth. Louis Philippe, when he entered the inn at Newhaven as William Smith, was civilly received, even by a Newhaven barmaid!

George the Fourth, when Prince of Wales, was probably much more of a tavern-haunter than his predecessor, Henry of Monmouth. There used to be tales told of him at the St. Alban's Head, in St. James's Market, and another is narrated in this volume, showing how the Prince, with a congenial friend, forcibly entered a room at the Feathers, in Grosvenor Street, while a lodge of Odd Fellows were celebrating their most secret mysteries—or, at least, the nonsense that passed for mystery. As none but the initiated could witness such solemnities, the Odd Fellows took possession of the Prince and his friend, and made them members of the craft, put them through various degrees, and elected the royal brother as their chairman for the remainder of the evening. A much more pleasant story connected with inns and royalty is one that has escaped the research of these zealous chroniclers. Some years ago the whole of a little Highland inn, the sign of which we do not remember, was engaged by a very respectable person for a party of ladies and gentlemen who were to come early, on a stated day, and leave on the following morning. The party arrived, enjoyed themselves like happy children on a rarely happy holiday, and departed at the stated time, leaving their agent to settle the account. There had been something so unusual in the visitors that the good woman of the house importuned the agent to inform her of the real names of the persons for whom he was acting; and this he did without hesitation, having, as he said, permission to do so. The hostess then heard, not without surprise, that she had been entertaining no less exalted guests than Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and a few of their most intimate and trusty friends! For another incident illustrating this part of

the subject we must have recourse to the volume itself:—

"On Highgate Hill there is an old roadside inn, the Fox and Crown, which displays on its front a fine gilt coat of arms with the following inscription underneath:—

6th July 1837. This Coat of Arms is a Grant from Queen Victoria, for Services rendered to Her Majesty when in Danger Travelling down this Hill.

The carriage conveying Her Majesty was proceeding down the hill without a skid on the wheel, when something startled the horses, and the occurrence above narrated took place. The late landlord died in distressed circumstances, and he stoutly asserted to the last, that although he made repeated applications to the Government for recompense, he having imperilled his own life to save that of Her Majesty, all he ever received for his pains was permission to display the royal arms on his house front."

In earlier days, whatever honour there may have been in carrying on business under a royal sign, there might be danger in it if the trader lacked discretion. When Walter Walters, who kept the Crown in Cheapside, in 1467, merrily remarked that his son was heir to the Crown, he was informed against as an utterer of treason; and in the days of Edward the Fourth, who loved a joke as well as any man, Walters was hanged for a jest, in which the law saw no joke at all.

This mention of the Crown enables us to pass to a new phase of the subject, from royalty to wit. At the old Crown, in Duck Lane, in the seventeenth century, there was a room to which that clever, if not eminent, painter, Isaac Fuller, contributed some finely-executed figures of the Muses, Pallas, Mars, Ajax, Ulysses, &c. We are told that these "dead figures appeared with such lively majesty that they begat reverence in the spectators towards the awful shadows." This pleasant means of attraction was of very early application in London. There was a Painted Tavern in Walbrook as early as the reign of Richard the Second. The same attraction has been resorted to in later times. Ward, the publican, in Swallow Street, had a very creditable collection of pictures of his own painting, in his chief room; and recently, when a Mr. Bacchus occupied the Clarendon Arms, Broadway, Hammersmith, he had a few pictures by old masters, which he highly esteemed, and loved to show to all who resorted to his tavern with a desire to see them. Artists themselves have made the fortune of some of these houses. At the Sol's Arms, in the Hampstead Road, a club of artists used to meet nightly for relaxation. Another was held for many previous years at the Feathers, near Leicester Square. The artists, however, did not contribute to the ornamentation of the house. In later days this was done by Stanfield and David Roberts, who so decorated the little tavern department at the back of the pit in the Coburg Theatre, that thirsty souls who went to drink forgot their thirst, shut their mouths, and opened their eyes in rapt admiration.

A long list might be formed of artists who, from generous impulse, caprice, or necessity, have executed signboards for town or country taverns. When the painting of these was a recognized branch of the profession, Harp Alley, Shoe Lane, was the locality in which the artists of such works had their studios. In the time of Charles the Second, these artists surpassed those of all other nations engaged in the same branch of Art. It was said that there was no need to put under an English sign, "This is the Lion," or whatever the animal there represented might be. A hundred years later, if the *Tatler* is to be trusted, English signs were ill painted, and their inscriptions ill spelt. There were, however, some notable

exceptions. The *Spectator* notices a Queen Elizabeth, in Ludgate Street, "which by far exceeded all the other signs in the street, the painter having shown a masterly judgment, and the carver and gilder much pomp and splendour. It looked rather like a capital picture in a gallery than a sign in the street." Such signs, indeed, realized prices that were not then to be got by alleged Titians. Clarkson's picture of Shakspeare, which once hung as a sign in Little Russell Street, is said to have cost the purchaser 500*l*. Wale, the Royal Academician, painted another for a public-house in the same street; his Falstaffs and other theatrical signs were numerous, and excellently painted. Baker, and his pupil Catton (both Academicians), executed similar work; a Lion, by the latter, was, till very recently, in front of a coachmaker's in Wells Street. Cipriani, another R.A., who had been (in Florence) a painter of pictures on coaches and sedans, painted signboards in England before he was patronized by the Duke of Richmond. This was no derogation. Many of our chief herald-painters, who also decorated the panels of coaches and of rooms in noble mansions with choice figures, flowers, and graceful scroll-work, rank among distinguished signboard artists. Later, Hogarth painted a sign "for a freak." Dick Wilson, R.A., furnished a North Wales alehouse with the Three Loggerheads, and David Cox enriched another with a Royal Oak. Morland painted various signs under pressure of thirst and lack of money; clever old Crome did the same, but not through similar causes. Sir William Ross's Magpie was long an attraction at Sudbury; and among living R.A.s, Mr. Millais at least may be cited for having "painted a St. George and the Dragon, with grapes round it, for the Vidler's Inn, Hayes, Kent." There is a story, too, of Harlow, who not having wherewith to pay his bill, painted a back and front view of Queen Charlotte for an alehouse in Greek Street. The rogue painted it in Lawrence's style, and signed the work "T. L." When the latter was told of this freak, he said in his wrath that "if Harlow were not a scoundrel, he (Lawrence) would kick him from one street's end to another." Harlow was no scoundrel however, and the painter of 'The Trial of Queen Katharine' only remarked, "When Lawrence makes up his mind to it, I hope he will choose the shortest street he can find."

It would not have been foreign to the manners of those days if Lawrence had thrashed Harlow in the house for which he had executed the sign to which he had appended Lawrence's initials. At that time, indeed, there were taverns where only the sons of violence resorted, but whither victims were often decoyed. Messrs. Larwood and Hotten have noted most of the signs of taverns which were houses of call for thieves and murderers. For their account of one of these ("Stunning Joe Banks's," the Hare and Hounds, in St. Giles's) they are indebted to a strange source, the 'Recollections of the Rev. J. Richardson,' a clergyman who was for many years on the staff of the *Times* and a visitor at "Stunning Joe's." But one of the most remarkable of these tavern resorts of brigands and assassins is not registered in this book. The house in question was in James Street (now Gilbert Street), Grosvenor Square. Its sign was the badge of Lord Montacute—the Roebuck. There were two entrances to this house, one from the street, the other from a dark and filthy passage, mis-called St. George's Market. This was for the accommodation of customers who were playing at dodge with the gallows, and who were partly the terror and partly the pride of the neighbouring inhabitants. From this wretched den, the flash

Jack Henley, his highlows tightly laced and brightly polished, his snow-white stockings clinging tightly to his muscular calves, his knee-breeches of the very finest of the "dark cords" then worn by thieves, his coat and waistcoat of the strictest professional cut, his "neckerchief" a bandana worth half a guinea, and his beaver hat so placed as to show to advantage the flat black curl close to his left ear,—thus attired, from that horrible Roebuck, Henley led the band of ruffians who, some fifty years ago, went down to West End Fair, possessed themselves of all the outlets, and then brutally assailed and plundered all who attempted to pass, and who seemed to these savages worth stripping, beating and leaving for dead. A night at the Roebuck followed unutterable atrocities; but the gallows awaited the chief miscreants. Henley was hanged, and his respected parents turned the little incident to account by exhibiting his body for a couple of days in the cellar which they inhabited, at the moderate admission tariff of one penny! Such was life in the first half of this century! But this affair not only closed the career of Henley and his gang, but caused the suppression of the fair, and also of the Roebuck, which was, perhaps, the last of those houses of old which looked like places of refreshment for honest men, but which were dens in which honest men, if they ventured, were sure to be robbed, and where they ran a great chance of being also murdered.

When men wore swords, the deeds of violence accomplished in tavern rooms, or at tavern doors, were so continual that scarcely a night passed without some wretch being murdered or mutilated, and the assassin being seized and prepared for the gallows in consequence. Wine, the sword and opportunity were not, however, the only things that led to bad consequences beneath some of our old tavern roofs. There is a rare volume in the City Library which the historians of signboards have overlooked. It refers entirely to the most noted taverns of the day, between three and four centuries ago, and it gives pictures in words of the haunting Kates, and Marjories, and Cicelys, and Dorothys, who attended on and attracted customers. Some of the signs of these old taverns are significant of more mischief than comes by drinking. At a much later period a very general business was transacted under signs, all of which did not belong to taverns. The students of the newspapers of 1712, for instance, will not forget this. "At the Golden Sugar Loaf, right against the Horse at Charing Cross," readers of the *Spectator* advertisements were informed that "morning gowns for men and women" were to be procured, and "the newest-fashioned quilted petticoats." Loss of memory was cured at the Angel and Crown, St. Paul's Church Yard. Every sort of disease had its purchasable and infallible specific at the Cross Keys and Bible, in Cornhill. At the Golden Head, in Covent Garden, "ancient pictures by the most excellent masters" (who probably lived close by) were to be had to order; and, at the Old Man's Coffee House, Charing Cross, a physician professed to cure all who would come to him who were afflicted with small-pox. This may have been comforting to all who had taken variola, but it was not cheering to the patrons who resorted to the Old Man to take their coffee.

The impudence of some of the advertisements in the non-literary part of the *Spectator* is alluded to in various essays in the paper itself. Our authors cite a passage from one of these, in which a surgeon "in Russell Court, over against the Cannon Ball," "by the blessing, cures the Yellow Jaundice, Green Sickness, Scurvy, Dropsy, Surfeits, Long Sea Voyages,

Campaigns," and various ills to which female humanity is subjected, "as some people," says the surgeon's handbill, "who has been lame these thirty years can testify!" The value of such testimony in support of the afflictions named, "Long Sea Voyages" included, is not apparent; but the warrant implied is closely imitated from the illogical handbills of so-called surgeons and physicians who "cured all diseases incident on men, women, or children," under various signboards, from Tower Royal to Covent Garden.

When Mrs. Siddons's father was barber to a strolling company, that lady was born in a public-house in Brecknock, called the Shoulder of Mutton. In subsequent days, but whether in consequence or not of such an event, the same sign became a very common one in rural districts. In Yorkshire alone there are upwards of sixty such signs at the present moment. In another way players have been connected with public-houses as proprietors, from Lowen, an actor born in Shakspeare's days, who kept the Three Pigeons at Brentford, down to these present times, when a few similar instances might be cited. If the birth of such an artist as Sarah Kemble dignified a country inn, the death of such a divine as Archbishop Leighton, at the Bell, may be said to have almost consecrated the inn in which he died. Less noble prey to death than this prelate was the sixth Baron Grey of Ruthyn, who died, a ruined gambler, on the bench of a Cheapside tavern.

It is time, however, that we should leave the subject, and commit this curious book to its world of curious readers. We have shown its merits, and alluded to its very few shortcomings; and we have only to counsel the authors to look through the Post Office Directories for the various counties, as sources whence they may draw many new samples of the most singular tavern-signs, wherewith to enrich their next edition. Meanwhile, the present volume is a valuable addition to our antiquarian and gossiping literature.

Poems and Ballads. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. (Moxon & Co.)

Mr. Swinburne commenced his literary career with considerable brilliance. His 'Atalanta in Calydon' evinced noticeable gifts of word-painting and of music; and his 'Chastelard,' though written in a monotone, contained several passages of dramatic force and power. In the latter work, however, there was too open a proclivity to that garish land beyond the region of pure thinking, whither so many inferior writers have been lured for their destruction,—the land where Atys became a raving and sexless maniac, and where Catullus himself would have perished had he not been drawn back to the shadier border-region by the sincerity of his one grand passion. The glory of our modern poetry is its transcendent purity—no less noticeable in the passionate sweetness of Keats and Shelley than in the cold severity of Wordsworth; a purity owing much to the splendid truth of its sensuous colouring. More or less unavailing have been all the efforts of insincere writers to stain the current of our literature with impure thought; and those who have made the attempt have invariably done so with a view to conceal their own literary inferiority. Very rarely indeed a mighty physical nature has found utterance in warmer, less measured terms than are commonly employed in life or art; but it would be difficult, on fair critical grounds, to decide such utterance to be immoral—it is so genuine. The genuineness of the work as Art, we would suggest, can be the only absolute test of immorality in a story or poem.

Truly sincere writing, no matter how forcible, seldom really offends us. When, however, we find a writer like the author of these 'Poems and Ballads,' who is deliberately and impertinently insincere as an artist,—who has no splendid individual emotions to reveal, and is unclean for the mere sake of uncleanness,—we may safely affirm, in the face of many pages of brilliant writing, that such a man is either no poet at all, or a poet degraded from his high estate, and utterly and miserably lost to the Muses. How old is this young gentleman, whose bosom, it appears, is a flaming fire, whose face is as the fiery foam of flowers, and whose words are as the honeyed kisses of the Shunamite? He is quite the Absalom of modern bards,—long-ringed, flippant-lipped, down-cheeked, amorously-lidded. He seems, moreover, to have prematurely attained to the fate of his old prototype; for we now find him fixed very fast indeed up a tree, and it will be a miracle if one breath of poetic life remain in him when he is cut down. Meantime, he tosses to us this charming book of verses, which bears some evidence of having been inspired in Holywell Street, composed on the Parade at Brighton, and touched up in the Jardin Mabille. Very sweet things in puerility, as a literary linen-draper might express it,—fine glaring patterns after Alfred de Musset and Georges Sand,—grand bits in the manner of Hugo, with here and there a notable piece of insertion from Ovid and Boccaccio. Yet ere we go further, let us at once disappoint Mr. Swinburne, who would doubtless be charmed if we averred that his poems were capable of having an absolutely immoral influence. They are too juvenile and unreal for that. The strong pulse of true passion beats in no one of them. They are unclean, with little power; and mere uncleanness repulses. Here, in fact, we have Gito, seated in the tub of Diogenes, conscious of the filth and whining at the stars.

The very first verse in the book, though harmless enough in meaning, is a sample of the utter worthlessness in form of most of the poems:—

I found in dreams a place of wind and flowers,
Full of sweet trees and colour of glad grass,
In midst whereof there was
A lady clothed like summer with sweet hours.
Her beauty, fervent as a fiery moon,
Made my blood burn and my moon
Like a flame rained upon.
Sorrow had filled her shaken eyelids' blue,
And her mouth's sad red heavy rose all through
Seemed sad with glad things gone.

Here all the images are false and distracted,—mere dabs of colour distributed carelessly and without art. The following sonnet goes further:—

Lying asleep between the strokes of night
I saw my love lean over my sad bed,
Pale as the duskiest lily's leaf or head,
Smooth-skinned and dark, with bare throat made to bite,
Too wan for blushing and too warm for white,
But perfect-coloured without white or red.
And her lips opened amorously, and said—
I wist not what, saving one word—Delight.
And all her face was honey to my mouth,
And all her body pasture to mine eyes;
The long lithe arms and hotter hands than fire,
The quivering flanks, hair smelling of the south,
The bright light feet, the splendid supple thighs
And glittering eyelids of my soul's desire.

It would be idle to quote such prurient trash as that,—save for the purpose of observing that Mr. Swinburne's thought is on a fair level with his style of expression:—both are untrue, insincere, and therefore unpoetical. Absolute passion there is none; elaborate attempts at thick colouring supply the place of passion. Now, it may be fairly assumed that a writer so hopelessly blind to the simplest decencies of style, so regardless of the first principles of Art, can scarcely fail to offend if he attempt to discuss topics of importance to his fellow creatures, or deal with themes which demand the slightest exercise of thought

properly so called. When, therefore, Mr. Swinburne touches on religious questions, he writes such verses as the subjoined which, though put into the mouth of a Roman, are purely personal, implying precisely the same conditions of thought as we find expressed in the lyrical poems elsewhere:—

Wilt thou yet take all, Galilean? but these thou shalt not take,
The laurel, the palms and the pean, the breasts of the nymphs in the brake;
Breasts more soft than a dove's, that tremble with tenderer breath;
And all the wings of the Loves, and all the joy before death;
All the feet of the Hours, that sound as a single lyre,
Dropped and deep in the flowers, with strings that flicker like fire.
More than these wilt thou give, things fairer than all these things?
Nay, for a little we live, and life hath mutable wings.
A little while and we die; shall life not thrive as it may?
For no man under the sky lives twice, outliving his day.
And grief is a grievous thing, and a man hath enough of his tears:
Why should he labour, and bring fresh grief to blacken his years?
Thou hast conquered, O pale Galilean; the world has grown grey from thy breath;
We have drunken of things Lethean, and fed on the fumes of death.

Here, as in the other poems, we find no token of sincerity. It is quite obvious that Mr. Swinburne has never thought at all on religious questions, but imagines that rank blasphemy will be esteemed very clever. He describes the Almighty as *throwing dice* with the Devil for the soul of Faustine; and in the 'Laus Veneris,' inserts the following lines, which he himself, doubtless, considers very grand:—

Lo, she was thus when her clear limbs enticed
All lips that now grow sad with kissing Christ,
Stained with blood fallen from the feet of God,
The feet and hands whereto our souls were priced.
Alas, Lord, surely thou art great and fair.
But lo, her wonderfully woven hair!
And thou didst heal us with thy piteous kiss:
But see now, Lord; her mouth is lovelier.
She is right fair; what hath she done to thee?
Nay, fair Lord Christ, lift up thine eyes and see:
Had now thy mother such a lip—like this?

Impertinence like the above can only be the work either of a misdirected and most disagreeable youth or of a very silly man. It is writing of which no true poet, fairly cultured, could have been guilty.

Gross insincerity in dealing with simple subjects, and rank raving on serious themes, make one suspicious of a writer's quality in all things; and a very little examination enables us to perceive that these poems are essentially imitative. Indeed, Mr. Swinburne's knack of parody is very remarkable, though it weighs heavily against his literary quality. Nothing could be cleverer than his imitation, here printed, of an old miracle-play; or than his numerous copies of the French lyric writers; or than his ingenious parrottings of the way of Mr. Browning. In no single instance does he free himself from the style of the copyist. His skill in transferring an old or modern master would be an enviable gift for any writer but one who hoped to prove himself a poet. Then again, though clever and whimsical to the last degree, he is satisfied with most simple effects. After a little while we find out there is a trick in his very versification, that it owes its music to the most extraordinary style of alliteration:—

It will grow not again, this fruit of my heart,
Smitten with sunbeams, ruined with rain.
The singing seasons divide and depart,
Winter and summer depart in twain.

It will grow not again, it is ruined at root,
The bloodlike blossom, the dull red fruit;
Though the heart yet sickens, the lips yet smart,
With sullen savour of poisonous pain.

This kind of writing, abounding in adjectives chosen merely because they alliterate, soon cloy and sickens; and we find

out the trick our pleasure departs. We soon perceive also that Mr. Swinburne's pictures are bright and worthless. We detect no real taste for colour; the skies are all Prussian blue, the flesh-tints all vermillion, the sunlights all gamboge. The writer, who has no meditative faculty, evinces total ignorance of nature; his eye rolls like that of a drunkard, whose vision is clouded with fumes.

But we fear we have lingered too long over this book; criticism is thriftless here. We have hinted very slightly at the tone of the poems,—in all of which pure thinking is treated with scorn, and sensuality paraded as the end of life. The impure thought finds its natural expression in insincere verses, without real music, without true colour. One word with Mr. Swinburne before we conclude; perhaps it is not too late for him to turn back from ruin; perhaps, being young, he has evil advisers. Let him, then, seek wisdom, and cast evil advisers aside. Some few years hence he will feel that the only sure hold on the public is the reputation of earnestness in life, and of sincerity in thought; yet, after publishing these poems, he will find it hard, very hard, to convince his readers that he is an earnest man or a sincere thinker. His very parasites will abandon him, and the purer light, pouring in his sick eyes, will agonize and perhaps end him. Let him seek out Nature, let him humble himself, let him try to think seriously on life and art. He it was who, in a recent preface to Byron, described Wordsworth as slicing up Nature for culinary purposes. If that description be true, a sound course of discipline in the kitchen will do Mr. Swinburne a great deal of good; for he will, at least, learn to distinguish the ingredients of things, what will or will not harmonize together, and what kind of dishes form wholesome food for grown-up men.

Chambers's Useful Hand-Books. — Yachting and Rowing. By the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Eastern Yacht Club. (Chambers.)

YACHTING has been the amusement of at least nine successive generations of English gentlemen, and it has steadily grown in favour amongst our wealthier classes since 1604, in which year Phineas Pett built a yacht for Henry, Prince of Wales. Rowing, as a sport generally popular with our youth, is, on the other hand, an affair of the present century; the first of the rowing-matches between Oxford and Cambridge having taken place in 1829, when the Tories were fully satisfied that there was neither need nor strong desire for a Reform Bill on the part of the country. But though the two amusements date from very different periods, they are so closely allied that we thank the Honorary Secretary of the Royal Eastern Yacht Club for noticing the younger pastime in the manual which chiefly concerns the older and more important diversion. Moreover, now that the season is at its last gasp, we are grateful to the author for putting us in mind of the fresh breezes of the deep, the music of white canvas and the luxurious tranquillity of the well-furnished yacht. At a time when Robert Stephenson was at the height of his fame he had only one means of escape from the persecutions of clients and projectors,—from the embarrassing importunities of admirers bent on making his acquaintance, and beggars hungry for his help. If he went to a country-house for a fortnight's seclusion, he found some of his most exacting acquaintances in the immediate neighbourhood; and for the Highlands afforded him no shelter, wherever he went, the end of his journey was to find himself with a housemaid who would have a house without a roof, and a man who would be pelted, after a

morning wasted on unprofitable callers. "Better have a house upon the sea," replied a judicious friend. Acting upon this seasonable advice, the engineer provided himself with his *first* *Titania*; and when that excellent craft was burnt to the water off Cowes, in the spring of 1852, he lost no time in ordering Mr. Scott Russell to build him without delay that better and more capacious sea-house, the *second* *Titania*, in which the happiest moments of his closing years were passed. Whilst this second vessel was in course of construction, he wrote to Admiral Moorsom, "I find I can get no peace on land. I am, therefore, preparing another sea lodging-house. I find it no easy matter to get rid of a multitude of questions which follow on a tolerably long professional life. Indeed, I find that nothing gives me actual freedom from attack but getting out of the way of the postman. The sea, therefore, is my only alternative. Ships have no knockers, happily." Like Robert Stephenson fourteen years since, there are many hard-worked gentlemen amongst us at the present time who are longing to escape from the bustle and vexations of London, and go down to the sea in ships, not that they may do their business on great waters, but that they may be altogether quit of business, and for a while be at peace with themselves and the world.

The list for 1865 of yachts registered on the books of our different yacht-clubs numbers more than a thousand vessels of various magnitudes, from the little *Alma* of 3 tons to the *Brilliant* of 420. Some of these yachts have won considerable amounts of money in sailing-matches. "The *Clarence*, 18 tons, built on the Clyde, had won 26 prizes at the close of the racing season of 1836. The famous *Vision*, 45 tons, built in 1846 by Wanhill of Poole, sailed in 34 matches and won 1,800*l.* The *Audax*, 62 tons, built by Harvey of Ipswich, in three years gained 897*l.* In a single year, 1863, the *Phryne*, built by Hatcher of Southampton, won 760*l.*,—the largest sum ever gained in one season by any yacht. In 1863-64, the *Vindex* won 942*l.* In six years, the celebrated *Mosquito*, built in 1848 by Ditchburne & Mare, won 2,300*l.*; and the *Glace*, 35 tons, built by Hatcher in 1855, in six years gained upwards of 1,800*l.* One of the most distinguished yachts is the *Pet*, of 8 tons burthen,—smaller by 2 tons than the *Golden Hind*, in which brave Sir Humphrey Gilbert went to the bottom of the Atlantic on his homeward voyage in the reign of Elizabeth. The adventures of this marvellous little toy—her brilliant exploits and hair-breadth escapes—have won a permanent place in nautical annals. Described by her owner as "about as long as a moderate-sized drawing-room, and scarcely so wide as a four-post bed," she has circumnavigated Britain, and made two voyages to the Baltic.

Of existing yacht-clubs the Royal Cork Club—originally called the Cork Harbour Water Club—is the oldest; but its exact age is unknown. Certain passages in a duodecimo manual, 'Rules and Orders of the Water Club of Cork,' published in 1765, indicate that the club was established before 1720; and some of the regulations preserved in this record illustrate the manners of a time more given to indulgence than the present ascetic age. For instance, by Rule 2 it is ordered, "That no admiral presume to bring more than two dozen of wine to his treat, for it has always been deemed a breach of the ancient rules and constitutions of this club, except when my Lords the Judges are invited"; and by a special resolution of April, 1737, it is decided "That, for the future, except the company exceed the number of fifteen, no man shall be allowed more than one bottle to his share, and a peremptory."

Hence it is to be inferred that when sixteen members of the club dined together they made it a point of honour to raise themselves to that degree of inebriety which a familiar saying represents as the normal condition of "lords." But what is a "peremptory"? Is it Irish for a tumbler of toddy? Next in seniority to the Royal Cork is "the Royal Yacht Squadron"—the most aristocratic yacht-club in the world—founded in 1815, in the month and year of the battle of Waterloo. It is the oldest yacht-club in Great Britain, and the only one entitled to carry the white ensign of Her Majesty's fleet. Its original title was the Yacht Club, and it was not until 1833 that it became known as the Royal Yacht Squadron. The headquarters and club-house are at Cowes, Isle of Wight. To become a member of the club it is necessary to be the owner of a yacht of or above 30 tons—a rule of exclusion not existing in any other club. The club which maintains the honour of London in the world of yachtmen is the "Royal Thames Yacht Club," which was founded in 1823, and has its club-house in Albemarle Street.

The difference between the yachts of to-day and the fastest yachts of the last generation is not greater than the difference between the eight-oared outriggers of our rowing clubs, and the heavy boats in which the oarsmen of Oxford and Cambridge used to contend, before the Claspers of Newcastle introduced their famous and universally adopted boats. "The first eight-oar," says the author, "brought to Cambridge, about forty years since, was 38 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 26 inches deep; whereas the average dimensions of an eight of the present day are 60 feet in length, 2 feet 2 inches in width, and 7 inches in depth." Reviewing the aquatic contests of the two universities, the writer says, "Of the twenty-three university matches that have taken place, Oxford has won thirteen and Cambridge ten; so that success has been, upon the whole, pretty evenly balanced. Of late years, however, the Oxonians have had it too much their own way. In March, 1866, they achieved their sixth consecutive victory; and since March, 1849, Cambridge has only won three times. But if we take the nine matches rowed previously to that won by Oxford on the 15th of December, 1849, we find Cambridge victorious in no fewer than seven of them." Before he lays down the pen, the author makes a brief but complimentary mention of Mr. Macgregor's canoe and paddle.

Observations on the Origin of several Manuscripts in the Collection of M. Barrois—[Observations sur l'Origine de plusieurs Manuscrits de la Collection de M. Barrois, par Léopold Delisle]. (Paris.)

UNDER the modest title of "Observations" M. Léopold Delisle gives the literary world a chapter in the history of a great crime. His proofs are minute, and occasionally somewhat difficult to explain to the world at large; but the story itself lies in a nutshell. Unfortunately, also, it has an English interest, and it is therefore our duty to explain the circumstances to our readers.

In the celebrated library at Ashburnham Place, in the county of Sussex, where repose the manuscripts formerly at Stowe, and many other similar treasures, there is incorporated a collection of 702 manuscripts formed by M. J. Barrois. This Barrois collection was purchased by Lord Ashburnham in 1842: a catalogue of it was compiled in great part by the late Mr. Holmes, of the British Museum; and that catalogue has been printed, or perhaps only adopted (and not, we believe,

published), as forming "Part the second of the manuscripts at Ashburnham Place." M. Barrois, the former owner of these manuscripts, died on the 21st of July, 1855, and M. Delisle refers to the *Bulletin* of the Société de l'Histoire de France, for the year 1856, for a notice of his tastes and labours written by M. Desnoyers.

Ashburnham Place lies somewhat out of the way, and the library of the noble owner is not, we believe, much visited by literary inquirers; but, within the last twelve months, at least two foreign literary men have been admitted to inspect its contents, and have been treated by Lord Ashburnham with most becoming courtesy. On the return to France of the latter of these gentlemen, he bore with him, as the gift of the owner of these treasures, two copies of the catalogue of the manuscripts at Ashburnham Place, one copy presented to himself, and the other to the Manuscript Department of the Bibliothèque Impériale, with which M. Paul Meyer, the gentleman alluded to, is connected. Very shortly after his arrival in Paris, M. Meyer lent his own copy of this catalogue to M. Delisle, and hence the present pamphlet.

It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers that, some years ago, it was discovered that a considerable number of manuscripts were missing, and were stated to have been stolen, from the Library now called the Bibliothèque Impériale. The time during which this abstraction took place cannot, we believe, be fixed with absolute certainty; but it appears from the present pamphlet of M. Léopold Delisle, with which alone we are dealing on this occasion, that most of the books which are now in question were removed from their places in the Bibliothèque between the years 1837 and 1848.

M. Delisle informs us that he had no sooner run through the earliest pages of the Catalogue of the Barrois collection than he was struck with the resemblance which several of the volumes bore to some of the volumes missing from the Bibliothèque Impériale. Pursuing his investigations, and availing himself of all the information and assistance that could be brought to bear on the circumstances by which his suspicions had been excited, he has ultimately arrived at the conclusion that no less than thirty-three of the most valuable volumes of which the Bibliothèque had been plundered, were picked up by M. Barrois, and are now in the possession of Lord Ashburnham. Some volumes still remain unaltered, others have been cut into pieces, "whether," M. Delisle remarks, "the plunderers desired in that manner to conceal their roguery, or whether they found it more advantageous for their traffic, to multiply the apparent number of the manuscripts."

The pamphlet before us contains an account of each one of these thirty-three volumes, as they once stood "upon the modest shelves" of the Department of Manuscripts in the Bibliothèque, with a detailed statement of the evidence by which it is said to be established that they are identical, either in the whole or in part, with certain volumes which "have found an intelligent hospitality in the splendid gallery of Lord Ashburnham." For all these particulars we refer to the pamphlet itself. If its statements are accurate, the conclusions of the writer seem in most cases to be irresistible.

Nor is it our desire or intention to enter into any consideration of personal blame with reference to the transaction as it is explained by M. Delisle. There is no hint from the beginning to the end of his pamphlet of any want of caution attributed to or insinuated against Lord Ashburnham, nor have we one

word to say upon that subject. It would have been far more agreeable to us if the volumes had still remained on the shelves of the Bibliothèque; but as it is, we rejoice that they have so far been recovered, and are found to be in safe hands. It is a pleasant thing, for example,—to give an instance or two relating to manuscripts specially interesting to Englishmen,—to know that the MSS. of Créton's 'Metrical History of Richard II.,' described by the late John Allen and Mr. Petrie for Mr. Webb, and the Chronicle of Jean Le Baud, sought for in vain by the late Mr. Benjamin Williams, are still within the reach of historical inquirers; but the points which we feel to be most especially pressed home upon literary persons and keepers of manuscripts by this pamphlet are those which affect the safety of similar manuscripts in the same and in other collections. It is customary to sneer at the tardy carefulness which shuts the stable-door when the steed has been stolen; but it must be borne in mind that in this case there are many other steeds, all equally liable to attract the plunderer,—and M. Delisle's "Observations" should be accepted as a call to the exercise of all proper acts of intelligent and watchful care on their behalf.

Let it not be supposed that we are inclined to advocate anything like a jealous or suspicious restriction. Far from it. Mere restriction puts roguery upon its mettle, excites a contest in cunning between the knave and the keeper, and too often defeats its own object. Liberal use of impressed stamps, numeration of pages, frequent collation, orderly keeping and accurate description in catalogues and calendars—these are invaluable, and should be practised perseveringly; but besides and beyond all these, there is nothing so effectual as unrestricted openness and publication. Whenever a case of loss occurs it should be made known, not merely be investigated by a board of trustees, or in a private chamber, and so be hushed up. It should be brought to the light—for light, in this matter, as in everything else, is the great protector of right, and the best defender against wrong.

Again, there ought to be a courteous intercommunication upon such subjects between the chief libraries and record offices in Europe and America. Each should communicate to the others its marks and systems of check, and, as soon as they occur, its losses. Such friendly interchange of information would deprive roguery of one of its chief temptations,—a market for its stolen wares.

There is one other point which this subject brings before us,—the practice, which we are told is not uncommon, of purchasing miscellaneous volumes of manuscripts, separating the articles which they contain, rebinding them, each article by itself, and then selling them as so many single manuscripts. We do not say that this is always wrong, or that it can be put a stop to: we do not think it can. But that such a practice presents

A means to do ill deeds,

and therefore

Makes ill deeds done,

is obvious; and society, enlightened as to the evil which is thus generated, ought to pronounce strongly against those who be they who they may—who customarily resort to this expedient without good reason, and merely as a way of making money.

The Sportsman and Naturalist in Canada. By Major W. Ross King. (Hurst & Blackett.)

It is not often that a sportsman and naturalist, who has been occupied in pursuits so agreeable and exciting for the space of three years, in a climate so abounding in every requisite for their thorough enjoyment, can bring himself to

describe the results of his sport and observation in a tone and style so unpretentious, and so evidently free from the slightest exaggeration, as characterize and give a charm to the work before us. Truthful, simple and extremely observant, Major King has been able to throw much light upon the habits as well as the zoological relations of the animals with which he came in collision; and as his descriptions of the country as well as of the creatures inhabiting it are as bright and graphic as they are evidently correct, his book is calculated to induce many who have hitherto confined themselves to European fields of sporting adventure to cross the Atlantic, and to follow him amidst "the forests, lakes and rivers of British North America"; for, as he assures us, "whether to the sportsman, the naturalist, or the traveller, nothing can be more alluring than its vast tracks of primeval forest, inhabited by moose and caribou,—its game-stocked prairies of boundless extent,—and its broad rivers, filled with silvery salmon and spotted trout, flowing through grand and picturesque solitudes, little known and less frequented. Taking the St. Lawrence route," he proceeds, "the traveller from our own country is landed at Quebec in about ten or eleven days. He may revel among the salmon rivers below that city; strike up country in pursuit of large game; make a pilgrimage to the Falls of Niagara; float over the great lakes; fill his sketch-book with the glorious views that everywhere attract the artist; may kill his grouse on the broad prairies; and be back again before winter, relating his adventures by his own fireside."

The author has critically and successfully employed the very favourable opportunities which his journeyings afforded him of correcting, by repeated observations, the errors which have been handed down from one naturalist to another, without either the means or the care necessary to test their fallacy. Where the habits of animals are peculiarly interesting, either from the relation which they hold to mankind, or from the perfection and variety of their instincts, there is a natural tendency to exaggerate, or at least an indisposition to eliminate any portion of the marvels which have been attributed to them; and in proportion to the degree of the wonderful which the truth itself exhibits, is the proneness to exaggeration. Hence it arises that the evidences of intelligence in the dog, the elephant and the beaver have, perhaps, been more elaborately overstated than in other animals of inferior instincts; and in the last of these examples there is so much that is really wonderful in their daily life, that we feel obliged to Major King for the very interesting history which, from his own observation, he gives of their true habits, and the clear manner in which he has refuted the fables of former writers. We therefore quote a considerable portion of the account he gives of this animal, which at the same time affords a fair example of his style:—

"The skill and sagacity of these animals in the erection of their dwellings can hardly be over-rated; for the ingenuity shown in the prosecution of their labours appears to be rather the result of thought and reflection than of mere instinct. But many plans and devices have been attributed to them of which they are perfectly innocent. For instance, it is a fallacy to suppose, as many do, that the beaver drives in stakes, or that it first forms a framework of wood, and then plasters it; neither is it a fact that its hut is made with back and front doors, or that in finishing its house it uses its tail as a trowel, constantly dipping it into the water, and smoothing the clay surface like a plasterer. The flapping of the tail, which has given rise to this vulgar error, is a habit which the beaver indulges in as much on the dry ground or tree-trunk as on

its own house-top. The exterior of the hut is certainly most neatly plastered over, and the wonderful sagacity of the animal teaches it annually to re-plaster the structure before the setting in of winter; but the original building is all made at one time, and is done entirely by the paws, which are also used in carrying both mud and stones. Wood is usually brought in the teeth, unless large logs are required, in which case they are floated down stream to the desired position. Beavers are popularly supposed to fell large forest trees, but they never attempt one above two feet in circumference at the utmost; and this is sufficiently wonderful, especially considering the extraordinary neatness and celerity with which the work is done. It is a curious fact that they thus fell and prepare the wood for new huts early in summer, though they do not use it till the autumn. * * * Traces of their former habitations are still visible in many of the more cultivated and populous parts of Canada. In one of these interesting remains near Niagara, called 'Beaver Town,' the dam—which they invariably erect across streams in which the supply of water is liable to be cut off—is of such large dimensions and regular workmanship that at first I could hardly be persuaded it was not the work of human hands."

We are tempted to offer one more extract as an example of the author's descriptive style:—

"As the mountain scenery of our Highlands forms so great a portion of the enjoyment of grouse-shooting, so does the majesty of these ocean-like plains add to the fascination of prairie-hen shooting. There is something even supernaturally impressive in their vastness, everlasting silence and solitude, and in no other situation, perhaps, does man feel more strikingly what an atom he is on the face of the earth, than when fairly launched on the prairie. With a glorious feeling, however, of unbounded freedom, he wanders on over the grassy surface, which, dotted with bright flowers and brighter butterflies, gently rolls in the undying breeze that ever fans the plain. Here and there is a clump of stunted trees, or a patch of brushwood, but these can hardly be said to break the uniformity of the surface, for they are completely lost in the immense space, and are rarely noticed at all till close at hand. Indeed, so utterly destitute of any landmark is the face of the plain, that a person unused to move alone in these regions would quickly lose his way, and might wander on with a hundred miles of prairie before him, in vain search of the point he had started from, each moment serving only to increase his distance from it, and every weary step leading him further away from human aid, fainting with fatigue and parched with thirst. No one should venture alone for any distance on the prairie until thoroughly able to trust himself to steer his own way by the aid of the sun."

That so intelligent and keen a follower of such sports as are afforded by the game animals of Canada must often have met with adventures of the greatest interest and excitement cannot be doubted; and we look upon it as a deficiency much to be regretted, that there is so little of "personal narrative" throughout the book. The evident truthfulness of Major King's statements renders this deficiency the more to be lamented, since it often happens that the exciting histories of hairbreadth escapes, of daring escapades, or of appalling hardships recorded by sporting travellers, carry with them such an air of exaggeration as greatly to lessen, in the minds of sober readers, the interest which they would otherwise produce.

Whitney's "Choice of Emblems." A Fac-simile Reprint. Edited by Henry Green, M.A. (Reeve & Co.)

THE industry and exuberant affection of Mr. Green for the almost forgotten work of Whitney are altogether creditable to him. If these qualities remained at their old price, he would do an honour to his age,—admired as one who has picked from the very edge of Time's

encroaching sea a large and worthy work of another age. We call this book worthy because it would be a pity it should be wholly lost; forgotten, notwithstanding Mr. Green, it is sure to be. In truth, it deserves a place upon our shelves, not in our memories.

Who was Whitney? what are his "Emblems"? most readers will inquire. Mr. Green's elaborate introductory dissertation to this book will help us to answer both queries. He was a man of a family of old date in Herefordshire and Cheshire, born in the middle of the sixteenth century, at Coole Pilate, Acton, in the last-named county; and in 1586 he published this book,—an admirable reprint of which is now before us. The reprint is in fac-simile, by means of photo-lithography of the version published at Leyden in the above-named year,—so carefully made that the very imperfections of the copy employed for the purpose, the faint impression of the blunt but often picturesque type, due to bad inking and coarse paper, and other characteristics much beloved by bibliomaniacs—are reproduced; so that the copy before us needs no more than the fusty smell of decaying leather and paste, the devious tunnels of the book-worm and his many brethren, to be as venerable as that which Francis Raphelengius imprinted in the house of Christopher Plantyn, at "Leyden of the Batavians," while Sir Francis Drake was coming home with the spoils of Hispaniola, and with tobacco and potatoes, while Mary Queen of Scots was thinking of death, and Robert Dudley, to whom this book is dedicated, was Stadtholder of the Low Countries, just at the date Sir Philip Sydney died and the Spanish Armada began to be whispered about. To this all-sufficient work Mr. Green has added essays, literary and bibliographical, illustrating Whitney's "Emblems,"—a labour of the most recondite kind, apt to the occasion, and enriched with notes of great interest to the student. The Addenda comprises a series of illustrations to the text itself, and the sources from which Whitney—who plagiarized freely—drew his materials, when he did not invent them. This section comprises fragments from many books, titles, engravings on wood of portraits, views and the like. To this portion of the book the student, especially if he be an artist, and not a simple Whitneyan fanatic, will turn with the greatest pleasure. Some of the examples have much beauty. Many are, however, so blurred as to be scarcely worth looking at,—for example, Plate 26: this was due, no doubt, to the defective originals employed in that case. Others are trivial, and not worth the trouble of copying,—see pages 29, 30, 31, &c. The portraits are among the best of these illustrations; one of Sebastian Brant, the great emblemist, author of the 'Ship of Fools,' to which Coke alluded in that spiteful epigram of his, written on the title of a presentation copy of Bacon's 'Organon.'

Mr. Green's contribution in honour of his author and the subject comprises, primarily, an excellent essay on the nature and form, as well as the application, of emblem-books, beginning from the period of the Cebes, 400 B.C.,—to say nothing of Scripture and Homer. With regard to the latter, we submit that the description of the shield of Achilles comprises rather a series of pictures, or bas-reliefs proper, than of mere emblems in the common meaning of the term. Mr. Green, in the summary, neglects, to our surprise, all mention of three of the great schools of emblematic design; these are the Christian ones, the Byzantine, Romanesque and Gothic series; so that, while he breaks off his account with Decius, it is not resumed until paganism reigned in Art again, in the

latter part of the sixteenth century. This omission is most extraordinary in such a summary, and is so complete that one fancies it must be wilful; whereas classic and later sculptures come in for reference, even to the emblem on a medal.

The long-enduring and extraordinarily interesting, withal peculiarly Christian works produced by the three great schools, which spread from Ireland to the utmost non-pagan East, are overlooked. To say nothing of what may be found in the depths of Georgia, the mosaics and sculptures of Byzantium, Thessalonica and Ravenna, the carvings of deepest import, purely emblematic as they are, that decorate every Romanesque church from Tarascon and St. Gilles to Tournay, and eastwards of these, loaded the portal sides and pillars of the ecclesiastical buildings and palaces with wealth of emblems that are uncountable. If Christian Art alone is excluded from the scheme of this book, why not say at least a word for the Indian symbolic sculptures and those of Norse origin? The great school of Gothic design furnished of these matters not only the most extensive but the most profound and diversified treasures; but none is richer, if any so rich, in thought, invention and fancy, as this. From the cock of the vane, to the devices of the monumental brasses that lie on the pavement, the Christian churches—in their misere seats, their carved capitals, corbels, bosses and tympana—are literally inexhaustible of emblem and symbol.

We observe this remarkable omission, not so much in the way of complaint, as in that of surprise that an author, who has shown himself so eager and industrious with regard to his one pursuit, should forget even to mention the branches connected with his subject. Again, heraldry is all emblems. Had the subject been confined to book-illustrations it would have been well to say something about the illuminations of France, Flanders, Germany and England. The Bestiaries of the Middle Ages are truly early emblem-books long anterior to the 'Ship of Fools.' The works of MM. Martin, Cahier and Hippeau would have guided Mr. Green to this curious, little-studied branch of Christian Archaeology, which is far richer in mind, and, apart from its religious aspect, better worth examining, than the rude, cumbrous and intricate symbolism of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Mr. Green says on the decay of the latter:—"What are the causes, we may ask with some misgiving as to the exact reason, that a literature has almost become forgotten, which only three centuries ago was thus popular and flourishing throughout Europe? It seems to have passed away from man's knowledge; it is studied as a branch of antiquities rather than of learning,—as inscriptions disinterred from the catacombs of bygone ages, and not as the memorials of the wit and wisdom of some of the foremost scholars of Italy, France, Spain, Germany, and the Netherlands. We have here a perplexity which at first we shall find it difficult to unravel. The early emblem-books delighted the literati of their age; they were patronized by popes, emperors, and kings; they were illustrated with a superabundance of artistic skill, and remain unsurpassed even in modern times for beauty of execution."

To this we demur that, except the emblematic artists themselves, who are surely not to be quoted in this case, we believe few men who were otherwise great gave any deep attention to such works, unless as casual parts of the literature of their time. Hence it is that, frequent as are the references to the matter of these books in still existing books, those references are

out of all proportion small in relation to the vast bulk and space occupied in that then current literature by the emblem-books. Fifty editions of a single work of this class have left scarcely a trace, not only of its own body proper in actual copies of the book, but on the mind of the next age. Their nature was, as the editor states, saturated with Latin; but this was not their only objectionable quality. Æsop and Phædrus, whom we may call emblem-writers, prove that classic works can become popular in a language far removed from their own. If Spenser imitated Whitney, it is also true that he imitated better models. Spenser himself is more talked about than read. The truth is, we fear, that the writers of the class in question were cumbrous, artificial, and, to a great extent, false and shallow in thought as in manner. There was not enough to bear the wear of two generations in Whitney, the best Englishman of his kind.

As to the "beauty of execution," in the engravings, we may observe that, from the artists of 'Der Weyss Koneg' to Bewick, or even more recent and inferior men, there are scores of illustrators whom we should be ashamed to compare with Whitney and his Low Dutch wood-engraver, as reproduced here. This is the truth, not only with regard to a comparison made between the respective artists as draughtsmen, but as inventors.

Why emblem literature has died out of use, as well as of knowledge, may be answered by any one who will candidly examine a book of the class, say the one before us. He will find there are wonderfully few traces of life in it; that the gist of the reader's occupation consists in comparing the illustrations with the text, to see whether or not the former exactly coincides in its details with the allusions of the latter; that is, if the figure of Fortune does indeed hold a wheel; those of the abstract virtues, vices, or other personifications, are duly equipped, as the versifier at foot of their pictures in the most straightforward manner declares they should appear. "Emblems" of the kind and period in question were the mere dregs of allegory as then enjoyed. They were forgotten, that is, they found their level sooner than allegory, and have long been sunk out of sight. Their nature is so remote from the best literature of the present time that it is not hard to believe they were at first the exercise of the most ponderous among the slowest minds of their day, whose tardy wits were disturbed rather than warmed by the great Latin flood of the sixteenth century. In fact, they seem to us to possess but rarely any fair proportion of thought or vitality to the hugeness of their mass. Human nature, never very tolerant of "old-fashioned" things, set the load down in the second generation after its ripening, or as soon after as possible. We are bound to say that the intense dullness of the greater portion of emblematic literature and art was now and then redeemed by sparks of splendid wit; but the occurrence of such was so rare as hardly to be worth looking for. This wit—we use that term in its strictest sense, as the distinctive quality of mental vitality—was not brighter than that which supplanted it in the next generation of writers and artists; hence it seems to have fallen into disuse.

It would never do for us to cite examples of dullness. The reader will, therefore, readily forgive us for not proving what we say by quoting from this text; suffice it, that those who care to do so can read what is said on page 194, "To the Honourable Sir John Norris, Knight," &c.,—where the ludicrous nature of the anti-climax that is made between the subject and its treatment will almost repay perusal. On pp. 196 and 197 is a long piece

of prose in verse, interspersed by doggerel, which is one of the best items of this text; in this there are one or two points, the echo of a stronger, sweeter song, as if the man who had been accustomed to good singing might, in a few notes only, do not badly himself. It is a very poor thing at best, and but meanly praises "Edwarde Dier, Esquire." Take the last four lines:—

— Your worthe workes when you in peace shall sleepe,
Shall make reporte of your desertes, and Diers name shall
keepe,
Whom I doe reverence still, as one of Pallas peeres;
And pray the Lorde, with joyfull dayes for to prolonge your
yeares.

If there is anything valuable in a work of this sort, one would expect to find it at the end or climax to which the poet strove. There is not much in the above. This "poem" is headed by a figure, very badly drawn and engraved,—as we must say, with all deference to Mr. Green's knowledge,—which is puerile in conception, representing a naked boy blowing a trumpet as he flies through the sky, girt only by a laurel-bound pen. Whitney, with exquisite simplicity, says that he had offered this precious "Embleme" to Sir P. Sydney, who refused it (one guesses why), and it belonged or was due to "Dier," who probably was not so magnanimous as Sir Philip.

We have written the above in all respect for the industry and single-mindedness of Mr. Green: for those qualities we have the greatest admiration; although it is obvious that he might have gone deeper into literature than the 'Pictorial History of England' for some of his matter, yet he is undeniably an ardent student. Our regret is that what he undertook to do was barely worth doing at so great a cost; it could not have been done at all without much labour.

Chronica Monasterii S. Albani.—*Johannis de Trokelowe et Henrici de Blansforde, Monachorum S. Albani; necnon quorundam anonymorum Chronica et Annales, regnantibus Henrico Tertio, Eduardo Primo, Eduardo Secundo, Ricardo Secundo, et Henrico Quarto.* Edited by Henry T. Riley. A.D. 1259—1406. (Longmans & Co.)

THE history of England—of its politics, manners, and morals—is beginning to be rendered amusing to all readers who choose to study the new sources opened up by the chroniclers, and rendered accessible by Mr. Riley and his brother editors. In an elaborate Preface, Mr. Riley gives some account of the writers of the above-named works, and he exhibits his well-known care, industry, and learning in illustrating the works themselves, and in comparing them with chronicles, by other authors, which refer to the same times and to the incidents that made them lively. Some of Mr. Riley's best editorial qualities are also shown in the annotations to the text.

In the old days there must have been much enjoyment in the compilation of these old chronicles, and as much in listening to the reading of them in the Scriptorium, while the limners were busy at the artistic work by which they rendered the black-letter manuscripts of the "pulchri Scriptores" all ablaze with golden initial letters, and glowing with miniature pictures, and graceful with marginal ornaments of the daintiest fancy and execution.

The historian of those days was not very nice as to facts; he copied what he found in other chronicles, added what he heard from fellow-monks of his own convent, or who were visitors to it from distant monasteries. He had a capacity for swallowing all things, no matter how great or how trivial; he noted the fall of kingdoms with as much unconcern as the fall

of a leaf; in one page he almost approaches to being a philosopher, in the next he is a mere penny-a-liner, or of that quality. State events bearing the weightiest consequences are put down side by side with the merest gossip about monstrosities that could never have happened or existed. In some of these stories it is easy to see how an indifferent matter told in one monastery grew portentous as it passed through others, and came to most astounding conclusions as the chronicler, half fearful, half exultant, and wholly credulous, made record of the story in the work of which he was the compiler. Then—if ever—might be truly said of each story,—religious, social, or political,—

And they who told it added something new,
And they who heard it made enlargement too,
In ev'ry ear it spread, on every tongue it grew.

Out of some such process must have grown that Dragon of Sudbury which, in 1405, is said to have devoured not only the flocks but their shepherds. This beast was said to have an enormous body, crested head, serrated teeth, and a tail altogether unreasonably long, "cauda protensa nimia longitudine." There is no evidence, however, that any one ever saw the monster. The whole country was summoned to go forth and destroy it; and hundreds of arrows were let fly at something, but nothing was killed. The arrows fell harmless, and fresh supplies were brought up. When the new assailants went to closer quarters, no beast was to be found; and the conclusion that he had been alarmed at the new attack, and had consequently slipped away into the marsh, was immediately made, and unanimously adopted. The narrator, however, tells the whole as a simple fact, and appears to have no suspicion of sheep-stealers who might have knocked the brains out of the shepherds who defended their flocks. If dragons could complain, they would have a very respectable grievance.

Not unfrequently there is really some powerfully descriptive painting in these sketches. "Bushey, Bagot, Green," are names more familiar to us, perhaps, through Shakspeare than the historians; but more may be learnt of them, especially of the first, through these St. Albans monks. That villain Bushey is hit off with a vigour which indicates a writer who loved to draw the hideous figure of a consummate rascal.

Occasionally, too, haste rather than ignorance perhaps misled these chroniclers. Here, when the writer is narrating the incidents of the escape of Roger Mortimer from the Tower, where that nobleman and others who had surrendered on promise of good treatment, were used less civilly than they had a right to expect, "minus civiliter quam decuit" the writer tells us that Roger was divinely helped to escape, as the blessed Peter was from the bonds of Nero!—"vinculis Neronis." Mr. Riley notices this slip of Nero for Herod; but it is well that the monk did not make it in the days of publishing and reviewing.

There is one very interesting feature in these Chronicles. When dealing with the character of Richard the Second, they show how closely he imitated his father, the Black Prince, in everything but his virtues. Our readers may remember that at the Council of 1374, at Westminster, Prince Edward called Whittlesey, Archbishop of Canterbury, an ass, and bade him hold his tongue. So here, we find, when that villain Bushey was maligning the good Duke of Gloucester, Archbishop Arundel rose to defend the Duke, and indeed himself also. King Richard, however, would not allow the prelate to utter a word; with outstretched hand he signed to him to be silent, rudely ordered him to sit down, and hinted that it would be

more to his advantage if, on this occasion, he kept his own counsel. The Chancellor-Archbishop was doubtless of the same opinion, for he soon after withdrew from the kingdom, whither he did not return till the halcyon days of Henry the Fourth.

Richard seems to have cordially hated all the Arundels, whether they were Earls or Archbishops. Three years previous to this scene with the prelate, a singular incident occurred (at a solemn moment, too), which is among the most singular of the traits of character of Richard the Second, and which will, probably, be new to many. Other chroniclers have told us that at the funeral of the King's consort Anne, at Westminster (1394), the Abbey was polluted by blood; but the details have not hitherto been generally known. Richard's grief for the loss of his well-loved queen was so uncontrollable that he utterly destroyed the palace at Shene, where he had passed happily and decently some few years of his otherwise unhappy and indecent life. The loss of his queen seems to have shaken his reason, if we may judge by what occurred at the royal obsequies.

These had only just commenced when Richard Fitz-Allan, Earl of Arundel (he who was afterwards beheaded in Cheapside, while his nephew, the Earl of Kent, guarded the scaffold), entered the Abbey. He had not been present in the procession which escorted the body from St. Paul's to Westminster, and he now, on entering the Abbey, sought the King's permission to retire, "propter certas causas quæ eum urgebant." The King was offended and full of wrath, though the chronicler thinks it was for little or no cause. Richard thought otherwise; he snatched a staff from one of the beadles, and dealt a blow therewith on the skull of the astonished Earl, that laid him on the pavement, senseless and bleeding. The King would have slain the Earl as he lay mutilated and helpless but for the intervention of the bystanders. One consequence was that the royal funeral rites had to be deferred. The holy edifice had been defiled by blood, and it must be purified by prayers and ceremonies and almsgiving before any office could be celebrated therein. Universal disturbance and confusion prevailed; but after a certain interval the expiatory services were gone through, after which the funeral rites were celebrated, and the mourners at length departed in the very depths of the night.

As it has been reported that the publication of this important historical series is drawing to a close, we may as well gratify those who are interested therein, by informing them that twenty-one new volumes are now passing through the press; and that several other works are in progress, among which latter is a continuation of the *Chronicles of St. Alban's*, including that of Matthew Paris, which is entrusted to the efficient editorship of Mr. Riley.

Prison Life of Jefferson Davis. Embracing Details and Incidents in his Captivity, with Conversations on Topics of Public Interest. By Lieut.-Col. John J. Craven, M.D., late Surgeon U.S. Vols., and Physician of the President during his Confinement in Fortress Monroe, from May 25, 1865, up to December 25, 1865. (Low & Co.)

ON May 19, 1865, just five days after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the propeller William P. Clyde dropped anchor in Hampton Roads, and it was announced on shore that the vessel contained, together with other captives, state-prisoners, for whose safe custody the

commander of Fortress Monroe was making special preparations. Three days later,—whilst the body of the murdered President was awaiting interment, and whilst the American people were profoundly moved by the calamity which had befallen them as well as by reasonable fears that desperate men were ready to renew the assassin's abominable endeavour to upset the Federal Government, and plunge society in the horrors of anarchy,—these two prisoners were moved from the Clyde to the fortress, and there consigned to narrow quarters and vigilant guards. On their way from the Engineer's Landing to the Water Battery Postern they were watched by eager observers, who, after a hasty survey of both captives, concentrated their attention on the more notorious of the two—a tall, emaciated, cadaverous man, exhibiting various signs of physical exhaustion and nervous irritability in his wan face, twitching lips and uncertain gait. His slender frame could never have been robust; but acute suffering, constant labour, and long-continued sleeplessness had combined with advancing years to deprive it of the dignified erectness which had formerly been one of its characteristics. Disease had deprived him of sight in one eye; and as he walked unsteadily before the curious crowd,—his military gaiter at his side, and a strong guard of soldiers marching in the rear,—the vision of his other eye was disturbed by the floating specks and other forms of optical delusion that frequently trouble nervous invalids. Soon he had passed within the walls of the fort, had entered his appointed cell, had shuddered as the heavy doors of his prison closed upon him with a clang, and had glanced through the embrasure which commanded a view of the moat. The prisoner was not alone. Within the casemate were two soldiers, who had received orders to keep unintermitted watch and strict silence. "After surveying the premises for some moments, and looking through the embrasure with such thoughts passing over his lined and expressive face as may be imagined," the feeble and careworn captive "suddenly seated himself in a chair, placing both hands on his knees, and asked one of the soldiers pacing up and down within his cell this significant question, 'Which way does the embrasure face?' The soldier was silent. The prisoner, raising his voice a little, repeated the inquiry. But again dead silence, or only the measured footfalls of the two pacing sentries within, and the fainter echoes of the four without. Addressing the other soldier, as if the first had been deaf and had not heard him, the prisoner again repeated his inquiry. But the second soldier remained silent as the first, a slight twitching of his eyes only intimating that he had heard the question, but was forbidden to speak. 'Well,' said the captive, throwing his hands up and breaking into a bitter laugh, 'I wish my men could have been taught your discipline.' Unable to draw so much as a monosyllable from either of the sentries, he thought with silent sadness of times when, as Secretary of War for the United States, he had been received with military honours by the authorities of that same gloomy stronghold in which he was now a dishonoured prisoner. Thus had the fierce struggle of five years ended. The clever, resolute, unscrupulous politician, who had plotted the destruction of the Union whilst bound by oath to further her interests and frustrate her enemies,—the fearless chieftain who had maintained the unequal struggle long after success was possible,—the first mover and foremost captain of the great insurrection, was at the mercy of the power whom he had betrayed, defied, and humiliated. At length the lion was caged. The hunters had

caught the terrible Jeff. Davis, whom hundreds of thousands of Northern soldiers had so often vowed to hang on a sour-apple-tree. And now that he was caged and caught, the shrewdest directors of American politics were beginning to realize the embarrassing consequences of the capture, and to wish that Col. Prichard had failed to apprehend the prisoner, or that President Johnson had a good excuse for letting him go free.

Further humiliation was in store for the late President of the Confederate States. On the morning after his incarceration he was manacled, in accordance with orders sent to Fortress Monroe from the seat of government; and though subsequent events incline us to think that there was no actual necessity for this extreme measure, few persons will censure President Johnson for taking every precaution against his prisoner's escape. With Abraham Lincoln still unburied, with Mr. Seward still in a condition of imminent danger from wounds inflicted by a murderous assailant, with hourly increasing evidence of a hideous conspiracy to assassinate the members of his Cabinet, with good grounds, moreover, for suspecting that Mr. Davis had connived at the diabolical project of the conspirators,—the American President would have deserved censure had he been influenced, by commiseration for the fallen leader, to omit any step that might contribute to the safety of the State. Lieut.-Col. Craven seems to think that in putting Mr. Davis under the restraint of fetters, the Washington Government offered an unprovoked indignity to a fallen hero, and put a stain on the honour of their nation. In this estimate of an unpleasant, but certainly not reprehensible, incident of the prisoner's captivity we cannot concur. The occasion was not a suitable time for exhibitions of philosophic moderation or christian leniency, but a crisis that demanded prudence and severity. Moreover, as soon as the reasonable alarm of the country had subsided, and President Johnson could form a just opinion of the nature and dimensions of the sanguinary plot which had deprived the republic of its chief magistrate whilst it threatened the nation with still greater calamities, he directed the irons to be removed from the captive. On May 28 Mr. Davis was released from the fetters, which he was compelled to wear for no more than five days. When due consideration has been given to the state of the country and the excitement of the public mind against the man who was believed to have signified approval of Wilkes Booth's hideous purpose, most readers will agree in thinking that Andrew Johnson's treatment of Mr. Davis cannot be described as vindictively cruel or unjustifiably rigorous. In other respects the prisoner experienced from the authorities a measure of mercy for which many a Northern officer, languishing in a Southern prison, had sued in vain. He had not been in Fortress Monroe five weeks before he was permitted to take daily exercise on the ramparts, and was supplied with books, newspapers and writing materials. Instead of limiting his diet to prison fare or the food provided for common soldiers, the Government allowed him sustenance suited to an invalid whose constitution had been undermined by dyspepsia, and whose health had been irreparably injured by the toils and misfortunes of miserable years. Col. Craven was permitted to supply from his own table rations for his patient, and was directed to pay careful attention to his bodily ailments. Before his incarceration had extended to five months, state-prisoner Davis was removed to Carroll Hall, in order that his detention might be rendered less wearing to his spirits, and through

them to his physical powers. To say that he has found the last fourteen months of his existence wearisome, monotonous, and abounding with irritations, is merely to say that he has been kept under personal restraint. To remark that during the same period he has given way alternately to peevishness, despondency, petulance, and violent dissatisfaction with the American Government, is but to record that he has behaved very much as a prisoner and an invalid might be expected to behave. Upon the whole, Col. Craven's account is calculated to rouse sympathy and respect for the captive, whose demeanour in adversity appears, upon the whole, to have been decorous and manly, although it often lacked the dignity and philosophic composure which romance delights to attribute to heroes in misfortune.

So far as the author's part in the events of his narrative is concerned, we do not see much that calls for disapproval; but in several places the tone of his book—inviting us to regard Mr. Davis as a victim rather than an offender, as a defeated patriot rather than a baffled traitor—ill becomes a servant of the Federal Government. In laying aside all sentiments of personal animosity for his patient, and in using every legitimate means to lessen the discomforts of his position, Col. Craven merely proved himself a humane and generous physician; but by thrusting himself forward as the apologist and defender of a state-prisoner whose actions are about to become an affair of inquiry in a court of justice, he has certainly exposed himself to a charge of disrespect to constituted authority. When he claims credit, as Mr. Davis's self-appointed advocate, for having published "absolutely the first statement in his favour," he seems to have too completely lost sight of the public enemy in the private friend. The course taken by the American Government and country with regard to the Confederate President makes it sufficiently clear that the medical colonel is not alone in his wish that the fallen chief should experience merciful treatment; but though there is a very general desire amongst Northern politicians to deal leniently with the man who, beyond all other persons, was the originator of their late troubles, a decent regard for the dignity of their nation has hitherto restrained them from untimely expressions of pity for his personal sufferings. Partisans often fall into the blunder of thinking themselves very generous when they commit the culpable indiscretions of enthusiasm; and we are of opinion that Col. Craven would have been at the same time more discreet and more generous to those who have the highest claim upon his consideration had he been less ready to censure the Government of the United States for their conduct under circumstances of peculiar difficulty.

But though the author does not command our approval, we can commend his book for its entertaining pictures of a man who has engrossed a large share of the world's attention during these later years, and whose right to a place amongst remarkable political adventurers is admitted by those who most warmly refuse to give him rank amongst the heroes of history. Some of the ex-President's criticisms upon his ministers and generals are worthy of especial notice. The failure of the rebellion he assigns to the failure of the Confederate finance, for which collapse Mr. Memminger is held accountable. "Had Mr. Memminger," the ex-President remarked to his physician, "acted promptly on the proposition of depositing cotton in Europe, and holding it there for two years as a basis for their currency, their circulating medium might have maintained itself at par to the closing day of the struggle; and that in itself

would have ensured victory." Explaining more exactly the proposal which the South Carolinian financier declined to carry out, Mr. Davis added, to his physician:—

"At the time of secession there were not less than three million bales of cotton in the South—plantation bales of 400 pounds weight each. These the Secretary of the Treasury recommended to buy from the planters, who were then willing, and even eager, to sell to the Government, at ten cents per pound of Confederate currency. These three million bales were to be rushed off to Europe before the blockade was of any efficiency, and there held for one or two years, until the price reached not less than seventy or eighty cents per pound—and we all know it reached much higher during the war. This would have given a cash basis in Europe of not less than a thousand million dollars in gold, and all securities drawn against this balance in bank would maintain par value. Such a sum would have more than sufficed all the needs of the Confederacy during the war; would have sufficed, with economic management, for a war of twice the actual duration; and this evidence of Southern prosperity and stability could not but have acted powerfully on the minds, the securities, and the avarice of the New England rulers of the North. He was far from reproaching Mr. Memminger. The situation was new. No one could have foreseen the course of events. When too late the wisdom of the proposed measure was realized; but the inevitable 'too late' was interposed. The blockade had become too stringent, for one reason, and the planters had lost their pristine confidence in Confederate currency. When we might have put silver in the purse, we did not put it there. When we had only silver on the tongue, our promises were forced to become excessive."

Again and again, with every sign of sincerity, Mr. Davis indignantly declared his innocence of complicity with Wilkes Booth; and on one occasion he expressed his abhorrence at and regret for Mr. Lincoln's assassination in words which are thus condensed by his medical reporter:

"Of Mr. Lincoln he then spoke, not in affected terms of regard or admiration, but paying a simple and sincere tribute to his goodness of character, honesty of purpose, and Christian desire to be faithful to his duties according to such light as was given him. Also to his official purity and freedom from avarice. The Southern press laboured, in the early part of the war, to render Mr. Lincoln abhorred and contemptible; but such efforts were against his judgment, and met such opposition as his multiplied cares and labours would permit. Behind Mr. Lincoln, during his first term, stood an infinitely more objectionable and less scrupulous successor (Mr. Hamlin); and the blow that struck down the President of the United States would place that successor in power. When Mr. Lincoln was re-inaugurated, the cause of his people was hopeless, or very nearly so—the struggle only justifiable in continuance by its better attitude for obtaining terms; and from no ruler the United States could have might terms so generous have been expected. Mr. Lincoln was kind of heart, naturally longing for the repose and glory of a second term to be spent in peace. Mr. Johnson, being from the South, dare not offer such liberal treatment; his motives would be impugned. In every embittered national struggle proposals to assassinate the rival representatives were common, emanating from different classes of men, with different motives; from spies of the enemy, wishing to obtain evidence how such proposals would be received; from fanatics, religious or patriotic, believing the act would prove acceptable to Heaven; from lunatics, driven mad by sufferings connected with the struggle; and from base and often cowardly desperadoes, seeking gold and notoriety by attempting, or promising to attempt, the crime. At the time it occurred, Mr. Lincoln's death, even by natural causes, would have been a serious injury to the prospects of the South; but the manner of his taking-off, frenzied by the Northern mind, was the last crowning calamity of a despairing and defeated, though righteous cause."

Readers of the foregoing passage should notice the vanquished President's admission that his cause was hopeless at the time of Mr. Lincoln's re-inauguration; after which date the struggle was continued by the South for the sake of terms. Who would have derived the greater benefit, the people or their score of military chieftains, from the better terms for which the ghastly contest was thus ineffectually protracted, Mr. Davis omitted to state. By those who remember the carnage and cost of the concluding weeks of the struggle it may be thought that the Southern President and Generals would have displayed greater heroism in desisting from the contest, without regard to their personal prestige, when it was clear to them that the object of the war was no longer attainable.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE

Electricity. By Robert M. Ferguson, Ph.D. (Chambers.)

THIS book forms one of "Chambers's Educational Course," and is quite equal in merit to any of those manuals by which it has been preceded. It is intended for the senior pupils at school and junior students at college. By a simple and—as it appears to us—a natural course, they are advanced from the consideration of magnetism to mechanical, and then to chemical, electricity, after which the applications of the power are concisely, but very carefully, described. The earth and its surrounding atmosphere being the reservoir of this pervading energy,—to use the language of to-day,—and magnetism being the most simple and natural manifestation of its phenomena, it forms the introduction to the study of electricity. The electricity of the machine, and then that which is developed by chemical change, or voltaic electricity, follows in regular order, and by the well-considered divisions of the subjects a clear idea of the connexion of the main branches of the science, and of the various phenomena included under each, is imparted to the attentive student. We are disposed to doubt the propriety of starting the student, in the present state of the science, with an hypothesis, "Throughout the work, electricity is looked upon as a peculiar action, which the molecules of matter, under certain conditions, exert on each other," and, "it is assumed that electric action is one of contiguous molecules, and that nothing but molecular action travels in a current." This may be a refined expression of deductive philosophy; but as the untaught pupil will be apt to be puzzled with molecular motion without a mover, we think it would have been wise to have avoided the difficulty.

Our Common Fruits: a Descriptive Account of those ordinarily cultivated or consumed in Great Britain. With Coloured Frontispiece and with Illustrations. By Mrs. Bayle Bernard. (Warne & Co.)

Throughout this volume there are references to as many as five plates; but the binder seems to have omitted from the copy sent us all of them, except the frontispiece. For the sake of purchasers of the book, with whose copies this trick may be played, it seems right to notice the fact publicly, and call to it the attention of the publishers. Mrs. Bayle Bernard has a good deal of information to convey to her readers on pip, stone, berry, aggregate, shell and drupe fruit. She does not address botanists and gardeners, but the general public, which includes a great number of persons to whom her compilation will be welcome as containing things they did not know, or had forgotten. Such persons, moreover, may not be displeased with the wordy way in which she says her say. Critics, nevertheless, must be excused for remarking that it is with styles as with strawberries, when swollen beyond their natural dimensions,—what they gain in size they lose in flavour.

Mr. Van Nostrand, Broadway, New York, publishes *Designs for Gateways of the Southern Entrances to the Central Park*, in that city, the work of Mr. R. M. Hunt, and adopted for execution by the Commissioners of the Park in question. The Commissioners sought designs by competition

among architects, and were in a difficulty about the character of the park entrances,—whether, on the one hand, a purely rustic, or, more truly to write, arboreal manner should be adopted, and the works restricted to trees with iron railings to match, and, may be, a gatekeeper's lodge to secure the charms of a sylvan air for the public pleasure-ground; or, on the other hand, if taste should succumb to necessity, and a formal architectural character be imparted to the place which already exhibited something of the kind. For the park arrangements, which include the design of the gateways, the authorities consulted Mr. Hunt, and adopted his designs, now before us, which practically solve the difficulty by accepting the latter alternative of the proposition. Hence arose abundant censures and much criticism, the latter reaching to what we suppose is meant for "chaff," if the example here republished truly characterizes the mass by statements it endeavours to refute. It is stated that Central Park is half a mile wide and two miles and a half long, say about the size of Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens and a "bittock." The objection most strongly urged to the much-desired rural aspect of the inclosure is, that it could not be maintained,—that ere long the place will be surrounded by houses, opened on by streets and resonant of the roar of multitudes of men and vehicles. No end of statues, columns, monuments and busts will, it is alleged, fill up the "solitudes" of the place; to say nothing—here we are not quite sure we understand the text—of "restaurants, summer-houses, music-halls and conservatories, winter-gardens and museums." If these structures are to be admitted to the Park, which seems incredible, what can it matter what is done with it? Yet we must understand the text before us to mean so much. If, however, these things are to be exterior to it, why cannot something of rural, or at least unarchitectural, character be retained? Meanwhile, why waste money on destroying the most valuable quality of a city park, i.e. its intense contrast with brick-lined streets, by introducing architectural works of any kind? It is not brought to this pass at present; a good deal of arboreal, if not rustic character may be retained for years to come. As to the gates, which seem most in question here, it is certainly desirable to give an architectural aspect to them. Judging by the rude lithographs now before us, it appears that Mr. Hunt's works are perfectly harmless and trivial; that of the Seventh Avenue Entrance comprises two *termes*, or piers, surmounted by busts, something like those in the front of the Theatre at Oxford, much larger and less vigorously designed. A poor Ionic column with a statue on the top stands in the rear of this precious "architectural" composition; groups of statues do the rest. So much for the gates, which are not gates. Far better than these is the design for a terrace with fountains, cascades, a basin; from each grade of the cascades spring two fountains, real plumes of water of some importance, not treated as our wretched follies of Trafalgar Square are, so that a series of little squirts surround and seem to aim at suppressing the central jet,—a conceit only surpassable in puerility by the cockney fountain in the Temple, where a contemptible piece of New Road sculpture in sham has supplanted the tall old jet we used to love as it sprang in the shade of the trees, a pretty thing in winter or in summer; no toy as now, and having many old memories about it that will never gather round the "tea-garden" gimcrack of recent days. In New York they propose to do better than this. There is real dignity in the semicircle of cascades and fountains, recognizable in spite of the wretched lithograph to which we are referred, and is so bad that a semicircular niche where the cascades converge, which is probably intended to contain a group of statues, looks like the opening to a sewer, while the lower tank more resembles a dinner-plate standing askant than a surface of water. Even this design is not worthy of a great city; it is better than the gates, about which the architect, his admirers and his censurers seem to have made an unnecessary fuss.

We have on our library table New Editions of *Panacea Britannica*: a Series of Papers mainly devoted to a Vindication of Catholicism against

Objections founded on Scripture, History, Policy, Civilization, Social Condition, and Secular Progress; more especially with reference to the necessities and prejudices of Englishmen, by E. W. Attwood, B.A. (Burns, Lambert & Oates).—*Concise Historical Proofs respecting the Gael of Alban*; or, *Highlanders of Scotland*, with short Notices of the Highland Clans, and a Dissertation on the Gaelic Topography of Scotland; also Explanatory Notes, Map, Illustrations, and Descriptions of the Country of the Gael, by James A. Robertson (Edinburgh, Nimmo).—*Uncle Crotty's Relations*, by Herbert Glyn (Smith & Elder).—*Silvermere Annals*, by C. E. B. (Morgan).—*Oxford to John O'Groats: What we Saw and what we Paid* (Simpkin & Marshall).—*Winters Abroad*; or, *Advice to Invalids who propose visiting the South of Europe*, by an M.D.,—*A Visit to Sherwood Forest, including the Abbeys of Newstead, Rufford, and Welbeck; Clumber, Annesley, Thoresby, and Hardwick Halls, Bolsover Castle, and other interesting Places within Ten Miles of Mansfield*, by James Carter (Longmans).—*Johnston's Road and Railway Map of Perthshire* (Dundee, Shaw).—*University Education in Ireland: a Letter to J. S. Mill, M.P.*, by J. E. Cairnes, M.A. (Macmillan).—*The Curriculum of Modern Education, and the Respective Claims of Classics and Science to be Represented in it considered*: being the Substance of Two Lectures delivered at the Monthly Evening Meetings of the College of Preceptors, April 11 and May 9, 1866, by Joseph Payne (Virtue Brothers).—*Facts and Figures relative to Submarine Telegraphy as a Branch of Commercial Enterprise*, by John Macintosh (Stanford).—*Speech of H. Hussey Vivian, Esq., M.P., on the Coal Question*: delivered in the House of Commons, Tuesday, June 12, 1866 (Ridgway).—*Transactions of the Manchester Statistical Society, Session 1865-66* (Manchester, Simms).—*Letters on Financial Subjects*, by Brutus Britannicus (Spon).—*and The Indian Empire and our Financial Relations therewith*: a Paper read before the London Indian Society, May 25, 1866, by Robert Knight (Trübner).

BOOKS ON RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS.

The Prophet Jonah: his Character and Mission to Nineveh. By the Rev. Hugh Martin. (Strahan.) Mr. Martin, a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, acknowledges two different kinds of aid he has received in his composition of this volume. The one is from Calvin's 'Commentaries on the Minor Prophets,' the other is from Principal Fairbairn's book on Jonah. Traces of Mr. Martin having read the last may, he suspects, be found in his own work; but as he only recollects having read it about seventeen years ago, with much pleasure, he is unable, he quaintly tells us, to specify his obligations. An intelligent friend, to whom he submitted his work, has criticized it briefly and well in the opinion he has given that the writer has "taken Jonah's part too much." Mr. Martin's reply is, of course, "I can scarcely think that I have," and he adds, "I cannot help thinking that the memory of Jonah deserves more of esteem and affectionate regard than has fallen to his lot." Indeed, the author's esteem and regard go so far as to make him believe that Jonah's silence as to the effects of the Lord's remonstrance in the way of his edification is a proof of the prophet's modesty! Mr. Martin wishes that his book "had been a great deal better than it is." It could hardly have been more charitable, for he has a good word for everybody, and especially for the sailors by whom Jonah was cast into the sea.

The Shadow of Christianity; or, the Genesis of the Christian State: a Treatise for the Times. By the Author of 'The Apocatastasis.' (New York, Hurd & Houghton; London, Stevens Brothers.)

It is the opinion of the author of this book that, although by God's grace the Christianity of the United States has stood the test of the severest trial to which the religion of a nation has ever been subjected, something—not much indeed, yet something—remains to be done to keep the State in strict harmony with Christianity. At all events, America is in advance of all other nations. "If there is still, even in New England, some ignorance

in regard to the most elementary learning, this is almost wholly the product of European aristocracies"; and, moreover, "the clergy... even that class which, like other aristocracies, has hitherto inclined to be conservative of evil, even they, with the exception, now and then, of a pugnacious bishop, are preaching more fully... the true principles and doctrine of the New Testament." With these good things to help it, the author is confident, despite European malevolence, and "the filthy stream ever inevitably flowing in upon us from the aristocratic fountains of Europe," that the American Republic will attain to "the utmost perfection of which it is capable according to its rank and kind." The author neither lacks faith nor wants hope; but he has no part at all in what is greater than these—the divine spirit of charity.

The Papal Drama: a Historical Essay. By Thomas H. Gill. (Longmans & Co.)

Mr. Gill reminds us, in some degree, of Goldsmith's Mr. Croker, who first made up his mind on a matter, in order that his convictions might not afterwards be disturbed by argument or proof. Laying no claim to "the impartiality of religious indifference," Mr. Gill looks upon "the Popedom as the supreme corruption of Christianity"—as much in early times as now; "and as such," says the author, "I deal with it throughout this volume." Such is the spirit in which Mr. Gill devoted himself to write a work the studies for which have been the employment and delight of his life. It is unnecessary to add, that he does not speak as an impartial judge, but as a fiercely partisan advocate. He has great vigour, is pleasantly lucid, and, often hitting upon great truths, hits hard with them again as very efficient weapons. The book has qualities which will recommend it to many readers. As a small sample, however, of its manner, we may notice the author's assertion, that in the fifteenth century "the English language was far more nobly wielded in Scotland than in England;" and Mr. Gill cites, in proof, the case of James the First; but he does not add that James was, for a long period, a prisoner at Windsor, where he probably learned the language which he used with skill and gracefulness.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Elvin's Synopsis of Heraldry, 12mo. 3/6.
Free's Biography of Anne of Austria, 2 vols. 8vo. 20/6.
Lamb (Charles), Memoir, by Barry Cornwall, 8vo. 12/6.
Murray (Eliza), of Peterborough, Memoir of, 18mo. 1/6.
Newman's Dictionary of British Birds, 8vo. 18/6.
Pastor (The), Life of a Clergyman, cr. 8vo. 1/4.
Trollope's Mademoiselle de Ballucorran, 18mo. 2/6.
Twice his a Tale, 2 vols. post 8vo. 31/6.
Walcott's Memorial Cities, Oxford, 8vo. 1/6.
swd.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ENGLAND TO AMERICA.

I bid thee hail! dear Jonathan,
Thou younger brother mine,
And drop, as erst I promis'd thee,
A true and friendly line;
And with it send a fervent wish,
That Britain long may be
In league with thee for truth and right,
And holy liberty.

The quarrels in thy family,
Thank God, are now pass'd o'er,
And men once slaves to fellow-men
Shall be thus slaves no more;
And I with thee will ever strive
To keep this flag unfurl'd—
"Commerce and peace between the States,
And freedom for the world!"

O, may there never, never flash
Along these magic lines,
The words that dash a nation's hope
With lurid war's dread signs;
But as the pow'r of science binds
Our land so close with thine,
So may our hearts, friend Jonathan,
In peace for aye entwine.

GEORGE SMITH.

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRIAL AND FINE ART.

THIS Exhibition, whether regarded as an exhibition, or as the permanent establishment of a building to be entirely devoted to a school of Art in conjunction with the Hartley Institution at

Southampton, reflects great credit on all who have taken part in its organization. Apart from the space provided by the Hartley Institution itself, which is extremely large, the ground in the rear of the building has been almost entirely covered by an annexe containing 8,000 square feet of floor, and 11,000 square feet of wall-space. This annexe is 93 feet long and 64 feet wide, and around the upper portion runs a picture-gallery entirely devoted to oil-paintings, and constructed in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Department of Science and Art as essential to a picture-gallery.

Under the head of Industrial Art are a great variety of extremely interesting articles produced and manufactured in Hampshire. Specimens of all the Hampshire woods; cereals grown in the county; silk produced at Yately, excellent in quality; paper made from mallows; leather and leather goods from Portsmouth; wools; carriages; musical instruments, including some very sweet organs; steam-engines; and a great variety of decorative art.

Under the head of Glass and Ceramic Manufactures is an immense number of contributions from the houses of residents in Hampshire; the Queen having sent some of the treasures from Osborne, which have never been publicly exhibited before.

Among Artistic and Archaeological Objects are an admirable collection of oil and water-colour pictures, including works by the majority of ancient and modern masters, and a variety of curiosities, appertaining, for the most part, to the Middle Ages. Among these are various corporation insignia; old volunteer corps flags; silver bowls won at the Basingstoke races in 1688; fragments of glass vessels found, in 1864, at Buckland Rings, near Lyndhurst; painted glass and encaustic tiles from Netley Abbey; various relics from Basing, famous for its siege during the Civil Wars, when it was defended by John, fifth Marquis of Winchester, of whom Dryden wrote—

He, who in impious times undaunted stood,
And midst rebellion stood be just and good;

several specimens of flint celts, dug up in Hampshire, similar to those found in the "kitchen-middens," in Denmark; curious oak carvings and furniture, among which is Sir Martin Frobieher's arm-chair, presented to the naval hero by Queen Elizabeth; miniature busts, in silver, of the sovereigns of the House of Hapsburg, contributed by the Queen; medieval rings; armour; ancient tankards, salvers, tazze, &c. from Winchester; and many other articles of great interest.

The Natural History of the county is admirably represented; many Hampshire animals, and especially birds now very rare in the county being among the objects in this class.

Lastly, the Ordnance Survey Department, under the direction of Sir Henry James, contributes various philosophical instruments of great interest. Among these are the celebrated compensation bars used in measuring the base lines for the triangulation survey of the United Kingdom on Salisbury Plain and at Lough Foyle, with many other instruments used in the survey. Sir Henry James also sends a most interesting series of photo-zinco-graphs from the national records of England, to illustrate the progress of handwriting from William the Conqueror to Queen Elizabeth.

To this interesting Exhibition, the price of admission daily, according to advertisements, is, up to five o'clock, one shilling; after that hour, sixpence.

DOTTINGS ON THE ROADSIDE.

Panama, June, 1866.

SINCE writing to you last, I have made a long journey through the Republic of Nicaragua, and have just returned to this place in the Guatemala, one of the smart steamers belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, and keeping up a communication with the principal Central American ports. In this region of calms and light winds these steamers are a great boon, which would be extended to all the minor ports if the natives would only appreciate it. But several attempts made in that direction have proved failures. The objections of the natives to steam-navigation are truly characteristic of a race to whom time is not

money. "How can you expect us, Spanish Americans, to support such an imposition!" said a man from Chiriqui. "A sailing vessel takes a week from our place to Panama. During the whole of that time we are supplied with meat and drink, and pay only twenty-eight dollars; whilst the steamer goes in less than a day, gives us but two meals at most, and charges thirty dollars. If your own countrymen are silly enough to submit to such charges, they may do so; we certainly shall not."

After leaving Panama we called at Punta Arenas, the principal port of Costa Rica, where one finds a rather dangerous entrance to the inner harbour, a good lighthouse, an abundance of oysters, a large supply of coffee for exportation, and, as the name of the place indicates, plenty of sand. Landing with the mails, I availed myself of the opportunity to see the post-office and get some Costa Rica stamps, which a stamp-collecting maniac told me were the prettiest things out. The mails were delivered in due form; but, after that, the bags were emptied on the floor, and every one had his pick, and a pick for the persons he said he represented. I saw a similar scramble at Corinto, our next port, where the principal postman, who was going to take the mail to the interior, could not even read, and had to get others to spell out the directions for him. People may well complain about letters being lost in places like this, where newspapers seem to be regarded as public property, and illustrated journals scarcely ever reach their rightful owners. I heard with regret that the expedition up the Rio Frio, organized by two young Englishmen for the purpose of gaining some knowledge of a hostile tribe of Indians, could not start, owing to their companions, fearing a repetition of the sad fate that had befallen previous visitors, refusing to go.

Disembarking at Corinto, the principal port of Nicaragua on the Pacific, I made the best of my way to Leon, one of the thousands of fine cities built by the Spaniards in tropical America. Leon has suffered severely in the civil wars which have devastated the country; and there are whole acres of houses in ruins. The cathedral is a fine old building, in the Italian style, which, though it has to forego the most necessary repairs, will yet stand for ages to come. From the top you have, especially at sunset, a most beautiful view of the plain of Leon and the mountain ranges and volcanoes encircling it.

At the European Hotel, kept by an Englishman, I found Capt. Holman, who was to accompany me, and who went out by the previous mail to get things ready for an early start. It being the fog end of the dry season, we had but little time to spare. Our chief object was to explore the little-known districts of New Segovia and Matagalpa. We started soon after my arrival, a troop of mules carrying us and our luggage. The first few days we had to pass wooded plains, where we suffered much from want of water and from excessive heat, all the trees, with the exception of a few wild figs, being as leafless as most of ours are in the depth of winter. Animal life was represented principally by the lizard tribe, both species and individuals being numerous, and by monkeys, parrots, macaws and deer, not to mention any smaller forms. The district traversed was but thinly peopled. One whole day we did not meet with a single human being; and even when we did get to any habitations, we found provisions of any kind scarce. There always ensued the same interrogatory between us and the natives. "Have you got any eggs for sale?" we asked. "No hay" was the reply.—"Plantains?"—"No hay."—"Fowls?"—"No hay."—"Indian corn?"—"No hay."—"Milk?"—"No hay."—"Beans?"—"No hay." And so on through the whole catalogue of things they were likely to have. "Then what on earth do you have?"—"Nada, señor, absolutamente nada."—"But you must live on something," we began to argue.—"We have a little of this and a little of that," was the invariable reply; "but not enough to spare you any." It was a hard case to find one's stock of provisions getting lower and lower without a chance of replenishing it. Want of regular and sufficient food and so much active exercise soon began to tell upon us; and until the

end of our journey, there was no danger of our assuming any aldermanic proportions.

After the first five days the mountains were higher, the temperature became cooler, and the leafless woods were exchanged for forests of pine and evergreen oak. A week's hard riding, from twelve to twenty leagues a day, brought us to Ocotol, the capital of New Segovia, which derives its name from the pine, or ocote, formerly plentiful in the neighbourhood. Ocote, or rather Ocotol, is a name of Aztec derivation, brought here, with many others, by Mexican immigrants, during the time of Montezuma; for the Mexican Empire tried to extend its sway even further south than Nicaragua. I fancy that a delicious and very wholesome fruit, as large as a good-sized apple, and much cultivated here, was introduced by the same agency. It is called by the people Matasana, and by botanists *Casimiroa edulis*; and it would doubtless thrive in Australia and southern England, as I found it also in the higher mountains of northern Mexico. Seeds of it were sent to Mr. Bull's Nursery, at Chelsea, where, if anywhere, they will have a fair trial.

The neighbourhood of Ocotol is famous for its silver-mines, and we did not fail to visit them, including those of Maquelia, Depilto, and Limon. About Limon we found some curious Indian sculptures, with the image of the sun in bas-relief, and some extensive tracts of grass-land, suitable for sheep-farming. The wool might be exported by way of the river Coco, which empties itself into the Atlantic at Cap Gracias á Dios, and has recently been opened to trade by English mahogany-cutters and India-rubber collectors. This route was well known to the buccaneers, who once or twice came up to these mountains to clear them of any spare cash or useless trinkets. They would not find much at present, even in the capital of the department; for Ocotol is little better than a village with a church of some pretension commenced years ago, but, as yet, unfinished; a town-hall and prison in the course of construction, and some elementary schools, where the discipline, however, is not enforced by a row of stocks, as in some of the country villages through which we passed.

From Ocotol we struck in a south-easterly direction for Matagalpa, passing over frightfully stony roads and high mountains. The scenery was truly grand in some parts. Remarkable in that respect was the Montaña de Yale, which would answer well for coffee cultivation, and which is covered, in the most elevated parts, with liquid-amber trees of gigantic dimensions—150 feet high, and 30 feet in circumference. At Matagalpa we examined the gold and other mines, and then passed, by way of Jinotega and Santa Rosa, to Leon. At Jinotega, to which hedges of yucca trees impart a singular look, we found a colony of North-Americans. They were not getting on well, and I advised them to go to parts of Nicaragua where they could sell their produce for ready money. Immigration is now fast setting in. Quite recently a good many American and German families arrived, and the Government readily supplied them with sufficient land, free of all taxes or charges. Foreigners have already done a great deal for these countries; and, if they should but arrive in sufficient numbers, will, doubtless, regenerate them. All improvements are due to their efforts or direct influence; the natives, unaided, seeming to be incapable of emerging from the abject state in which they are plunged.

The heat was so excessive that I arrived at Leon with a slight sunstroke, and was laid up for more than a week; but, by constant application of cold water, my head at last got better, and I was able to start for Managua, passing Nagarote, where I measured a famous genisaro tree (a *Mimosa*), of which the villagers are justly proud, and for which 200 dollars have been offered—a high price in a country where timber abounds; and yet they had the public spirit—the rarest of virtues in a Spanish American—to refuse the offer (others say the Government made them refuse). The tree is but 90 feet high; but some of the lower branches, which are quite horizontal, are 92 feet long and 5 feet in diameter. The stem, 4 feet above the base, is 21 feet in circumference; and the crown

of the tree describes a circle of 348 feet. A whole regiment of soldiers may seek repose in its dense shade.

Managua has become, but a few years ago, the capital of Nicaragua, and may be described as a large village of native huts, to which a few European houses have been added. The largest of these houses is the Palacio Nacional, with verandahs and balconies in which the public offices and the residence of the President of the republic are situated. It overlooks the great square and the beautiful lake of Managua, across which there always blows a fresh breeze, and on the shores of which a kind of whitebait and another small fish of delicate flavour, called "sardine," are caught in great numbers. There is here absolutely nothing we associate with the idea of a capital of a country—no public libraries, museums, theatres, places of amusement, &c. About eight o'clock at night all is as quiet as in a city of the dead. By that time, the lamps which householders are compelled to light at sunset have consumed their allotted quantity of oil, and are expiring one after the other. Perhaps, here and there a gambling party may prolong its unholy occupation; but the generality of the inhabitants have gone to sleep—I was almost going to say, bed; but that would be a misstatement, as there is no such thing as a bed in the whole country. You may see roughly-made wooden bedsteads, over which cow-hides are stretched; but there is no bedding. Even the best families have no linen sheets in their possession. The upper classes lie down with most of their clothes on; and, in the morning, get up, shake, but do not wash themselves, light a cigarette and drink a cup of coffee. The so-called lower classes take off nearly every rag of clothing when they go to sleep, and lie down around the houses, often in the middle of the yard. They do not seem to mind either the dew or the moon, and the blanket, which every one carries, is scarcely ever used, except just before dawn. All classes are dreadfully afraid of water, especially early in the morning; and whenever they see a European wash, they never fail to tell him of the danger to which he is exposing himself. I watched some of the dons, in whose company I was thrown for a week, and found they never touched water during the whole of that time. To my broad hints, they replied that they had a slight attack of fever, or a cold just approaching. Their houses, with a few exceptions, are in a disgusting state of filth and full of vermin. This remark applies with full force to New Segovia and Matagalpa, where a broom is a curiosity made of palm-leaves when, on some festive occasion, the house is to be swept. I strongly advise future travellers to provide themselves with a tent, and thus escape the necessity of entering any native houses. I could not help comparing the neat houses and clean persons of the so-called Polynesian savages with those of the Nicaraguans. After profiting for more than three centuries by Christianity and European civilization, the Central Americans compare unfavourably—socially, politically, intellectually, and morally—with the South Sea Islanders. It is the infusion of negro blood that has counteracted the benefits arising from contact with enlightened ideas, and neutralized the efforts of those who made Progress their watchword.

Nicaraguans, though generally ignorant of the most elementary knowledge, for instance, talking of Great Britain and the United States as one country, and of their inhabitants as heathens who have never had the benefit of Christian sacraments, believe their republic to be in the van of civilization; and they are never tired of asking foreigners to confirm that delusion. I tried to escape telling such an untruth by dwelling on the vast resources and great natural beauties of Nicaragua, and avoiding the point they wished me to be eloquent upon; because, like all Spanish-Americans, they are extremely thin-skinned, and regard every unfavourable opinion as an ill-natured depreciation. One who desires to stand well with them should therefore be careful of what he says and writes. Travellers like Mr. Squier, who have been simple-minded enough to speak out, have had their books burnt in the public square, as such things ought to be in countries the history of which has not yet passed the period of the dark ages.

With the exception of several Indian tribes, the Nicaraguans are a mixed race, negro and Indian blood predominating, and purely white men being almost as rare as black are in London. Although they call themselves republicans and talk much about social equality, they are divided into two distinct classes—the barefooted and the shoe-wearing. The former are the lower class, and though some of them are very well off they always go barefoot, or at the utmost wear sandals only. Nothing can induce them to put on shoes. They say that their friends would laugh at them and banter them about wishing to pass off as gentlefolks. The shoe class—though they may be as poor as church mice and as black as coal—regard themselves as the upper ten thousand, and look down upon the shoeless multitude with patronizing contempt. It is this class which here, as in all Central America, furnishes the political agitators and revolutionists. If the country was rid of them real progress would be possible, as the lower classes are peaceably inclined, and, considering that they eat nothing but maize cakes, a few beans and dried meat, and live in a warm climate, work as hard as can reasonably be expected.

I had several interviews with the president of the republic, General Martinez, to whom the country is indebted for ten years of uninterrupted peace, and whom, as well as the Ministers of State, I found to be men of intelligence and fully impressed with the high responsibilities they had undertaken. A ride of three days from Managua, by way of Tipitapa and Juigalpa, brought me to Chontales, the finest and most fertile district of Nicaragua. Approaching it from the west, as I did, you find yourself amongst rich undulating grass lands, which even at the end of the dry season retain their verdure and afford pasture to thousands of heads of cattle. On nearing Libertad, the ground becomes more elevated, the climate considerably cooler, and you get occasional glimpses of the Lake of Granada with its islands and majestic volcanoes. Libertad is rapidly rising to the dignity of a town, and is now full of people from all parts. House-room is very limited, and I had difficulty in finding even a place for my hammock.

Close to Libertad commences a dense virgin forest, which extends for many miles; and it is in this part—a second California—where the now famous gold and silver mines are situated, and where several English companies have established themselves. A singular feature of these Chontales forests is that the stems of the trees are of a very light grey. Mr. Chambers has well indicated this in some of his clever sketches; but I was inclined to doubt its correctness until now. The gold of Nicaragua is very different in character from that of Australia and California. There are no so-called "nuggets"; the metal is as fine as flour, and in many instances cannot be seen in the matrix even with a magnifying glass. But the ore is nevertheless rich, and by washing a handful in a horn spoon the presence of the precious metal becomes apparent. The distance from Libertad to the principal mines belonging to the Chontales Company and the Central American Association is about four leagues, and there is now, thanks to English capital, a tolerably good road. The most famous of the mines working are the Javali and the Consuelo, and other rich mines are almost daily discovered in this new gold-field, a list of more than one hundred having recently been published in the official gazette of Nicaragua. Some time ago a heavy gale uprooted an old tree on the top of the Consuelo, making good the proverb, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," for underneath the roots more than one thousand ounces of gold were found. Immense efforts are now making by the Chontales Company to get their machinery up, which the American steamer pitches on the shores of the Lake of Granada.

A ride of three days from Libertad brought me to Granada, the real capital of the republic, though at present, by the jealousy of local political parties, not enjoying its natural advantages. It is charmingly situated on the shores of the lake of the same name, and maintains a direct steam communication with the Atlantic Ocean by way of the San Juan River. Almost entirely destroyed by the American

filibusters, as Walker's party was called ultimately, or "Saviours of the Country," as it was termed when first called in, the town is now fast recovering, and new houses are being built on the ruins of the old. Even the churches, which suffered severely from being used as fortresses during the siege, are being repaired. There had been rather heavy and continuous earthquakes a short time previous to my arrival, and light temporary sheds had been built in the public squares and other open places in which the inhabitants took refuge. The priests did not allow this occasion to slip by without obtaining considerable contributions from the frightened and repenting multitude. The longer the earthquakes continued the faster money was coming in. There were three slight shocks on the day after my arrival, interpreted by the inhabitants as the harbinger of the wet season; and sure enough, in the evening of the same day, the rain came down in torrents, rapidly converting the dusty streets into foaming rivers.

From Granada my way led once more to Managua, passing Masaya, with its curious crater lake, out of which all the water used in the town is carried on the heads of women. It was late in the day when I left Granada, and stepping some time in Masaya to let a heavy shower of rain pass, I entered about sunset a virgin forest. My cargo, mules, and servants had been left far behind, not being able to keep up with my pace. The rain was coming down in regular bucketfuls; I trotted on as fast as the nature of the ground would admit. But ere long I found myself in utter darkness. When the rain abated, innumerable fireflies appeared, and their brilliant flutter completely blinded me. Allowing the mule to have his own way, he went along at a very slow pace; but my confidence in his sagacity was not disappointed; he carried me safely to Managua, just as everybody was going to bed, and earned high praise from the people at the inn, who could hardly believe that man and beast had passed over a dark and difficult road previously unknown to both. The inn was a fair specimen of those institutions throughout the country, and is known by the name of "Hôtel de Hambre," from travellers having the privilege of paying pretty highly for being kept just above starvation point on sun-dried beef, brown beans, a few eggs, and some maize-cakes. In conjuring up such an inn, dismiss from your mind all notion of comfort or coyness. If taken in, which in one sense you always are, you may have to share your room with half-a-dozen fellows. There may, perhaps, be a few empty bedsteads; but unless you bring your own bedding or hammock, you have a most miserable time of it. On the night of my arrival the inn kept up its reputation. There was not a handful of grass or corn for my poor mule, and he had to content himself with a pailful of water for the night. I myself fared little better. The landlord informed me that there was nothing to eat on the premises except one egg and a couple of maize cakes, which with a cup of coffee—milk I should have in the morning—might be sufficient to keep body and soul together till breakfast-time.

From Managua I returned to Corinto, and there embarked for Panama. After roughing it for several months, I was glad to find myself once more in the "Bridal Chamber" (without the bride though) of the steamer Guatemala, and in company with my friend Capt. Dow, who takes a real delight in all branches of science, and is an enthusiastic collector and observer of marine animals. To many of the singular creatures swimming and crawling about these coasts, naturalists have gratefully appended his name as discoverer, and it is mainly due to his representation that the Panama Railroad Company, with praiseworthy liberality, offers a free pass to any distinguished man of science who may have occasion to avail himself of their railway or their steamers, or send his collections by them. Show me a European commercial company that would do as much to assist scientific research as these Americans, whom we always taunt with their worship of the almighty dollar!

My time at Panama was filled up by making an excursion up the Bayano, one of the largest rivers of the Isthmus, and regarded as the most feasible point for establishing an inter-oceanic canal. The

Americans obligingly lent me the steamer *Panama*, and all the leading foreign residents (including consuls) were invited to accompany me. The steamer went up twenty-eight miles from the mouth, and might have gone ten miles further without any danger of grounding, even at low water, for up to that point there is more than six feet of rise and fall of the tides. The nomenclature of the Admiralty chart I found to be altogether wrong. The Bayano Indians were friendly, and were much amused with a piece of ice which was handed to them. They thought it was a kind of hot transparent iron. The land of both banks was extremely fertile, and is well suited for cocoa and sugar cultivation. We were away three days, and the excursion was a most pleasant one. I am fully aware that a scientific man has no business to make a pleasant excursion, and I ought to know better than say anything about it; but unfortunately the *Panama* papers had reporters on board, who, after partaking of all the good things, the ice, the wines, the champagne and the French cookery, the accumulation of presents from all sides, must needs go and publish the whole proceedings. It was certainly too bad of them.

BERTHOLD SEEMANN.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

DR. GUEST ON THE ORIGIN OF LONDON.

(Concluded from page 115.)

THE campaign of Aulus Plautius, though in its results, perhaps, the most important that has taken place in Britain, has seldom engaged the attention of our historians. For our knowledge of its incidents we must chiefly rely on Dion Cassius. "One Bericus," we are told, induced Claudius to undertake the enterprise; and it has been conjectured that this Bericus was the "Verica, son of Commius," whose name appears on coins that are occasionally picked up in Surrey. If this were really so, Bericus must have been an aged man when he fled to Claudius. Plautius was the general selected to conduct the expedition, and a great force was brought together in Gaul to invade the island. But when the troops were assembled for embarkation, they declared that Britain lay beyond the limits of the known world, and refused to proceed. Narcissus, the Emperor's favourite freedman, was sent from Rome to pacify them, and on his arrival was grossly insulted by the soldiery. With the caprice, however, which sometimes seizes on large bodies of men, they at the same time declared their readiness to follow their general, embarked on board the vessels, and sailed for Britain.

This expedition sailed in the year 43, and Caractacus was captured in the year 50. As to these dates there can be no doubt. But Tacitus tells us (*Ann. xii. 36*) that Caractacus was captured "in the ninth year after the war began in Britain." It is probable that the troops had assembled and all friendly relations between Britain and the Continent had ceased some time in the year 42, and that Tacitus considered the war to have commenced in that year, though this hypothesis will not account for the words "in Britain." The mutiny of the soldiers may have delayed the expedition till after winter, and it probably sailed early in the following spring. From incidental notices that occur in Tacitus, it would seem that four legions were engaged in the early operations of the war, namely, the 2nd, the 9th, the 14th and the 20th. They came with their auxiliaries (*Agric. 10*) and their cavalry, so that the force which Plautius led into Britain could not be much less than 50,000 men. He had under him, in subordinate commands, Vespasian, his brother Flavius Sabinus, a man of almost equal merit, and a veteran officer named Cæsius Osidius Geta. The fleet, no doubt, sailed from Boulogne, from which we know that Claudius sailed a few months later. Boulogne was the terminus of the celebrated highway which, half a century before, Agrippa had carried across Gaul, and this circumstance alone would be sufficient to establish it as the "Portus Britannicus," i. e. as the principal means of communication with the island. Having in mind, probably, Cæsar's disappointment at Dover, Plautius divided his force into three bodies, to prevent the mischief which might result from a check, if all passed over together. There can be little

doubt that the three points to which the fleet directed its course were the three little ports on the Kentish coast, which we know the Romans chiefly used in their journeys to the Continent, namely, Hythe, Dover and Richborough. The first and last of these are now silted up, but Dover still maintains its place as one of our chief ports of embarkation for the Continent. The Romans met with no opposition on their landing. Britain had been often threatened since the days of Cæsar, but never attacked. Augustus, it is well known, entertained thoughts of invading it, and Caligula assembled an army for the purpose, but the Britons received damage from neither. When, therefore, they heard that the army of Plautius had refused to obey its officers, they seem to have considered the danger as past, and to have discontinued their preparations for defence. When the storm at last burst upon them, the petty chiefs of Kent seem to have sought refuge in their woods and marshes, and Plautius had to penetrate deeply into the country before he could find the opponents he was in search of. The following is Dion's account of his movements:—

"Plautius had much trouble in searching for them; but when at last he found them—they were not independent, but subject to different kings—he defeated first Karatakos and afterwards Togodumnos, the sons of Kunobelinos, who himself was dead. When they took to flight, he won over by agreement a certain portion of the Bodounoi, whom they that are called the Katsouellanoi had under their dominion; and from thence, having left a garrison behind them, they advanced further. When they had come to a certain river, which the barbarians did not think the Romans could pass without a bridge, and on that account were encamped on the opposite bank somewhat carelessly, he sends forward the Keltoi, whose custom it is to swim, with their arms even, over the most rapid rivers; and as they fell on their opponents unexpectedly, though they hit none of the men, and only wounded the horses that drew the chariots, yet as these were thus thrown into confusion, the riders could no longer be sure of their safety. He sent over also Flavius Vespasianus, the same who afterwards obtained the supreme power, and his brother Sabinus, who served under him as lieutenant, and so they also, having somewhere passed the river, slew many of the barbarians, who were not expecting them. The rest, however, did not fly; but on the following day, having again come to an engagement, they contended on almost equal terms, till Cæsius Osidius Geta, after running the risk of being captured, so thoroughly defeated them that he obtained triumphal honours, though he had never been Consul. The Britons having withdrawn themselves thence to the river Thames where it empties itself into the ocean, and at flow of tide forms a lake, and having easily passed it, as being well acquainted with such parts as were firm and easy of passage, the Romans followed them, but on this occasion failed in their object. The Keltoi, however, having again swum over, and certain others having passed over by a bridge a little higher up, engaged them on several sides at once, and cut off many of them, but following the rest heedlessly, they fell into difficult marshes, and lost many of their men. On this account, therefore, and because the Britons did not give in, even though Togodumnos had perished, but the rather conspired together to revenge him, Plautius became alarmed and advanced no further. But his present acquisitions he made secure with a guard, and sent for Claudius, for so it was ordered him if any particular difficulty arose, and great provision had been made for the expedition, of other things as well as of elephants. When the news arrived, Claudius . . . crossed over into Britain, joined the army that was awaiting him on the Thames, and having taken the command, passed over it, and coming to blows with the barbarians, who were concentrated to oppose his advance, he conquered them in a battle, and took Kamoulodunum, the royal residence of Kunobelinos. Afterwards he brought many over, some by agreement, others by force, &c., and taking from them their arms, he placed them under Plautius, and ordered him to bring the

remainder under subjection. He himself hurried to Rome, having first sent news of his victory by the hands of his sons-in-law, Magnus and Silanus."

Camden supposes that the term Bodounoi, or, to give the Latin equivalent, Boduni, was another name for the people called Dobuni, and he endeavours to shew etymologically that the two phrases, Boduni and Dobuni, have the same signification. Other antiquaries consider the phrase Boduni, which only occurs in this passage of Dion, to be a clerical blunder for Dobuni; and I confess I think their view of the subject to be the more reasonable one. In either case the same people are meant, and the general direction of the Roman march is clearly indicated. Where the two battles took place which were fought before the Romans reached the Dobuni we do not know. The Britons seem to have abandoned Kent without a struggle; but we may conjecture that they would not yield up the district of the Atrebatæ without a battle, and that they would risk a second to save the countless herds of cattle which must have been pasturing along the upper Thames, in the country of the Dobuni. The Romans, on leaving Silchester, may have marched over the Marlborough Downs towards Cirencester—under the names of these Roman stations I wish to indicate the British towns they supplanted; and on the chalk hills leading down into the valley, Togodumnus may have met them. After his defeat, the Dobuni were not unwilling to exchange the yoke of the Catuvellauni for that of the Romans, and entered into an alliance with Plautius. The Roman general was 160 miles distant from his ships, and the advantages he derived from making the rich country round Cirencester a new base of operations are sufficiently obvious. From Cirencester he seems to have marched in search of his enemy down the valley of the Thames, and probably along the Icknield Way. This British trackway would lead him to Wallingford; and here, I believe, was fought the great battle of the campaign.

After losing the districts inhabited by the Atrebatæ and the Dobuni, the British princes would naturally do their utmost to save from invasion the land which gave rise to their family, and which must have constituted the main element of their power. The country of the Catuvellauni lay, as it were, astride on the woodlands which stretch north of the Thames within the Chilterns. His three principal thoroughfares were those known in later times as the Watling Street, the Akeman Street and the Icknield Way. The Watling Street ran from the fords over the Severn near Wroter to the fords over the Lea at Stratford, and connected western Britain with the country of the Trinobantes, our modern Essex. Akeman Street came from Bath, and, passing into the London basin by the gap at Tring, joined the Watling Street at Verulam. The Icknield Way came from Suffolk, and, running along the chalk hills of the Chilterns across the other two trackways, coasted the vales of Buckingham and Aylesbury, which were, no doubt, the richest portions of the district. It seems to have crossed the river at Wallingford and to have run into the vale of the White Horse, for a road in that neighbourhood is expressly called the *Icenhilde Way* in a charter of the tenth century. For more than a thousand years the ford at Wallingford was recognized as the chief pass on the river. It was at this place that the Conqueror crossed the Thames, and following the Icknield Way to Tring, turned his steps thence to St. Albans (Verulam), and so descended upon his prey—London. At this pass, therefore, barring access to the rich country in their rear, the Britons took their stand. The fords in front of them were probably fortified, for it is said that when Shillingford Bridge was built beams and piles were taken from the bed of the river. With guards to watch these fords, the Britons might not unreasonably consider themselves secure.

The daring act of the auxiliaries in swimming the river must first have shown Caractacus—for he, no doubt, was the British commander—how much he had miscalculated. In the confusion that followed Vespasian seems to have forced his way over the ford at Wallingford. Here a passage must have been left to accommodate the traffic that passed

along the Icknield Way, though the fords at Shillingford and Moulford may have been rendered altogether impassable. The Romans made good their passage of the Thames; but the Britons did not fly, and how desperate was the next day's engagement appears from the account which Dion has handed down to us. The Britons withdrew their shattered forces along the same route that was followed by William a thousand years afterwards. They were too disheartened to make an attempt to save Verulam, but continued their retreat till they had crossed the Lea and placed the Essex marshes between them and their pursuers.

I have relied for these results chiefly on critical inference. But they are so obvious that they have been partially adopted, though not critically worked out, by other antiquaries; for instance, by Gough (Gough's 'Camden,' i. 30), and by Sir Richard C. Hoare (Vide Intr. to Gir. Cambr.). I think, however, there is something like authority for the sketch I have given, though it may require some little introduction to lay the authority on which I rely clearly before the reader.

Welsh legends, as handed down to us in the Triads, altogether ignore the conquests of Plautius. He disappears amid the glory which encircles the name of Cæsar, and to the latter alone is attributed the Roman conquest of Britain. This tendency to melt into one the two invasions of Britain arose, I believe, from the loose, confused, and what may be even termed the blundered statements which are met with in the classical writers. Orosius never mentions the name of Plautius; and though he refers to the expedition of Claudius, it is done in such a way that the reader might suppose he went to Britain merely to repress some casual disturbances in the island. When Polyænus tells us that Cæsar employed elephants to force his way over the Thames, every critical reader feels there must be some mistake; and when we find that Claudius did actually employ elephants in his advance upon Colchester, we cannot help suspecting that Polyænus has assigned to the first invasion an event which really took place in the second. Again, when Orosius states that Cæsar sailed to Britain in early spring (*primo vere*), we see at once there is a blunder. We know that Cæsar sailed in the height of summer; but as we have reason to believe that Plautius did really sail *primo vere*, we may reasonably conclude that the careless compiler somewhere found the statement that "the British expedition" sailed *primo vere*, and concluded that Cæsar's expedition was referred to.

Alfred translated Orosius, and it is curious to see how he deals with the statements of his author. He abridges, enlarges and alters them at pleasure, not under the guidance of any critical discrimination, but merely in the exercise of that freedom which the usage of the time allowed to a translator. It is well he took this view of his duty, for it enables us to form some estimate of the knowledge he had acquired on the various subjects he deals with. The following is his account of the Conquest of Britain:—

"After that he (Cæsar) had conquered them (the Galli), he went to the island Bryttanie and fought with the Brits, and was put to flight in the land that was called Kentland. Soon afterwards he fought with the Brits again in Kentland, and they were put to flight. Their third fight was nigh the river that is called Temese, nigh the ford which is called Welinga Ford. After that fight there submitted to him the king and burgh-men that were in Cynr-cester, and afterwards all that were in the island."

Cæsar we know never approached either Wallingford or Cirencester, and Orosius makes not the slightest reference either to the one or to the other. I can only account for their appearance in Alfred's work on the supposition that he found them mentioned in some Welsh chronicle, or in some Welsh compilation, like that of Nennius. The Welsh writer he was copying may have confounded the events of the second invasion with those of the first, and so led Cæsar along a route which was really traversed a century later by Aulus Plautius. The fact that Alfred makes the battle of Wallingford precede instead of follow the capture of Ciren-

cester need not disturb us. The entry in the Welsh chronicle was probably much in the following form: "Anno—Cæsar Ceren taken, Fight at Wallingford," some Welsh name, of course, taking the place of Wallingford. Alfred, or the Welsh compiler he was copying, would naturally suppose that the surrender of the fortress was a consequence of the battle, and hence the blunder.

We are now brought face to face with the question which is the great difficulty that meets us in the present inquiry. The conditions of the problem we have to solve may be stated as follows. The Britons in their retreat crossed the Thames by a well-known and accustomed ford, and the Romans "a little higher up," by means of a bridge. When the Romans got entangled in the marshes, they retreated, and awaited the arrival of Claudius. Claudius joined the army "that was awaiting him on the Thames," passed over it and marched to Colchester. The puzzling question is, where were situated the ford and the bridge here referred to? My own solution of the difficulty is the following. When the Romans came down the Watling Street to the neighbourhood of London, they saw before them a wide expanse of marsh and mudbank, which twice every day assumed the character of an estuary, sufficiently large to excuse, if not to justify, the statement of Dion, that the river there emptied itself into the ocean. No dykes then retained the water within certain limits. One arm of the great wash stretched northwards, up the valley of the Lea, and the other westward, down the valley of the Thames. The individual character of the rivers was lost; the Romans saw only one sheet of water before them, and they gave it the name of the river which mainly contributed to form it. When they stated that they crossed the Thames, they merely meant they crossed the northern arm of the great lake which spread out its waters before them, and on either hand.

That such is the true interpretation of Dion's language is clear, I think, from the circumstances of the case. I am not one of those who consider the Britons of this period to have been "barbarians"; but that they were able to construct a bridge near London, over the proper Thames,—a tidal river, some 300 yards wide, with a difference of level at high and low water of nearly 20 feet,—I cannot believe. The construction of a bridge over the marshy valley of the Lea may have been within reach of their ability. The existence, also, of a ford over the proper Thames, at a place which can by any licence of language be represented as lying near the mouth of the river, is beset with insuperable difficulties. At Higham, east of Gravesend, are the remains of a causeway that no doubt led to the ferry which we know once existed between Higham and East Tilbury, in Essex. Hasted suggests that it may have led to the ford with respect to which we are now speculating. Other antiquaries have repeated his statement without the hesitation that accompanied and qualified it. It is a sufficient answer to say, that the river in this neighbourhood is six fathoms deep at low water. The notion of there having once been a ford near London has been more widely entertained, and even by men of ability; but it appears to me to be almost as untenable as the one we have been discussing. There is no river in the world, the history of which, for the last thousand years, is so well known as that of the Thames near London. We are told that, in the reign of Henry the First, there was so great a scarcity of water in the river, that men waded across it westward of the Tower; and a similar dearth of water is recorded in the reign of Elizabeth. But these are exceptional cases, and are noticed by the chroniclers just as they hand down to us accounts of the Plague, or of the Great Fire. If it be said that the condition of the river may have been very different before the embankment was constructed on the Surrey side from what it has been since, I must appeal to the authority of Cæsar. He knew the river in its natural state, and had within reach adequate means of acquiring knowledge on this subject. To say nothing of other refugees and deserters, he had in his camp Mandubratius, who had lived all his life in Essex, and must have been acquainted with every circumstance connected with the river.

Better authority than a statement of Cæsar we can hardly look for, and he tells us distinctly that the Thames was passable on foot *only in one place*. I indulge a hope that I have advanced reasons sufficient to justify Camden's decision in this matter, and which may induce the reader to fix the place at the Coway Stakes; at any rate it is certain that it cannot be fixed in the neighbourhood of London. If neither Dion's bridge nor his ford can be located on the Thames proper, it seems to me that we are necessarily driven to place them in the neighbourhood of Stratford.

When Plautius withdrew his soldiers from the marshes they had vainly attempted to cross, he, no doubt, encamped them somewhere in the neighbourhood: I believe the place was London. The name of London refers directly to the marshes, though I cannot here enter into a philological argument to prove the fact. At London the Roman general was able both to watch his enemy and to secure the conquests he had made, while his ships could supply him with all the necessaries he required. When, in the autumn of the year 43, he drew the lines of circumvallation round his camp, he founded the present metropolis of Britain. The spot he selected has been—perhaps with one small interval—the habitation of civilized man for 1,833 years. May we not venture to hope that its influence for good has been not altogether unworthy of the position it has occupied among the cities of the world?

EDWIN GUEST.

PROF. WILLIS ON THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE AT ETON.

The Professor prefaced his account with some introductory remarks on the general history of colleges and their growth. The universities were at first corporations of educated men, the teachers or doctors in which instructed by lectures in the public schools, the students being obliged to find lodgings for themselves. Soon, however, generous persons gave funds to assist poor students. After a time a more definite shape was assumed by these institutions; and lodgings were also provided, that the morals and manners of these students might be brought under superintendence and control. The next step was to purchase houses, endow them and provide them with statutes. Thus arose the communities termed colleges, residing in buildings called the *Domus* or *Aula*, which at first contained little else than chambers to lodge in, with a dining-hall, kitchens, &c., like the ordinary dwelling-house of the period. The first of these colleges was that at Oxford, by Walter de Merton, in 1264; one was founded at Cambridge soon after; and others followed at intervals up to 1379, when in the so-called New College at Oxford William de Wykeham erected the first architectural building, complete in all its details, and so well organized in its statutes, as well as in its structures, as to serve as a basis for all subsequent erections. His plans also included the then new feature of a preparatory school, at Winchester, for young boys, from whom the members of his Oxford College were to be selected.—The Professor next proceeded to the consideration of King's College, Cambridge, and its appendage Eton. He gave a touching account of the effect of the misfortunes of Henry the Sixth in retarding and finally suspending these works, followed by a just parallel between the continual devising of plans for the education and elevation of his people by that monarch and the constant efforts in the same directions by the late Prince Consort.—Prof. Willis then detailed the original plans for Eton College as set forth in that monarch's "will"—this will being, however, not a "last will and testament," but in reality a building specification for his colleges, in which so clearly has he laid down his plans that the lecturer was able to transfer them to paper, and to exhibit diagrams of the ground-plans to his audience as a basis for comparison with a plan prepared by himself of the actual buildings subsequently erected, and showing the condition of Eton in 1866. Henry, however, did not mature his plans at once, but modified them very considerably at a shortly subsequent period. He first founded a collegiate grammar-school at Eton and a small college at Cambridge, dedicated to St.

Nicholas, that saint's day having been his birthday. A site was purchased at Eton, north of the cemetery of the old parish church (now no more), and the King came down and laid the first stone, over which was to be the high altar of the new collegiate church. The King soon enlarged his plans, increasing the number of his beneficiaries and connecting, by statutes copied from Wykeham's, Eton School with King's College at Cambridge.

The contemporary building accounts and documents, containing the King's projects and instructions, long mislaid, and believed to have been stolen, were by a fortunate accident discovered in a forgotten recess of the Library at Eton, about two months since, and liberally submitted to the Professor's inspection. They contain abundant proofs of the personal interest which the King took in the details of the college buildings, and of changes and improvements introduced by him as time went on. They show that the works at Eton were of two kinds, carried on simultaneously. First, the enlarging, refitting, and altering of buildings that already stood on the site purchased by the King, including the parish church, of which he obtained the advowson, and its conversion into a collegiate church. These buildings were so treated as to make them serve as temporary dwellings for the accommodation of the provost, fellows, and students of his new College, which enabled the school to be brought into active existence from the beginning, without waiting for the erection of the magnificent architectural pile described in his will and other documents, and which was commenced simultaneously with these temporary operations; but which, even if carried on in prosperous times, would necessarily have occupied many years in completion. The chancel of the old parish church was rebuilt on a larger scale, and fitted with stalls and other appurtenances for the daily choral service. A hall in one of the old houses was enlarged; a school-room and other buildings constructed of wood. The almshouse for poor men, described in the will, was also built.

The permanent College was also begun; the first buildings attacked being the great chapel, which now exists, and the hall and kitchens. This chapel was placed in the old parish church-yard, to the north of the old parish church, and was planned as the chancel of a large collegiate church, to be provided with a nave or body for the parishioners, as described in the well-known will of Henry the Sixth, dated 1448. But, after the signature of this will, the King enlarged and altered his plans. He sent persons to Sarum and Winton, and other parts, to measure the choirs and naves of churches there, and had improved designs made for the college buildings.

The Professor found among the documents two specifications relating to the chapel, the one exactly corresponding to that of the will, but in which every dimension is struck through with a pen, and an increased dimension written above it. The other specification describes the chapel or church, as it is called, in different phraseology from that of the will, and more completely. The dimensions in this latter paper are still greater than those of the corrected document, and, what is more curious still, they correspond exactly with the chapel as it exists. The paper concludes with minute directions that the foundations of the chapel, which had already been laid (of course in accordance with the will, for the works had been in progress for seven years before that will was signed), should not be disturbed, but the new foundations (i.e. for the enlarged dimensions) be laid round the outside of them, and be constructed with the greatest care, and with "mighty mortar." The first stone under the high altar to remain undisturbed. This stone was protected by a small chapel built over it in the first years of the works.

The deposition of the King, in 1461, put an abrupt stop to the buildings, which had languished during his increasing misfortunes. That they were resumed, after a long interval of time, by his confidential friend and executor Bishop Waynflete, is stated by Leland, and also shown by an indenture, in 1475, between him and a carver, who engaged to make a roodloft and stalls for the new chapel, and to take down the roodloft and stalls in the

choir of the old parish church. This proves that the great chapel was only then brought into a condition to receive its fittings. It must have been just roofed in. The Professor pointed out to his audience evidences of the haste in which the upper part of the chapel had been completed. The arch heads of the windows are abruptly depressed, in a way which shows that the walls of the chapel were intended to have been carried much higher by the masons who built the jambs and springing of the window-arches. It is probable that the work had been carried up exactly to this level when the defeat of the King stopped the operations. When resumed by Waynflete, with insufficient funds, expedients were adopted to enable the buildings to be rapidly finished and roofed-in for use. The hall exhibits similar evidences to show that its walls and windows were designed to have been carried up to a much greater elevation than they now present; and that after a sudden interruption it had been hastily put into a condition to receive the roof, which is of a very plain construction. The magnificent body of the collegiate church designed by the founder was never even commenced. The choir, or present chapel, is now terminated westward by a low transverse ante-chapel of slight construction, probably the work of Waynflete.

The old parish church appears to have been pulled down after the present chapel was prepared for service, as above stated. The parishioners retained the right of employing this chapel as their parish church. But the increase in the numbers of the students and of the population, and other causes, creating great inconvenience, both to the college and the parish, a new church or chapel-of-ease was erected in the town of Eton for the use of the parishioners, in the last century.

The arrangement of the college buildings differs entirely from that described in the will of the founder in 1448. The Professor concluded from this, and from the mention of a plan or "Portitura" exhibited to the King, in the following year, "for the finishing of the buildings of the college," that he, when adopting an enlarged design for the chapel, had also determined upon a new disposition for the other buildings.

The college in the will is limited from Wykeham's colleges, consisting of a quadrangle containing hall, library and chambers, and of a cloister. But in the existing college the quadrangle of chambers contains not only the hall and library, but is also cloistered. The site of the cloister first proposed, but never commenced, is that now occupied by the school-yard. The cloister quadrangle is arranged upon a plan unusual in colleges. It was built in two stories, having chambers on the north and east sides, and the hall on the south, the dimensions of which agree exactly with the founder's will. The upper chambers are not reached in the usual manner, by assigning one staircase to each contiguous pair; but a gallery is carried round the upper floor, exactly over the cloister of the ground floor, to give access to the doors of the chambers. At each internal angle of the quadrangle, or *quadrant*, as the will terms it, is a square turret containing a spiral stone stair, or *vice*, with a door below and above, by which the upper gallery is conveniently reached.

The chamber buildings were carried round the east and north sides in one style, and probably in the founder's time; but the west side, which contains the great gateway called Lupton Tower, was built, after a considerable pause in the works, in a totally different manner during the provostship of Lupton, and probably in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

The cloister-arcade and chamber-doors on the ground floor on this side appear, however, to belong to the earlier building, and to have been suddenly stopped in an unfinished state. This western side of the quadrant is wholly devoted to the provost, and contains a large dining-hall, termed "Election Hall," with a withdrawing-room behind it, over Lupton's entrance-arch, and large bedchambers beyond, joining the hall. In the will of the founder a much smaller provost's lodging is placed in this position in two stories. The present extension is accounted for by the bountiful hospitality which,

at and after the period of Henry the Eighth, was exercised by the masters of colleges in favour of the nobility and gentry. This compelled the building of chambers and reception-rooms. After the Reformation the marriage of masters of colleges created a new demand for space, and made it necessary to supply these officers with a family residence.

The subsequent works carried out in this college were enumerated as follows: The lower school, or north side of the entrance quadrangle or "school-yard," was built before 1581, and has the long dormitory above it. The library in the cloister quadrangle was built by Sir Christopher Wren. The new upper school, which is the western boundary of the school-yard, was rebuilt in 1689. In 1758 an attic was raised upon the east and north sides of the cloister court, and the entire group of chambers altered so as to convert them into a row of private houses of three stories each for the fellows of the college. Lastly, the interior of the chapel, which had been refitted and "beautified" in the Italian style in 1699, by Mr. Banks, was well restored to its ancient aspect, with rich stalls and canopies, in 1850, from the designs of Mr. Deason.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE *conversation* which, on Wednesday evening, may be said to have closed the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, is likely to be the last of a long annual series. It is proposed to hold two, earlier in the season, instead of one at its close. That of Wednesday was crowded with celebrities of every class; but perhaps few attracted more notice than two ladies—the Dowager Countess of Essex, and Lady Becher—the former, the queen of English warblers of her day, as Miss Stephens; the latter, the queen of tragedy, Miss O'Neil, who has had no royal successor since she left the stage, now nearly half a century ago. The public took longing, farewell looks of their favourite pictures, which no chance can ever again bring together. Among these were Landseer's *Mare and Foal*, MacLise's *Death of Nelson*, Mrs. Ward's *Palissy the Potter*, Faed's transcripts of north-country life, and numerous others.

Col. Alfred B. Richards has a volume of verse in the press, entitled 'Religio Animæ, and other Poems.'

The most important of the papers read before the Archaeological Institute at the last Congress will be collected and published in a volume by Mr. Murray.

We understand that the Vice-Mastership of King's College School has been conferred on the Rev. John Twentyman, M.A., late Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. Mr. Twentyman was a Senior Optime in the year 1861, and stood seventh in the first class of the Classical Tripos, and has held a Mastership at Cheltenham College during the last three years. The Head Mastership, we believe, will be undertaken during the next term by the Rev. G. F. Maclear, M.A., late scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, till lately Master of the Lower Sixth Form in King's College School, and now Assistant Preacher at the Temple Church. Mr. Maclear obtained a second class in the Classical Tripos in the year 1855, and a first class in the Theological Tripos in 1857, as also the Caius, Buncy, Hulsean, Maitland and Norrisian University prizes, and is the author of several educational and theological works.

The Congress of the British Archaeological Association will be held at Hastings, beginning on the 20th inst. The programme is as follows:—Monday, Hastings, reception by the mayor and inspection of the local antiquities; Tuesday, Rye and Winchelsea, Brede and Camber; Wednesday, Bayham Priory and Mayfield Palace; Thursday, Bodiam Castle, Etchingham Church, Battle Abbey and Church; Friday, Hurstmonceux Castle and Church, Pevensey; Saturday, Lewes, reception by the Sussex Archaeological Society, inspection of Lewes Castle, Priory, &c.

The recent decision of the House of Commons, by which it was affirmed—we believe, for the fifth time, and by ninety-four against seventeen votes—

that the National Gallery should remain on the most convenient site in London, was, on the same evening, emphasized by the passage of the National Gallery Enlargement Bill through the Committee of the House of Lords; and, on the 26th ult., by the third reading of that Bill in the latter assembly. It now waits but the royal assent—which, in this case, is a matter of course—to become effectual, and put at rest for ever the hopes and expectations of those who preferred another site for the public collection. What is next to be done is to decide upon the design for the building that must be erected in Trafalgar Square for the reception of our admirable, but comparatively small number of pictures. The youngest gallery in Europe is ours; but, owing to the wisdom and tact of successive managers, it is by far the most remarkable for the quality of its contents. We have not so many as may be found elsewhere of the supreme glories in Art: we have, however, several, among them, 'Bacchus and Ariadne,' which may rank with the cream of other collections, and we are increasing the number of our treasures; so that the character of the mass stands very high indeed in comparison. We trust the nation, which is thus enriched, will not grudge cost or pains in providing a worthy structure to contain its acquisitions. The money expended not longer than twenty-eight years ago on the present edifice, although little more than the cost of the Marble Arch, might, with equal wisdom, have been thrown into the river, so far as the production of a fine or useful building was concerned. After one generation, the thing has to be done again. Let us trust this will not be the case a second time, and that we cease to be so unwise as to sacrifice the greater for the less, and spoil a National Gallery in order to have passages through its body,—conveniences that might equally have been obtained by tunnelling; so that the openings should appear in the retaining wall of the terrace in Trafalgar Square, between the steps under the road in front, or in order to use again certain columns and "old materials." The nation, which annually spends prodigious sums in the maintenance and repairs of royal palaces that are not occupied, or are but occasionally in use, can better afford to divert those sums to the building of a Palace of Art than to have the latter spoilt by pinching and cheeseparing. The forty odd annual thousands thus expended would go far to make the National Gallery what it ought to be. Of course, nobody grudges the money for royal palaces. One of the objections to the enlargement of the National Gallery on its present site was, that the removal of the barracks behind it would leave the building without military protection. Mr. Layard, who knows his own constituents best, expressed fears for its safety in such a case whenever anything like an *émoué* takes place.

The drawing for the prizes in the Ceramic Crystal Palace Art-Union last week was presided over by Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A. The average attendance during the week exceeded fourteen thousand daily.

Of the coming theatrical season, to commence in the autumn, there are already indications. Drury Lane will open about Michaelmas, under the sole management of Mr. Frederick B. Chaterton. Mr. Slous's "T. P. Cooke Prize Drama" will appear at the Surrey. Of the Holborn Theatre, which is approaching completion, we will only express a hope that the "authorities," if such things exist, will look to the protection of the audience from fire, and to ample means of egress. The panic at the Princess's (on a late occasion of serious alarm) has renewed public anxiety on this matter, and should be answered by a due inquiry into the condition of all our theatres. If audiences were aware of the risks they now incur in some of them, they would never have the courage to face the peril. The Lord Chamberlain has new powers; we hope they will be applied to the protection of the lives of both players and people. One of the oddest of dramatic incidents of the past week is the wonderful success at the Haymarket of the revival of Colman's comedy of 'The Poor Gentleman,' with a second-rate cast only, excepting Mr.

Compton, who is one of the few sterling actors left to adorn the stage.

We have from time to time recorded the names of ladies, in America, who, after affording proofs of their competency, have been admitted to practise as physicians in the United States. We have now to notice that at the "St. Mary's Dispensary for Women and Children," in Marylebone, the office of General Medical Attendant is exercised by Miss Elizabeth Garrett. This lady is the first legally qualified female medical practitioner that England has produced. She holds the licence of the Society of Apothecaries, but the College of Physicians, it is said, has refused to admit Miss Garrett to be examined for the degree of M.D. At present, however, she occupies a post (for which she has shown herself qualified) which a woman may very fittingly occupy for the benefit of women and children.

Attention has been called to the fact of a titled personage openly carrying on a retail business. Lord James Butler, of the house of Ormond of Llanthony, is not only State Steward in Dublin Castle, but a retail dairyman. His Lordship's carts, with the owner's name inscribed according to law, traverse Dublin, supplying all who will take at least four quarts of my lord's milk daily! This is only one of many examples of trading by noblemen. The eccentric Lord Stanhope apprenticed two of his sons to handicraft business. There was once a Lord Teynham who, in partnership with a tailor, made money by selling, or pretending to sell, government appointments. Recently, Lord Thomas Gordon was in the Bankruptcy Court, as a tobacconist; and Lord Henry Loftus is now before the same Court, his vocation being that of Steward to the Marquis of Ely, his master being also his nephew. Many other examples might be adduced, wherein the calling and the title of the individual seem to be out of harmony.

Charlotte Florentia Clive, the elder of two Dowager Duchesses of Northumberland, who died last week, in her seventy-ninth year, claims a word of notice as belonging to literature. This noble lady was the author of a history of Alnwick Castle, which includes also histories of Alnwick and Hulse Abbeys. The illustrations to this quarto volume were from the pencil, as the text was from the pen, of the Duchess, who exhibited rare ability both as artist and as author. This lady's second name was in memory of the place of her birth, Florence. She was a Clive (granddaughter of the great Lord Clive) by her father, and a Herbert by her mother. The Duchess was "governess" to the Princess Victoria. The office was not that of instructress, but of supervisor of those who gave instruction, the Duchess being present when the lessons were given.

A memorial of the late John Keble is in course of preparation by Mr. Savage, of Winchester. It consists of a series of photographs, "tracing the path of the reverend poet step by step from his birth-place in the little town of Fairford to his grave in the churchyard of Hursley." The photographs (thirty-two in number, chiefly of churches and personages) will be accompanied by a memoir of Mr. Keble, and descriptive notes, by the Rev. J. F. Moor, one of his executors.

The Rev. Julian Young, and one or two others, are the only clergymen left among us whose fathers were connected with the stage. One has recently passed away in the person of the late Rev. W. H. Charlton, incumbent of old Marylebone Church. This gentleman, who was the son of Mr. Charlton, manager of the old Bath Theatre, was the author of a very creditable volume of poems, published by Rivingtons, in 1834. Professional duties, however, left no further time for the late worthy parish priest to devote to literature.

Underground travelling increases at a surprising rate. In the first six months of 1863, the number of passengers conveyed on the Metropolitan line was 4,823,437; in 1864, for the same period, it was 5,207,335; in 1865, it was 7,462,823; but in the first half of the present year it rose to 10,303,395. The revenue has correspondingly increased; in the first of the four periods it was 53,058*l.*; in the last, the sum amounted to 102,947*l.*,

a prodigious sum to make up of sixpences, threepennies, and pence. The overground traffic, however, along the same route remains much the same as it was before the Underground Railway was opened. The result is one of good augury for the other underground lines now in process of construction.

The first stone of the embanking works on the south side of the Thames, Westminster to Vauxhall, was laid by Mr. Tite, M.P., on the 28th ult. Six acres of land will be redeemed by this work. The retaining-wall will be about four feet above the level of high water. Within this there will be a terrace, approached from the bridge by a flight of steps, twenty feet in width, of an easy gradient. This terrace will be open to public use, and, above it, a second terrace will supply a site for St. Thomas's Hospital. In two years the whole embanking work will be finished; in three years, it is hoped, the hospital will be ready for use.

The literature of Joint-Stock Companies is becoming an important portion of the history of finance. The last work of this class speaks of a company whose "share register is a fraud. Out of the 40,000 shares not more than 12,000 are held by *bond fide* holders who pay their calls." Among these non-payers are reckoned the solicitor to the company and his clerks, who are said to hold nearly 3,000 shares among them. The pamphlet which furnishes this statement is one of the many which will be valuable to those who are making collections of works having reference to the history of money-panics.

Objection is made by the *Builder* to the term "Dead Meat Market," as "an unpleasant expression, wholly unnecessary. *Meat Market*," adds our contemporary, "is surely all that is required to distinguish it from the Cattle Market." The suggestion is worthy of being adopted. The subject reminds us that near Kensal Green a house of entertainment strangely seeks to allure customers by calling itself the "Cemetery Eating House,"—a term very suggestive indeed of a "dead meat market" and a company of ghouls.

Mr. Bohn (and it must positively be the *last* word in this controversy) states, in reply to Mr. Otley, as follows:—

"York Street, Covent Garden.

"Mr. Otley asserts, first, that he did not agree to write what I have called on the title, 'A Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Recent and Living Painters, forming a Supplement to Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers as edited by George Stanley'; and, secondly, that I did not, as he requested, add my initials to the articles for which I am alone responsible. In refutation of assertion No. 1, I have to say that the verbal agreement to which Mr. Otley alludes as made in May, 1862, was that he should write a dictionary of living and recent painters and engravers, as a supplement to Stanley's edition of Bryan, and on the plan of it, of upwards of 200 pages, but not less, for a given sum. At the end of September Mr. Otley wrote to say that the work was not unlikely to extend to 300 pages; and alluding to the money part of our agreement as being somewhat more in his favour than I had understood it, suggested a *pro rata* payment for the surplus, to which I consented. Late in the autumn I received the MS. (or rather the material, for a great part of it consisted of printed cuttings), and upon examining it found it so different to what I had contemplated, and so imperfect, that I deemed it necessary to draw up a written agreement, and while this was under discussion returned the whole material with an elaborate letter, which I should much like to publish. Mr. Otley declined to sign my proposed agreement, but adopted such parts of it as suited him, entirely in his own handwriting, and duly signed with his name, which, in contradiction to Mr. Otley's assertion, is a good and legal agreement. In it he agrees 'to write and compile a biographical-critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, which is to contain the principal artists who have died since Stanley's time, or are now flourishing, especially those whose works have been exhibited at the Royal Academy, the British Institution, the Society of Water

Colours, and the International and other public Exhibitions, or who have attained celebrity in any other way, so far as available materials will allow. Particulars of known pictures, with the prices at which they have been sold, either by the painter, or by auction, where they have been ascertained, to be occasionally given. The words in italics are his own additions. I think this will show that Mr. Ottley agreed to write exactly what I have stated on my title-page, and not the something else which he pretends, although his distinction is without a difference. No. 2 asserts that I ought to have placed my initials against each article of my writing, instead of announcing them in my preface. I took licence in one of the clauses of my agreement, adopted by Mr. Ottley, that I should contribute whatever I deemed necessary, without allowing it to be accredited to Mr. Ottley's account, and the book was all printed off and in his hands before he requested my initials; indeed, had I not returned the proof of his preface to have my contributions in some way acknowledged, we should have heard nothing about initials. It is true that I corrected the blunder of making Mr. A. Cooper the father of Sidney Cooper, but this caused the cancelling of two pages; and if I had been obliged to add my initials to the seventy articles I have contributed, I must have cancelled nearly the whole book.

"HENRY G. BOHN."

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—THE GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and decorated BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten to Six. —Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, is NOW OPEN to the Public. Admission, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, 1s. each person; Tuesdays, 2s. 6d. Hours from Ten A.M. till Six P.M. Season Tickets, 1l. each. Catalogue, 1s. and 1s. 6d.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Holman Hunt, J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Ford, R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—Eger, R.A.—Firth, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—Calderson, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Nicol, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Linnell, em.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, R.A.—Gale—Marks—P. Hardy—John Ford—Frère—Ruipert—Brillouin—Liddellale—Geo. Smith—Duverger, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in A YACHTING CRUISE, by F. G. Burnard, Esq. Secrecy by Messrs. T. and W. Griere, with THE WEDDING BREAKFAST, at Mrs. ROSELEAF'S, by Mr. John Parry. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Three. —Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent Street.—Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s. and 5s. WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

PINE ARTS

ART IN GLASS.

LOVERS of old art in glass, and those who wish to see beautiful things brought, at a very moderate price, into common use, will thank us for recommending an examination of the many elegant, quaint, and pretty specimens of modern Venetian manufacture now in Dr. Salvati's shop, near the east end of Oxford Street. The artistic aim of the maker has been to revive the craft of glass-blowing, as practised for centuries at Murano. This has been accomplished; so that it is a real treat to examine the results. These are so like the old patterns in form and colour that, although the new are probably not quite so clear as the best of ancient specimens, it is, in many cases, impossible to distinguish the one from the other.

Mere reproduction of old models, however beautiful, interests us far less than the successful execution of new designs, for which those of old have supplied only the style and the proper treatment of the material. These new designs are mainly due to Mr. Norman Shaw, who has wrought admirably and with perfect knowledge in the formation of objects of ornament and of service. Among the old and new patterns and utensils are the tall wine-glasses, with open-work stems, marvellously entwined and grotesquely wrought, enriched with delicate and brilliant colours, tazze, salvers, finger-glasses, wine-glasses for ordinary use, white, coloured, and combined, in great variety of forms,—from the quaint, stumpy little vessels with in-turned, bell-shaped bowls and

broad, circular, hollow stems of dark green, purple, carnation, blue, self-coloured or half-and-half, banded with opaque white rings, plain, and studded in many colours, to the lofty and large bowls that, as they rise on the slenderest of stems and broadest of feet, seem like flowers in bloom, and hardly weigh more than flowers. In the latter order of productions, the colours are as various as in the shapes. Broad glasses, shallow glasses, narrow glasses, tall glasses, chandeliers, flagons, cups, bowls, cruets, jugs, oddly intertwined and convolved things, are here, and many forms which are pleasant to the eye in that soft horny tint so prized by men who love to recognize the true nature of glass in its application to use, and hate the vulgar taste for cutting into hard, stony, and glittering surfaces that substance which is singly one of the most ductile and most rigid of materials. Of the fashions in which the glass has been made decorative, it will suffice to name among the kinds now attainable, capital reproductions of the "fligree with bubbles"—that very curious manufacture of interlacing opaque white threads in a body of clear glass, every diamond-shaped interspace of which contains a tiny, airy bubble; the "ritorti," or twisted patterns of many-coloured rods fused with clear glass; and, as the deft workman makes the substance spin on the forming-rod, so it curves inwards or outwards to an infinity of forms. The well-known "fiamma" is here, also opalized glass, "arventurina," the decorative and beautiful colour of aquamarina, as applied in studs, incrustations, and handles.

The English housewife is rapidly losing her attachment to the "cut glass" that twinkled, flashed, and glittered with prismatic sparks, and, until of late, caught the eye in every angle, and tortured that rest-loving organ of the well-educated taste, so that, by long process of sophistication, it had almost ceased to recognize the true beauty of glass in its soft, mellow aspect of ductility. Where flowing lines show its once flexible state, firm and rigid contours its fixed condition, and exquisitely tender interfusing tints its peculiar felicity with colour, there we find good Art in glass. We rejoice to see how "cut glass" is rarer in the gin-palace than on the gentleman's table, and are not without hope that even the theatres will get rid of their dazzling chandeliers, whose once-boasted "ten thousand drops" may, in course of commerce, bedizen the ears, necks, or noses of many an African tribe, or be obstructively inserted in Polynesian flesh. May the Theatres Royal everywhere part with their gewgaws, may the flashy lustre go the way of the curtailed four-post bedsteads, nightcaps, crinolines, stocks, tight coats and shoes, stays, bustles, high-heeled boots! Dr. Salvati is doing the best for the first-named result, in making cheaply good art-works in glass.

KITTY FISHER PORTRAIT.

18, Clarendon Road, Kensington.

As the person who first wrote to the *Times* on the subject of the so-called "Kitty Fisher Portrait," perhaps you will not refuse me space for a few remarks on the letter of "F. G. S." Let me endeavour briefly to state the question at issue.

On the one hand we have the Ledger of Sir Joshua, which mentions the sale of a picture of Kitty Fisher to Mr. Crewe in April, 1774; and we have the painting which, for at least a quarter of a century (*vide Athen.*, July 17, 1841), has been believed by Lord Crewe to be the work which was so purchased. We have also two other versions of the same subject, slightly varied, belonging severally to Mr. Munro and to Col. Lenox, which for some ten years past have been recognized as portraits of Kitty Fisher by Reynolds.

On the other hand we have a large mezzotint, with the name of R. Cosway to the left and of P. Dawe to the right, published a *twelvemonth* before the entry in the Ledger, and differing less from Lord Crewe's picture than the Munro version differs. We have this mezzotint recorded by the paintstaker Bromley as the work of Cosway, and the likeness of Miss Woolls; and on the mooted of the question in the *Times*, we have the representative of Miss Woolls coming forward to assert

unhesitatingly that the engraving, both as to artist and subject, was unquestionably what it pretended to be; that Cosway was an intimate friend of his family; and that the fact of the remarkable likeness which existed between Miss Woolls and Miss Fisher had been handed down as a tradition among the relations of the former.

The question now becomes, which is the less improbable of the two following probabilities?—That in the course of ninety years, in a large old rambling mansion, generally left in the charge of a housekeeper, a particular picture should have been lost or destroyed, and its name transferred to another canvas, representing a lady, whose striking resemblance to the subject of the first picture was, as we now learn, a matter of remark in their lifetime; or that an eminent member of the Royal Academy should have allowed his name to be publicly attached to a painting which he knew to be the work of his friend and fellow-countryman and President; that an engraver of repute should have been induced to lend his name to the deceit; and, lastly, that a publisher should be found foolish enough to imagine that the name of Cosway would make the print more saleable than that of Reynolds. Such a probability as the first may be supposed to be of frequent occurrence. I have never heard of an instance resembling the second.

F. G. S. pronounces, *ex cathedra*, that Cosway was incapable of painting this picture; but even if his acquisitions justify this self-confidence, a mere matter of opinion will still continue open to dispute. I am not myself acquainted with Cosway's style in oil-painting; but Stanley tells us that he worked in close imitation of Correggio, and speaks very highly of his performances. With regard to his works in water-colours, I suppose that everybody now-a-days will agree with Mr. Redgrave that in finish, grace, colour, and, above all, in expression, he never failed to charm, and that he invested the commonest sitter with a beauty and elegance all his own. Every artist, like every poet, has produced some one example that is better than any other of his works; and this may happen to be the *chef-d'œuvre* of Cosway in oils. I will also observe, though with unfeigned diffidence, that the *fading* of this picture appears to me different from the *fading* of a Reynolds. The face has become corpse-like in hue, not delicately pale, as a Sir Joshua does, from the vanishing of the carnations. Besides, we all know that, however erroneous in some instances may have been the *drawing* of the President, he never failed to give the appearance of supreme ease of attitude. Will F. G. S. examine the picture at the British Institution, and tell me what the lady is sitting upon? She appears to me so driven forward as to be almost perched upon the frame.

I have not seen the Munro version of this picture, but am told that it is very inferior to Lord Crewe's. The inscription on the plate in that quarry of blunders, Tom Taylor's 'Life and Times of Reynolds,' tells us that it is taken from *both*! How this unusual operation was performed I do not pretend to understand; but it has certainly produced a miniature round the neck, which has no place in the Crewe picture, and converted an ermine tippet into one of ordinary fur. Oddly enough, the old engraving agrees with the Crewe painting as regards the tippet, and with the Taylor print as regards the miniature, although it alters the sex of the person represented upon it. I am inclined to think that if a photograph of the Lenox picture could be procured it would be found to be the original of Dawe's mezzotint. At any rate some one of the *Athenæum's* many readers in New York could tell us, first, whether there is a miniature round the neck; secondly, the sex of the person represented on the miniature; thirdly, whether the right hand holds a paper, and has a ring upon the forefinger.

An impression of the old mezzotint is in the possession of your neighbour, Mr. Nosada, the printseller of Wellington Street, who would be happy to show it to F. G. S., or to any gentleman from your office.

F. C.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE receipts at the doors of the Royal Academy Exhibition, now closed for the year, turn out, notwithstanding the remarkable amount to which they rose in the earlier half of the period of opening, to have been not so great as was the case last season. The influence of universally-expressed public opinion on the inferior selection of the works for display has apparently made itself felt in the pockets of the Academy. The bad, or rather careless hanging of pictures has provoked many remonstrances, applicable to the ill taste which suspended close to the ceiling the glorious 'Moonrise,' by M. Daubigny, one of the most honoured of French landscape-painters, as well as to the elevation, above five doors, of so many admirable pictures, while the line was crowded with those of inferior quality, and the space above it sacrificed to bad portraits in unusually large numbers. The sale of pictures at the Academy has been greater than on former occasions, considering the panic and other drawbacks.

Students in the Print Room, British Museum, will be glad to learn that Mr. Reid, many years chief assistant there, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Carpenter.

Two of the lions by Sir E. Landseer for the Nelson Monument have been cast in bronze; a third is nearly finished. These are now in Baron Marochetti's studio at Brompton, whence they will soon be removed, we trust, to their long destined positions in Trafalgar Square. The public would be gratified by the immediate exhibition of these works on their proper pedestals.

The Report from the Select Committee on Art-Union Laws, the proceedings and evidence, have been published.

The National Gallery Enlargement Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords on the 26th ult., and passed.

The monument to the late Duke of Wellington by Baron Marochetti has been placed near Strathfieldsaye.

If any of our readers are bound northwards this summer, they will find a good collection of pictures and some other valuables in the quiet old city of York. The Exhibition, which was opened on Tuesday, July 24, by the Archbishop of York, calls itself industrial; and the centre of the building is filled with stalls of industrial manufactures, the arrangement of which reminds us forcibly of shop-windows. But however gratifying this show of grocers, drapers, confectioners, habit-makers, bookbinders, hairdressers, and sewing-machinists may be to their respective customers, strangers are not likely to be attracted by it; whereas the collections of pictures, old china, old armour, old furniture, coming out of the great Yorkshire houses, are really worthy of inspection. Lord Londesborough's armour is famous throughout Yorkshire, and ought to be known throughout England. The city of York itself sends many shelves-full of old china, which is marvellously ugly and beautiful. In the way of pictures there are fine old masters from Lord Feversham's seat, from Lord Wenlock's, from Sir George Wombwell's, and moderns and water-colours from various houses. A replica of Domenichino's 'Communion of St. Jerome,' a magnificent Vandyke, an Andrea del Sarto, a small Cuyp, a supposed Parmigiano, a reputed Leonardo da Vinci, two by Velasquez, a copy of Titian's 'Noli me Tangere,' by Etty, are, perhaps, the most worth notice in the ancient gallery. Among more modern painters Etty is largely represented, and, to some extent, worthily. York is proud of him as a native, and Yorkshire has a right to be proud of some of his pictures. There is a little bit of his flesh colour, 'A Nymph Bathing,' which is really admirable, far superior to his 'Three Graces,' hung just above it. Frith's 'Coming of Age in the Olden Time' and 'Village Pastor' have been lent by Mr. Agnew, of Manchester. Two or three Linnells can be easily identified, and some small Wilkies are not to be passed over. Mr. Faed's portrait of the Rev. Isaac Spencer is capital, and not far from it hangs Mr. Marks's 'Franciscan Sculptor and his Model,'

of a very late year. A landscape by Nasmyth, a Morland, Cuyp-like cows by Sidney Cooper, may detain us before we pass on to water colours of not very great variety, though of various merit. Take it for all in all, the Exhibition at York is highly creditable both to town and county, and if it does not attract strangers from a distance, it may well occupy visitors to the minster city.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS ON MUSIC.

THOSE who believe, as we do not, in the contemporaneous connexion of the Fine Arts, and who are reluctant to admit that Music, as we enjoy it, is a creation of the fancy of comparatively modern date, are perpetually turning their eyes back to Greece and Rome, and endeavouring to persuade themselves that our art could not have been left in a state of semi-savage rudeness among a people who could relish the exquisite perfections of a Phidias, the passion of Euripides, the pregnant satire of Aristophanes, or those who could execute such stupendous monuments as the Flavian Amphitheatre. One of the most ingenious and earnest of these inquirers is M. Alix Thiron, whose *Etudes sur la Musique Grecque, le Plain-Chant, et la Tonalité Moderne*—[*Studies of Greek Music, Plain Chant, and Modern Tonality*] (Paris, Imprimerie Impériale) display a liberal amount of reading, research, and enlightened speculation. Owing this, as we do, with thanks for a thoughtfully-wrought addition to the library of antique musical history, we confess that M. Thiron's essay confirms every conclusion to which the studies of former writers had conducted us—namely, the rudeness and unloveliness of the art as it existed at the time when

— burning Sappho loved and sung.

We fail to find any new light thrown on the "tones" and "modes," or any indication that their notation (or, rather say, tradition of the same) has been misinterpreted. To us there is an unspeakable grimness and ineffable colour in the Greek music so far as it can be made out—strange to think of as belonging to a land which produced an Anacreon, and where a Niobe (how beautiful in her agony!) could be born into marble. It is idle to have recourse to preconceived conclusions on subjects like these, and to endeavour to force facts for their establishment. The Etruscan urns are not more graceful in form nor more perfect in finish than the Japanese bronzes; both have that beauty which is "of all time." But where is the Etrurian lute or melody? and where the Japanese 'Home, sweet Home'? We must not be thought to discourage antiquarian research if we say that the fruits thereof in the peculiar parish of Music so frequently remind us of the immortal Spanish fleet—not to be seen because it was not yet in sight. M. Thiron's treatise is among the best of the kind which has appeared, one not to be overlooked by any future writer who shall deal with the question; even if, like ourselves, he has a mistrust of analogies betwixt sounds and colours and a conviction that Music is an art with conditions of its own, which escape from the trammels of historical theorists.

The Statics of Harmony; with an Appendix, on Anticipations, Suspensions and Transitions, illustrated by Examples from the Great Masters, by James Barnhill, jun., M.A. (Metzler & Co.), are a series of papers republished from the *Choir*, surcharged with definitions and discriminations which can address only those who have made an elaborate study of the science. There is "a confusion worse confounded," which looks like this represent or mis-represent. We cannot admit that they are needed.

Mr. Emanuel Aguilar's *Little Book about learning the Pianoforte* (Groombridge & Sons) is, at best, merely a scissors-book, made out of 'Rules and Remarks' by Emanuel Bach, Mozart, Clementi, J. B. Cramer, Hummel, Moscheles, Kalkbrenner, Czerny and Thalberg. Has Mr. Aguilar paid for the use of his scissors? We can find in it nothing true or new which has not been told again and again.

—Mr. Richard Manns offers yet one more *Manual of Singing for the use of Choir Trainers and Schoolmasters* (Novello & Co.).—The Rev. W. W. Cazalet, M.A., who has testified ere this on the question, as one having experience, a pamphlet on *The Art of Singing* (Cramer & Co.). We have yet to know the name of a pupil trained by it who has succeeded.

OPERAS IN ITALIAN.—It would be difficult to sing better than Mdle. Adelina Patti does at present. Her voice has gained a consistency which it had not in her first days of success, and is literally younger than it was when the world was admiring its freshness. Her value as an artist was first really displayed by her simplicity, quietness and expression in the part of "the little maid" in Mr. Costa's 'Naaman.' Many a young lady has been "got up" in 'La Sonnambula,' or 'Lucia,' by the aid of roulades and cadences, and an adroit stage-manager, so as to make a creditable show; but none among the troop of such butterfly-singers, unless they happen to be sound musicians, and to have the serious principles of their art under command, can venture in a part which has no small executive display, relying alone on expression, with any hope of success,—least of all when the same has not to be copied, but to be "invented." Of this we were anew convinced on Wednesday week, when, after the first act of 'L'Etoile,'—most taxing and taxing in its difficulty,—Mdle. Patti appeared, at her benefit performance, in the garden-act of 'Faust.' While we hold that the honours of the part of *Margherita* in that fascinating opera belong to its first representative, Madame Miolan-Carvalho, in point of musical accent, simplicity, pathos, in short, the thorough working out of every detail of a character as difficult as delicate (for how hard is it on the stage to be innocent and modest, without trenching on the inanity of Molière's *Agnes*), it is not easy to over-estimate the sweetness, the elegance, the dramatic abandonment, yet artistic self-control, of Mdle. Patti in the garden-scene. Especially is she to be thanked for having renounced all "making up," such as has been thought necessary by those of her predecessors who were *brunette*, not *blonde*. It is pitiful work when, not "the wisdom," but the physiognomy of the character is thought to lie in "the wig." Who knows that Goethe's *Gretchen* was a girl with bamboo-coloured hair? A "type" can only befit the dramatic character which has no character, and the stage-person who relies on colours and postures, and (as we too often see now-a-days) legs: how distinct from the artist such a one! Better sung, or played, than by Mdle. Patti, that exquisite act of 'Faust' could not be. After it there was no enduring platitudes of 'Crispino,' however merrily the same were rendered by the *bénéficiaire* and Signor Ronconi. As to Signor Mario, we may not hope ever to see or hear his equal in the part of *Faust*.

We have now to speak of the last and one of the two most important revivals of the opera-season (Gluck's 'Iphigenia' being the other). The idolaters of Mozart (in this country a boundless number) think it nothing short of sacrilege if any study is made of his operas, such as shall involve anything save wholesale admiration. And among these 'Le Nozze'—rich in melody almost beyond compare, excellent in its orchestral treatment, admirable in point of constructive science—stands with them, as being a sacred work, to be bowed down to—not criticized. This unfortunately cannot be done without that abnegation of the right to compare, which is the best part of the power of enjoyment, and without which the latter is only so much fetishism.

With an intimate knowledge of Mozart's setting of the Italian version of Beaumarchais' brilliant and intricate comedy, with an intimate delight in the treasures of melody and of constructive science contained therein, it is not possible for us to hear or to read 'Le Nozze' without feeling that, as an opera for the stage, its music is not thoroughly dramatic. It is the apotheosis not of intrigue but of sentimental expression. With an exception or two, to be presently named, the colour given to the parts of *Cherubino* the impudent, of *Susanna* the arch, of the *Countess* who plays with fancies such as the *ex-Rosina* should never have played

with,—is throughout in the same tone. "Porgi amor" might be exchanged for "Deh vieni," or either for "Voi che sapete," without any displacement or dislocation of emotions, as the respective characters stand. There are only three bits of real comedy in the opera—*Figaro's* "Si vuol ballare," his camp-tune, "Non più andrai," and *Susanna's* "Venite," when she ties the cap on the Page; all the rest of the composition, however musically delicious, might illustrate some graver, deeper story of passion. And thus, seeing that comedy in music, and not music without comedy, is the question before us, we cannot help thinking that, in spite of its long-drawn airs of parade, "Il Serraglio" is truer to the theatre than "Le Nozze." The above judgment will be thought so much "flat blasphemy"; but it is sincere, and, as such, may have its hearing, to stand or fall among other heresies.

In any event it is obvious that "Le Nozze" as of late been avoided as a work to be represented, in place of its being courted. And then it demands singers; and singers, as the times go, are "few and far between." Further, it has no tenor part against three *soprani*; for to transpose *Cherubino* into a *contralto*, because of his "doublet and hose," is to pass a change on Mozart which cannot be sanctioned (no scandal against Mesdames Alboni and Trebelli Bettini). Lastly, it requires two acting as well as singing basses, of rare accomplishments. But, allowing all this, why "Le Nozze" should have been reserved, both by Mr. Mapleson and Mr. Gye, for the *fig-end* of the opera-season, is one of the mysteries of management difficult to understand.

There can be no question that Mr. Gye's cast is the stronger of the two. Mdlle. Artôt is a far more accomplished singer than Mdlle. Tietjens. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington has a better voice than the useful Mdlle. Sinico, and Mdlle. Lucca seems to have been "cut out" to play what may be called *Cherubino* parts. Then Mr. Gye's *Figaro*, M. Faure, is one of the most brilliant actors who can sing left on any opera-stage. Signor Graziani, on the other hand, who is *Il Conte*, in no respect outweighs Mr. Santley; though the latter has still something of subtle refinement to acquire in the matter of stage demeanour, entirely within his reach; his noble voice, his true method of singing, most of all, his proved knowledge of every school of music, make him infinitely surer, more satisfying, and more interesting than the original *Conte de Lena*, who sailed into public success on "Il balen," and who has never gone further or backward, "for better, for worse," since he appeared in "Il Trovatore."

The performance of "Le Nozze," at the Royal Italian Opera, yesterday week, was most satisfactory. Mdlle. Artôt, as the *Countess*, was thoroughly the great lady—parcel stately, parcel sentimental. She sings Mozart's music exceedingly well. The changes made by her were perfectly in style, and Mozart's music not only sanctions some liberty, but invites it on the part of the singer. We cannot bring ourselves to abuse a judicious *cadenza* on the closing pauses of "Sull'aria" and "Deh vieni," nor to anathematize a note or two added on the repetition of the simple theme of "Dove sono." The singers for whom Mozart wrote were not bound in the slavery which modern pedantry sets forth as reverence for "the text." If any one ever had the true Mozart tradition, it was Sontag; yet who that heard her can forget the judicious elegance of her ornaments! Great praise is due to Madame Lemmens-Sherrington; she makes progress as an actress in every part she presents. Her *Susanna* might be lighter, it is true; but it was not without its idea of liveliness. The *Cherubino* of Mdlle. Lucca was more admired by the audience and our contemporaries than ourselves. She looks and dresses the part to perfection; she acts it saucily, but does not, apparently, remember that, though the Page in the French comedy has a certain precocious lasciviousness calculated to stir the haughty jealousy of *Count Almaviva* (howsoever being himself anything but impeccable), the Page in Mozart's opera has it not. The impassioned music of the part came somewhat vulgarized from her lips. A better *Figaro* than that of M. Faure can hardly be imagined. Signor

Graziani has small idea of demeanour or character, and, as the *Count*, was the least successful of the five artists named; but his voice has a charm which never fails to tell. The music had been prepared with the utmost care, and went smoothly, expressively, and without exaggeration—as Mozart's music should go. Here, as at the other house, "Le Nozze" was thoroughly enjoyed. Let us hope it will be given, and with an unimpaired cast, early next season. If it be too good for the subscribers, it is a delight for the general public.

Thus closed Mr. Gye's season, one of many apparent managerial caprices, of many broken promises, and of many excellent performances. We shall be spared specification of the former by those who have followed our remarks on the artists who have appeared and the works produced week by week. It is understood to have been most successful.

We are glad to see that Mdlle. Tietjens announces Cherubini's "Medea" for her benefit.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

WHEN noticing the music produced at Windsor for the Princess Helena's marriage, we should have mentioned the fairly good Hymn by Mr. Cousins, composed for the occasion. He must have written under difficulties, so sickly are the words and so ill fitted to the situation. The Laureate cannot have been called out on the occasion.

Among other rumours floating in the air is that a new opera is to be written expressly for Mdlle. Adelina Patti, and, if so, possibly by Mr. Costa.

The first Report of the Musical Committee of the Society of Arts, touching the Royal Academy of Music, is now before us. This we intend to comment on in detail at no distant period.

The examination of the pupils of the Conservatoire is just over, under the presidency of M. Auber. The veteran, we are assured, held out wonderfully; the service is one of no common fatigue and tedium. The Academy of Sacred Music, founded by M. Niedermeyer, has also held its annual meeting for a similar purpose.

A festival was announced at Paris for the 29th of last month, in memory of M. Émile Chévé, the apostle of the Galin-Chévé method of teaching part-singing, which answers to that so vigorously promoted by our teachers of the Tonic Sol-Fa system. In this 300 of the pupils trained according to its precepts were to sing a *Cantata*, and a medal struck in M. Chévé's honour was to be circulated.

A large concourse of part-singers was held a few days since at Boulogne. The taste for this form of music grows everywhere.

Blind Tom, the negro prodigy spoken of in the *Athenæum* some months ago, is exhibiting his singular musical capacity at the Egyptian Hall.

The first prize carried off at the competition for the promotion of sacred music just held at Malines (announced here some weeks ago) fell to the lot of Mynheer E. Silas, our townsman; the second to Herr Preyer, organist of St. Stephen's, at Vienna; the third to Herr Habert, organist of Gmunden, on the lovely Austrian lake hard by Linz.

We quote a judgment, registered by a contemporary, on the chorus, "Behold, the Lord passed by," in "Elijah," as one of the curiosities of criticism which bear their own comment, but are worth retaining. "Certes," says the writer, "the chorus of Mendelssohn is the worst he ever made—random in shape, bitter from weakness!"

It is said that, owing to repairs and alterations in the Gallery of Illustration, there will probably be no *Opera di Camera* there this autumn.

Last week's *Orchestra* reports on a Gregorian choral festival of village choirs, the first of a series, held in the parish-church of Sturminster-Marshall. The singers were eighty in number. We cannot but think that their time might have been better employed than in attempting to keep interest alive in this rude old music, which has not even the merit of Christian origin, being merely a confiscation of one of the least worthy possessions of Pagan art, if it deserve the name of Art.

"La Mort des Mousquetaires," a drama, which may be described as "the last words" (it is to be hoped) concerning the marvellous four heroes of M. A. Dumas' series of novels, has been produced at the Porte St.-Martin.—M. A. Dumas, jun. is at work, it is said, on a new drama.

The Haymarket season closed, on Wednesday evening, with Mr. Buckstone's benefit, on which occasion Dr. Marston's comedy of "The Favourite of Fortune" was announced for performance; but, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Sothorn, Goldsmith's amusing comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer" was substituted. Mr. Buckstone sustained the part of *Tony Lumpkin* with abundant humour. A brief concert followed, in which Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss and Mrs. Weiss were the singers. Mr. Buckstone then delivered his "Usual Address," in which he was smart on music-halls, and speculated on what he called a "dramatic millennium," in which a mild cigar might be allowed both on and off the stage to actor and audience. The season has been profitable. On re-opening the theatre, a new drama, by Mr. Tom Taylor, will be produced, wherein Mr. Sothorn will enact the leading character. Meanwhile, Miss Amy Sedgwick will open the theatre for a series of farewell nights.

MISCELLANEA

John Bunyan.—I lose no time in responding to your correspondent Mr. Tarbutt's suggestion. I possess three of Bunyan's works: 1. "Instruction for the Ignorant," consisting of sixty-four pages. The title-page is torn, and all that remains is this fragment: "In ign Being a salve of knowledge both in you Prepared and plain and easie the capacity of By John B Hos. 4. 6, My Peopl knowledge London, Printed for Francis Smith, at the Ele Castle in Cornhil near the Ro change 1675." Bunyan died in 1688, thirteen years after this tract was published, and there can be no doubt about its being the first edition. 2. A small tract, the title-page gone, but the heading at the commencement is entitled "Peaceable Principles, &c.," forty-eight pages. It is in the form of a letter, in reply to a "short reply to my difference in judgment about water-baptism no bar to communion," and it ends thus: "Farewel, I am thine to serve thee Christian so long as I can look out at those eyes that have had so much dirt thrown at them by many. J. Bunyan." 3. "Mr. John Bunyan's last sermon, preached at Mr. Gammon's Meeting-house, near Whitechappel, Aug. 19, 1688. Printed by George Larkin at the Two Swans without Bishopsgate, 1689." Bunyan died eleven days after he preached this sermon. ROBERT COLLE.

24, Colville Square, Baywater, July 31, 1866.

Fords on the Thames.—A. Z., referring to Dr. Guest's dissertation on the point where Cæsar passed the Thames, and to his statement that there is no place on the banks of the Thames lower than Halliford which bears a name ending in the word *ford*, remarks: "Dr. Guest must be oblivious of Brentford, and also of the passage in the Saxon Chronicle which states that King Edmund, with his army, passed the Thames at Brentford twice in the year 1016. Bishop Gibson, in his edition of Camden's 'Britannia' (p. 327), tells us that the Thames, at Old Brentford, was anciently forded with great ease, and was so still in Bishop Gibson's time, there being then at low ebb not above three feet of water."

Book-Collectors.—There are men to whom it is a law of their nature to collect books about them; but sometimes they are obliged to part with their libraries; no matter, their stock grows again. The late Dr. Hawtrey, when he became Provost of Eton, was in this distressing condition: accordingly, July, 1853, there was a six days' sale, in 1,329 lots. At the beginning of the catalogue Dr. Hawtrey put the following note—"To collect the books which are now offered for sale has been to me the most interesting recreation of the last forty years. My change of residence gives me the nearest access to a library of much greater extent, but does

not allow me room for more than a small reserved portion of my own treasures. I am thus induced to part with them—*ἔκω ἀκροῦ γι θυμῷ*. E. C. HAWTREY."—Who would not pity such a case, even though the College library was always at hand? Every one who happens to know that in less than a quarter of the former time, and in spite of want of room, the Doctor left behind him more than twice as large a library as he had thought himself obliged to abandon. His final sale, June, 1862, consisted of 3,304 lots, and occupied ten days. A spider whose web is under the broom, and a book-collector whose library is under the hammer, are to be congratulated, not commiserated; they are sure to begin again, and sure to succeed.

Whiskers and Moustaches.—The assertions that "whiskers, in the English of all centuries preceding the present, are what we now call moustaches," and that "the dictionaries have never admitted the modern meaning," (*Athen.* No. 2020, p. 58) are not quite correct. In Bailey's Dictionary (Scott's edit. 1764) I find *whisker* defined as "little tufts of hair at the corners of the mouth on the upper lip; the moustachio." Eleven years later (see Ash's Dictionary, 1775) the *whiskers* had receded to their present position, namely, on the cheek: "Whisker, the hair growing on the cheek unshaven." The same Dictionary gives Spenser (sixteenth century) as an authority for *moustaches*, but no reference. The following extract from the tragedy of 'Arden of Feversham,' first printed in 1592, may, however, suffice for an early use of the word; the spelling is, I think, unique:

What manner of man was he?
A leane faced writhen knave,
Hauke nosed, and very hollow eled,
With mightye furrowes in his stormye browes;
Long haire downe his shoulders curled,
His chinne was bare, but on his vpper lippe,
A mutchado, which he wound about his eare.

Jacob's edit. p. 25.

J. M. COWPER.

—A second Correspondent, D, states on the same subject: "When Cowper in 1785 ('The Task') spoke of our forefathers as a 'grave, whiskered race,' he was evidently thinking of their hairy lips. At one time all facial hair seems to have been included under the general term *beard*: witness Shakespeare's soldier, 'bearded like the pard.' During the latter half of the seventeenth century the custom of allowing hair to grow on the face gave way gradually in Western Europe; and although we now and then meet with a portrait of the period 1680–80 showing a small growth of hair on the upper lip, during the whole of the eighteenth century even this vestige disappears. The custom of allowing hair to grow on the cheeks began, by slow degrees, to prevail about the beginning of the present century; and it was to this novel appendage that the old term 'whisker' was applied. In the army, and, I believe, in the navy also, the rule for shaving enjoined that the razor should be carried along a line from the corner of the mouth to the bottom of the ear. This fashion of wearing hair on the lip re-appeared in this country among the cavalry regiments, in imitation of foreign soldiers, after the peace of 1815. The following passage from 'Robinson Crusoe' (1719) shows how the word *whisker* was used about the beginning of the eighteenth century. 'My beard I had once suffered to grow till it was about a quarter of a yard long; but as I had both scissors and razors sufficient, I had cut it pretty short, except what grew on my upper lip, which I had trimmed into a large pair of Mohammedan whiskers, such as I had seen worn by some Turks whom I saw at Sallee; for the Moors did not wear such, though the Turks did. Of these moustachios, or whiskers, I will not say they were long enough to hang my hat upon them, but they were of a length and shape monstrous enough, and such as in England would have passed for frightful.' How strangely this last sentence illustrates the changes of opinion! No amount of facial hairiness would be considered frightful in England at the present day.

D."

To CORRESPONDENT D.—J. M.—J. T.—E. H.—received.

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and magistrates, and by their forced absence the law courts were closed, justice was suspended, and a multitude of innocent persons were plunged into severe distress.

The fiercest quarrel between Louis the Fifteenth and his Parliaments was one of long standing between the Crown and these bodies. The bull *Unigenitus* had denounced Jansenism and gratified the Jesuits. The Parliaments looked on this bull as a violation of the rights of the Gallican Catholic Church, and refused to register decrees in support of the bull. Ultimately the Parliaments were silenced; but the discussion evoked a spirit of liberty, which spirit passed, with increase of fervour, from the Parliaments to the people.

But it was not so much what was said or done at the tribunals or in private houses that is of such great interest as the sayings and the doings at court, in defiance of the tribunals, in derision of the public, in outrages on God, and in daily violation of nature. When Voltaire produced his tragedy of 'Œdipe,' all the world of France trembled, and the author himself trembled, at the idea of what might befall a man who dared to illustrate a subject so awful as that involved in the story of Œdipus, before an incestuous King, and an aristocracy which, in imitation of the King's vices, did not shrink at the commission of the worst crimes that revolt common human nature.

It must be confessed that few kings have thrown so many chances away as Louis the Fifteenth. Universally loved in his childhood, he was as universally adored when he first assumed the uncontrolled power of sovereignty. At that time he was indisputably handsome, and looked innocent; but he had then a strange aversion for the whole sisterhood of women, who were not only in love with him, but frankly owned their passion. And this was not confined to France. "In England," says M. Michelet, "the country of beauty, this was as much felt as it was in France. His portrait, sent over there, very much disturbed the tender bosoms of Englishwomen." Louis cared nothing for the homage here implied, and as for his position in presence of the law and the people, he had been taught to repeat from his earliest childhood a variation of the tune, "L'Etat c'est moi!" in the words, "Si veut le Roi, si veut la Loi!"

He was as vicious as he was good-looking. There were troops of as vicious young nobles round him, "the Nonconformist Church," as the author calls them, because they conformed to nothing that was enjoined by the Christian Church. It became necessary to burn one or two of these wretches, but they were scarcely nobles; and a compliment was paid to the Church in letting a couple of bishops off with a slight censure and an injunction to withdraw into privacy. Meanwhile, Fleury, who looks so reverend in history, but who had maintained a household in partnership with a brother ecclesiastic, and with one young lady at the head of it, held the King,—and Walpole boasted that, through Fleury, England held France.

It was a groundless boast. France was drifting through a sea of misery towards the great cataclysm. The only thought of the Government was to extract money from a hungry and moneyless people. The monopoly of salt belonged to the State, and in the rural districts the sale was forced at a government tariff. They who declined to buy were fined. They who refused to pay were sent to the galleys. The poor of Paris were even worse off, and they were crowded within limits where disease and death for ever reigned. Any enlargement of the city was forbidden. All over the kingdom there were two imperative cries: the State had

one word, "Pay!" the Church had one word, "Believe!" Men were unable to pay, and were unwilling to believe in such instructors. Defaulters were condemned to slavery, and French Protestants professed their faith on peril of their lives. Freedom of opinion was as great an offence in secular as in religious matters. "The great critic Fréret, having meddled with the History of France, got a taste of the Bastille. He took the hint and wandered far away into Chinese Chronology." With few exceptions, literary men shared the general misery. Allainvel, the popular dramatist, a man received everywhere, was at the same time in such distress that he had no place to sleep in but the sedan-chairs which he found at the corner of the street. Amid the universal misery there was a cry of patriotic indignation when the King degraded the crown of France by saying that a papal bull had power of itself in France, and that such power was not derived from the King. The Ultramontane clergy blessed his piety. The people cursed his lack of patriotism. The arrogance of the former went beyond all limits. They were not even gentlemanlike in their vices. Their victims occasionally appealed to justice, and justice severely punished the victims.

Except at Court, all France was victimized in this reign. Even the army was little cared for, and thousands of men were sent to certain death, reaping no glory, but much notoriety in unfeeling epigrams. At Court, too, death glided among the in-dwellers. Before Madame La Nesle died so suddenly that there was not time to administer the sacrament, she had whispered to her confessor a secret for her sister's ear. Before the priest could convey it to the lady, also the king's mistress, for whom it was intended, he died suddenly also. The French friends of Austria and Maria Theresa saw "the hand of God" in this catastrophe, for La Nesle was an anti-Austrian and anything but a good Catholic. In such cases the *hand of God* was a profane synonym for the *hand of the assassin*. There were not wanting people, however, who were disgusted by the wickedness of the times. Louis was told that such wickedness was a result of the impious books that were printed. The King happened to be a little sick, at which time, like his cousin, he was always ready to be a bit of a saint. He forthwith established a censorship of sixty-nine members, so carefully chosen, that at the head of them was the younger Cr billon, the most licentious writer of the day.

The wretched selfishness of the King was never more marked than at the battle of Fontenoy. Out of all danger, covered by his household troops and cannon, with a safe retreat secured to him, he sang unseemly songs as he looked over the field where his soldiers were falling by hundreds. Not a cannon nor a man of the thousands in his guard was sent to take the victory from the English, till the King was sensible that without the sacrifice he might be taken prisoner. The tardy consent, yielded to the bold importunity of Richelieu, snatched the triumph from the foe, and at Fontenoy we straightway lost everything but honour.

A sketch of the Court of Louis the Fifteenth, without any reference to the ladies who figured at it, would be a very imperfect picture. They are, however, "kittle cattle" to deal with. In their rouge and their powder, their silks and their satins, their lace and their jewelry, they are eminently repulsive! They are not without a certain amount of delicacy. If they are impudent enough to object to the Queen riding at the royal hunts in a blue "*am n e*," because she then looked attractive, there was one, at least, who was less selfish, and who only con-

sented to become the King's mistress on condition that it should make no difference whatever in His Majesty's conduct towards his wife! These considerate and inconsiderate creatures, sisters in infamy, sometimes own sisters by blood, were installed in their places of bad eminence with as much publicity as a minister. To sanctify the honour, Louis would now and then confer the appointment on some day of great religious solemnity; and when the promoted hussey was presented to the Queen she would put on an air of touching humility, mixed with a tender grace which was sometimes highly admired by the legitimate wife herself! Maria Leczinska supped alone. The King supped with a troop of painted syrens, drank deep on all such occasions, and was remorseless for the atrocities of such orgies, because, on his awaking, the memory of them did not remain to oppress him.

That company of heartless women will intrude at every moment. As they once shamed honest spectators, they now shame even the readers of their history. They float by in soft indifference, or they dance past tipsy as bacchanals, or they thrust themselves, unwelcome, into every room and company. Some few are there a little against their will at first; some have sold themselves, some have been sold by their husbands. "Is it not enough," cries a royal duke to his pious mother, "Is it not enough that you have sold your daughters?—and do you now want to sell my wife?" The hints of M. Michelet on this unpleasant subject are often more terrible than the details, and the blood curdles when the King's own daughters, whose own ladies furnished them with unseemly reading, cross their father's threshold. It is a relief to get away from the palace to the *petite maison* at Choisy, where "le règlement cynique était celui-ci: Six lits de femmes en tout: point de maris. Les dames étaient invitées seules."

There was only one circumstance in which the King's mistresses were not also their own: they must not die at Versailles. The King hated death. If one of these ladies *did* really die in the palace, the corpse was ejected from it with as much indignity as if it had been that of a patriotic actress. Thus the body of a shameless lady of rank, whom Louis had loved for awhile, "was thrust into the coach-house of a neighbouring hotel. It was remarked by two men who were about to take a cast of her face that the mouth remained open—the effect of a convulsion. These two strong fellows were not too many to seize the head, press it, and by main force shut that gaping mouth. The 'rascality' who looked on were amused by what was to them mere drollery. They thought it was through her that the King was kept from Versailles. They committed all sorts of indignities on the body, which they pelted with squibs and crackers, outraging to their very utmost the Queen of Choisy."

Alive, nothing was denied to these Queens of the left hand. Dead, nothing was granted them. To-day, created duchesses by sound of trumpet and public ceremony; to-morrow, dead and the object of the grossest insults from the lowest *canaille*. Living, they accompanied Louis, like queens, even to the army. His confessor was also with him, to be used as occasion might require. When the King, with "two sisters of his household," was at Metz, he fell ill; his life was in danger. The confessor was summoned; on such occasions the priest insisted upon the dismissal of the "ladies," with more or less symptoms of disgrace, according to the case. The King himself might have made with them. He dismissed the tempters without ceremony. He took them back again as soon

as he was well. The manners and habits of the King served as a model to be followed in "good society," where loyal husbands and honest wives were seldom found, and when found, besieged by epigrams,—so ridiculous a thing seemed virtue in the eyes of the "aristocracy."

The Cities of the Plain were abodes of cleanliness compared with the France of Louis the Fifteenth—that is, wherever King and Court resided, and royal and courtly examples were followed. Some forecast of evil occasionally overcame the King himself. Impressions from the city, or suspicions founded at court, fear of his people, or jealousy of the Dauphin, perhaps all these together, influenced him, for he was heard to say, "I, too, shall have my Ravallac one of these days!" and, to obviate that end, no Abbé was allowed to approach his person. Perhaps he had heard echoes of the loud murmurs that circulated in Paris. "This sort of thing may very well end in Revolution," said D'Argenson. The word had never before been uttered. The King passes from one scene of wickedness to another, and the starving and plundered people as he goes by whisper scarcely above their breath the word "tyrant." The word had not been heard in the street for years. Neither word was unheeded. A protection was devised for the King in the establishment of an *École Militaire*, by which he should be supplied with soldiers of none but noble birth. Meanwhile, when credit was sinking, ruin spreading, famine and death abounding, the Prince of Darkness reigned more unshackled every day. Projects were invented for the increase of the King's enjoyments that could have been inspired by none but the devil, and by him in his most diabolical humour. When parents missed their daughters from their houses, and learned that they were stolen by the King's agents, and were irrecoverable, the passion of the public pulse throbbed more wildly. As these tales were told abroad, listeners remarked by way of comment, "They will surely kill him some day!" Parisians began to be less shocked than at first at the idea that the wicked King might one day be killed. A "little bleeding might be necessary," said others; and others again, in whom the monarchical love of the French was not extinct, said to one another, "If he could only be touched, he might be frightened, and amend!" The *if* was not thrown on the air in vain. It was taken up, not by an Abbé, but a serving-man, one Damiens, who had grown frantic at beholding the sufferings of the people, the wickedness of the King, the uncleanness of all around him, the indifference of the great, and the utter hopelessness of a reformation. Alone, without suggestion or aid from another, Damiens scratched rather than pierced the King with the end of a penknife. He does not appear to have contemplated anything more than "touching" or "frightening" Louis; but he had touched and had frightened the Lord's Anointed, and partly because he would not serve any party by laying the suggestion of the crime to one antagonistic to that party, Damiens suffered death under circumstances of the most horrible cruelty. The agony—rack, pincers, burning oil, horses to pull him limb from limb, all were employed in increasing that agony—lasted throughout a long day; and ladies and fine gentlemen lolled at windows to enjoy the spectacle, drank their wine, sipped their coffee, even played at cards when the victim only gasped and did not shriek under torture; and they could have gone on in enjoyment of the sight had not the chief executioner, in sheer disgust, asked and received permission to kill the poor remnant

of a man which lay yet palpitating on the scaffold on the Place de Grève.

The "warning" given by Damiens—the poor wretch meant nothing more—made a coward and quasi-saint of the King, for a day or two. Although only scratched, he kept a priest at his side, to give him absolution in case of his coming to that extreme necessity. Then this meanest, most crapulous, and most unnaturally wicked of all the kings of France, plunged again into his uncleanness; and although Paris once almost shouted, "Let us go up and burn Versailles!" he and Pompadour still thought that the flames would not lap up the palace, nor the deluge sweep down the throne, till after their time. In the fullness of time the necessary end came; and how inevitable and necessary that end was will be well understood by those who peruse the brilliant contribution towards a history of Louis the Fifteenth here furnished by M. Michelet.

Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft, a Handbook for Visitors and Residents; with Chapters on the Archaeology, Natural History, &c. of the District; a History, with Statistics, of the East Coast Herring Fishery; and an Etymological and Comparative Glossary of the Dialect of East Anglia. By John Greaves Nall. (Longmans & Co.)

This bulky and too-closely printed volume about one of our most interesting sea-ports and its immediate neighbourhood will meet with a more cordial and general acceptance amongst the residents of the locality than amongst visitors, who do not require a tedious history of the rise and progress of the Yarmouth blotter, or an essay on the peculiarities of East-Anglian dialect, but do really stand in need of a readable and amusing guide-book from which they may learn the names of the towns, houses, churches and ruins which a tourist in the Yarmouth country should visit, and the reasons why he should take an interest in them. So far as such local information is concerned, Mr. Nall is by no means an exhaustive or amusing writer; but in place of the quaint anecdotes and racy gossip with which his pages might have been illustrated to good purpose, he presents us with nearly five hundred pages of sound, though not very original, writing about the fish and words of his district. Both these subjects are treated carefully and in a manner which shows that the writer is familiar with the best sources of information, and can use efficiently the researches of earlier inquirers. Constituting the portion of the work that will be held in esteem by bookish residents, these rather prolix papers deserve a word of cordial commendation; but notwithstanding the help of previous philologists, such as Forby, Sharpe, Turner, Moor and others, Mr. Nall has failed to note some of the more characteristic specimens of Suffolk provincialism. In vain we look in his dictionary for "to cop, i.e. throw," and "to border, Fr. *baunder*, i.e. to gossip lightly jest, prattle like lovers, and hence make love." He gives "Woosh, the teamster's call to his horses to go to the left," but says nothing of Woo-ree, or Cummarther, i.e. come hither. Several of his collected words are vulgarisms that may be found amongst the ill-educated altogether untaught in other parts of the country as well as East Anglia. For instance, he gives "Paupusses, paupers—Suffolk," a corrupt expression, which might be mentioned as an illustration of the way in which our labourers make double plurals, but cannot be fairly called a Suffolk provincialism. The workmen of any district of the eastern counties are wont thus to give a two-fold plural form to prop-

names, and speak of the members of any family named Johnson, considered collectively, as the Johnsonses. With equal justice, Mr. Nall might have printed as a distinct East-Anglian word, "pootweinde,"—the name by which the inferior Suffolk farmers distinguish Methuen drink from all other wines. Here and there Mr. Nall sins intentionally. His attempt to deprive Aldborough of the glory of her poet, by claiming Crabbe as a Yarmouth worthy, and suggesting that Yarmouth was "the borough" of the poet's verse, is simply ridiculous; and all East Anglians who do not reside within the parish of Yarmouth will reply to it with laughter. Upon the whole, we think the author would have achieved greater success had he confined himself to topography or philology, and refrained from doing too much within the narrow limits of a handbook. As a philological writer he has produced a treatise on the East Anglian dialect which deserves the respect of scholarly readers; as a local annalist he might have given us a satisfactory book about his pleasant old town; but by forcing together topics which he should have handled separately, his labours result in a work that will not altogether please tourists who want a guide-book, or philologists delighting in treatises on language.

A Treatise on Martial Law as allowed by the Law of England in Time of Rebellion; with Practical Illustrations drawn from the Official Documents in the Jamaica Case, and the Evidence taken by the Royal Commission of Enquiry, with Comments, Constitutional and Legal, by W. F. Finlason, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. (Stevens & Sons.)

THE lawyers in the House of Commons, during the late debate on the Jamaica case, exercised a wise discretion in saying very little as to the liabilities incurred by those who declare or who execute martial law. The fact that the unnecessary and cruel punishments which were inflicted during the rebellion may possibly give rise to legal proceedings, furnished the learned gentlemen with at least a specious excuse for their prudent reticence. We are inclined to think, however, that another reason existed, which was not less forcible, in the fact that neither they nor any other English lawyers of the present day can boast of any great knowledge on the subject of the legal effect of the proclamation of martial law.

The subject is in itself one of great difficulty, and happily it has received no elucidation in the modern history of our country. The proclamation of martial law has been illegal in England during a time of peace, ever since the Petition of Right, and no rebellion amounting to a war has since occurred in this country. In Ireland, on the other hand, where a state of rebellion is unfortunately well-nigh chronic, and where therefore the lawyer might have expected to be able to study the operation of martial law in all its details, the evil has been met by special legislation.

Few who are acquainted with our common law, and the formal, dilatory, and often uncertain process which, in its extreme jealousy for the liberty of the subject, it prescribes in a criminal prosecution, will deny that it is totally unfit to deal with any widespread rebellion. It is in the present day highly improbable that a state of things should ever arise from rebellion in England which should call for the exercise of the extreme power of the Crown to proclaim martial law. Our mobs break a few windows, and throw a few stones at the policemen when their backs are turned, and those who are not captured return home well satisfied

with a day's work which, besides the gain of a few trinkets or purses, which will prove useful to the rioters, has afforded them an opportunity of enjoying some of that rough play in which they delight. The less fortunate rioters appear at the police court the next morning, and their cases are quickly despatched. The Riot Act and special constables must always be able to deal with such rioters as these. But improbable as it is that the power to declare martial law will ever have to be exercised here, there are not many persons who will deny that the right exists, or who will desire to see it abolished.

On the other hand, the right to proclaim martial law is one which, if it can be exercised at the mere will of the sovereign, or of her representative in the colonies, is utterly inconsistent with the liberty of the subject. In rebellion there is no neutrality; every person who does not actively aid the Government is assumed to favour the rebels, so that as to all such persons the presumption of innocence which prevails in our common law is changed for a presumption of guilt. In the opinion of the late Duke of Wellington, "Martial law is neither more nor less than the will of the general who commands the army; in fact, martial law is no law at all." And Earl Grey concurred in that opinion, stating that he had, on the advice of Lord Cottenham, Lord Campbell, and Sir John Jervis, explained to Lord Torrington, with reference to the transactions in Ceylon in 1849, that martial law is no law at all, but merely, "for the sake of public safety in circumstances of great emergency, setting aside all law, and acting under the military power."

It requires stronger testimony on a point of law than that of the Duke of Wellington, or the opinions of the judges above named, merely stated by Lord Grey, to satisfy us that martial law is no law, but the mere will of the general. The declaration of martial law supersedes the operation of the well-defined rules of the common law, and substitutes the ill-defined and uncertain usages of martial law; and where the rules of that law can be proved to have been transgressed, we apprehend the perpetrator of the outrage will be held criminally responsible. The distinction may, however, be practically of little moment, as undoubtedly during the reign of martial law the will of the general or senior officer on the spot, however arbitrary, must prevail. Practically, therefore, the declaration of martial law may be for the time the setting aside of all law.

And how is the exercise of this awful power controlled? It can indeed only be legally exercised in time of war. But then rebellion is war, and the question, what amount of turbulence in the people amounts to a levying of war against the Crown, is a question of fact, to be decided by the Crown, by its ministers or representatives; and, according to Mr. Finlason, if they decide this question wrongly, they cannot be criminally liable, because it is a question of judgment and an act of state. Surely this view of the question leaves Her Majesty's subjects in a very lamentable position. An irresponsible minister hands the country over to martial law, and martial law is no law at all, but the arbitrary will of any choleric old martinet who happens to be in command of the troops. This wholesale dispensing power would be somewhat alarming if we believed in it. We conceive, however, that the operation of martial law forms no exception to the rule, that there is no wrong without a remedy—that the minister or representative wrongly declaring martial law will be criminally responsible, though that responsibility may only be capable of being enforced by the cumbrous machinery of an impeachment, and that those who execute the

martial law will be answerable to the law when the common law is re-established, wherever it can be proved that they have gone beyond what the usages of that law prescribe.

We do not, of course, mean to convey the impression that the author of this book states broadly that the executive power can at its will lawfully set aside or suspend the common law. Different minds will always view this subject in different lights, some being more impressed with the necessity of putting down rebellion with a strong hand, while others think more of the possible abuse of this prodigious power. Mr. Finlason appears to us to be one of those who are very much more zealous in the cause of order and strong government than in that of the liberty of the subject, which consists in the undisturbed enjoyment of all those rights which are given by the law of the country. Few persons could treat this subject with a fair appreciation both of the danger of anarchy and that of tyranny.

While, however, we cannot recommend the adoption of all Mr. Finlason's opinions, we can safely advise the perusal of his book, which contains an amount of information on this subject which will be most valuable to those who desire to form an opinion on a matter which is likely to attract much of the public attention, and which, we believe (notwithstanding its magnitude and importance), has not hitherto been the subject of any separate legal treatise.

The Higher Education of Women. By Emily Davies. (Strahan.)

Thoughts relative to the Education of Women on the Principles of Modern Science. (Macintosh.)

Prof. De Morgan tells us of an old lady of his acquaintance who used candidly to declare she hated girls from the age of sixteen to five-and-twenty, because they were "so full of femaleities." She would have been shocked, says he, "to know that she was a follower of Mary Wollstonecroft, and had packed half her book into one sentence." The chief of the "Rights of Women," for which Mary Wollstonecroft pleaded, was that women should be treated like rational beings, and receive a rational education to enable them to become so. But unfortunately Mary Wollstonecroft did not herself offer an example to be followed; she made a failure of her own life. The real truths into which she had an insight were accused as the main cause of her faults, and the inference popularly drawn from both was, that if women were substantially educated they would take the earliest opportunity to go wrong, and be overbearing, eccentric, and disagreeable in the mean time. This prejudice has pretty well subsided: women are at liberty to learn anything they like, and as thoroughly as they like; but it remains to be seen what they are going to do with their education.

The sneer at "learned women," which formerly met all who wished to learn more on any subject than was taught at the best boarding-schools, was owing to women themselves; they have always been their own bitterest enemies both in word and deed. It is not men who have been their hinderers, but the women, who, by their foolish spitefulness and dull ill-nature, tried to heap discredit on those women who wished to cultivate their intellect and improve their talents. These women, on their part, returned scorn for scorn, and made themselves exceedingly disagreeable, whilst the virtues and graces suffered on both sides. As a rule, women do not strengthen each other's hands; they seldom hold together

except to run some other woman down,—not in great struggles for the prizes of life, as men bear down their opponents, but from a blind jealousy, the result not of malignity, but of a half-starved, ill-developed nature, which finds excitement in making disparaging observations—it is the cry of their hungry faculties for "more life and fuller."

The two works at the head of this notice attempt to deal with the present condition of women, and they are noticeable as marking the stand-point at which the subject has arrived. Looking at them we can see the direction in which the aspirations of women are tending, for extreme opinions are like straws which show the way the wind blows. The solid gain that has been made is, we think, indicated in the very decided wish expressed, that women should be taught thoroughly, and have their attainments tested severely, so that whatever they learn, whether it be little or whether it be much, shall at least be real and solid. They resent compliments to their sex, and desire that what they learn shall have the same intrinsic value as what is taught to men, and not be superficial. This is a great step in the right direction; but what some of the extreme advocates of modern rights of women want them to do with their education is altogether wrong, and to be earnestly deprecated by friends, lovers, and countrymen. Miss Emily Davies, in her chapter on "Things as they might be," makes many excellent observations; but when she comes to the practical application of them she makes assertions against which we protest. She says, "Among those (avocations) which have been mentioned, that of Medicine appears peculiarly desirable as affording scope for the exercise of the highest gifts. The medical profession is now accessible to any competent woman who is able to defray the cost of instruction. There is no difficulty in the way of apprenticeship, and lectures and hospital practice are attainable, though at a higher cost than to individual students." Women do not know what they are saying when they talk thus. If the objection were merely the money cost, it would not be worth speaking of. Money could always be found for a daughter as easily as for a son. The objection lies at the root of the proposal. A medical course of study is entirely unfit for women, and could only be carried out at the cost of all that makes womanhood good and lovely. The few exceptional cases in which women have succeeded in overcoming the obstacles to such a course, and have passed their medical examination like other students, have been redeemed from much of the evil by the strong tenacity of purpose which was wanted to meet the difficulties of their undertaking, and the concentration of energy requisite to obtain the necessary instruction. They take rank amongst those who have been martyrs for an idea. Their intellect and energy have done all that was possible to justify their own case, but it has not made their example one jot more desirable to be followed as a precedent. If those who talk so freely about "opening the medical profession to women" could realize all that it means, they would recoil from their aspirations. To take young girls of seventeen or eighteen, to turn them into medical students, to put them into the dissecting-room, to require them to walk the hospitals, to see and hear all the unutterable details of medical experience, to expose them to the influences which wreck the lives of so many promising young men,—and for what purpose? It is not pretended that there is any overwhelming impulse to study the science of medicine, but merely that these young women may some of them prove qualified to earn a modest

livelihood as average medical practitioners. It would be a thousand times better that girls should be left to do crochet-work all their days, if there were no other alternative.

The author of the little green and gold brochure 'On the Education of Women on the Principles of Moral Science' takes a more poetical view of female destiny. She writes a melodious rhapsody on the noble soul of woman; and, although she has presented us with a great deal of nonsense, she has some insight into the truth of things. She exhorts women to be true to themselves, and tells them that their one great duty is to hold fast to all that is pure and noble,—to respect themselves, and to make men reverence whatsoever things are true, pure, lovely and excellent,—to keep up a high standard of all Christian graces; and by thus living up to an ideal, they can alone raise their own sex from all the degradation to which it has been subjected. She says that it is themselves they must make noble: no legislation can do it for them. We also indorse the following passage, upon the genius of womanhood: "Hers is not so much a teaching capacity as a forming power. It is a power without observation. Leaving the outward movements of life, or the nearer contact with its material elements, to the genius of Manhood being in these he is capable of more, and subject to risk less. Womanhood should be enshrined in its spiritual work, because that is higher; and retired in its material work, because this is delicate and secondary. We would only suggest that the work of woman, be it elevated or humble, should, as a general proposition, be a work that retires." There are a few bright sparks of personal suggestion, which any woman would do well to lay to heart; but the author throws an air of absurdity over her whole case by what she considers practical observations. Her chief remedy for existing evils seems to be the establishment of a transcendental class of governesses, who are to be sought out and considered as "Parents of the Soul," and invited "to take their seats beside the noblest ladies in the land"; the Queen herself is implored to aid in this "movement." In spite of absurdities, the author shows more insight into the question of what it behoves women to be than Miss Emily Davies, and all who, like her, would wish to throw women into the strife and struggle of professional and political life.

Meanwhile, until some "career" is opened for women, we would offer as our own little "suggestion," that women who want a "mission" should enter on the field of domestic service. We have often wished that a few angels might be sent as maids-of-all-work, and in other domestic capacities, to set a standard example and to redeem the condition from the contempt into which it has fallen, since the class out of which the ranks of domestic servants were formerly filled have been possessed with an ambition to become governesses and ladies' maids,—with very limited qualifications if we may trust the complaints which come on all sides.

Erasmus: sive Thucydidis cum Tacito Comparatio. Auctore Joanne Wordsworth, A.B. (Rivingtons.)

Autobiography. By Arthur Octavius Prickard, B.A. (Rivingtons.)

The Reign of Richard the Second. By Thomas Pitt Taswell-Langmead. (Rivingtons.)

Gaisford Prize. By George Nutt. (Rivingtons.) HERE is a batch of Oxford prize compositions for 1866. Such productions are not often reviewed; but it is well that they should be noticed occasionally, even when they do not

happen to be particularly memorable. They represent a portion of the intellectual life of the younger part of the University; and it is interesting to know from time to time whether the energies that produce them are flourishing or declining.

The first two compositions on our list gained the Chancellor's prizes for the best Latin and English essays. It is noticeable that they are by members of the same college,—New College. The third prize given by the Chancellor is for a Latin poem, and this was also gained this year by a member of New College, Mr. Cremer, whose composition does not happen to be before us. This threefold distinction has never been gained in the same year by any college before; and that it should have fallen to the lot of New College is remarkable on more accounts than one. That college was in former days absolutely confined to Winchester scholars, in days when Winchester College was itself filled by nomination. From forty to fifty years ago, New College men were frequently distinguished as University prizemen. There was a reason for this independently of their superior merit; they could obtain a degree in those days without submitting to the University examination, so that the ablest of them could devote their energies entirely to literary competition of another kind. At last the college consented to surrender its privilege, and its members were submitted to a public examination like others. A slack time, however, had already set in, and for some years the college obtained few honours of any sort. Fifteen years ago, just before the general movement for university reform was crowned with success, an improvement began to be visible. About the same time the authorities of Winchester College determined to abandon their nomination system, and substitute for it an open entrance examination. New College passed under the hands of the University Commissioners, who threw open half its fellowships, while all who had been educated at Winchester, whether on the foundation or not, were made eligible for its scholarships. Other improvements have been made, which it would be tedious to particularize. The result has been such as to gratify all who had confidence in the principles of university and college reforms which were established by the struggle of twelve years ago. The College is now second to scarcely any in the University; and the particular combination of honours of which we are now speaking happens, as we have said, to be unique. We must not forget to mention that one of the two Gaisford prizemen, Mr. Nutt, whose composition is last on our list, is also a New College man.

The author of the Latin essay is, we understand, a son of Archdeacon Wordsworth, and so possesses an hereditary title to classical distinction. He has chosen to treat the subject,—a comparison between Thucydides and Tacitus,—in the form of a dialogue, which he supposes to have been held between Archbishop Warham, Dean Colet, Erasmus, and Sir Thomas More, in the garden of Lambeth Palace, in the year 1513, the date of the completion of More's 'History of Richard the Third,' and to have been recorded by More himself in 1535, the last year of his life. Such an elaborate plan of course exposes the writer to the chance of historical inaccuracy; and this Mr. Wordsworth has not quite escaped. The early books of the *Annals* of Tacitus, though published before More's death, had not appeared at the time when the dialogue is supposed to have been written; yet reference is made to them more than once, as if they were quite familiar to the speakers. This, however, is, we need not say, of no real moment. On the

other hand, it is clear that the subject gains considerably in liveliness and interest from the historical setting; the supposition that Sir Thomas More, while expecting his own dismissal from life, would recall a conversation with such men and on such a subject (for we must not estimate the fresh interest felt in the classics at the period of the Renaissance by the more languid feelings which they excite even among their most devoted students at the present time) is graceful and natural; and the introduction of a personage like Erasmus gives an opportunity for various characteristic touches, which would not be equally appropriate in the case of one less classical or less witty. Here is a clever imitation of the by-play of Cicero's dialogues:—

"Hæc tamen omnia frustra in Thucydide requiris, qui perturbatas ordine res, omnes fere uno armonia eodemque sono, tragico certe et expresso narrat. Tum Erasmus hac voce excitatus, Non tereor, inquit, ne leonem subula excipere videar; ave autem potius ne tridentis meo secutorem te, Zoete, conficiam. Cui ille subritans, Quo tu cum roverbis istis et imaginibus? In Tacitum tu imetum facies, qui Batavorum tuorum gentem prius ex latebrarum paludumque obscuritate exepile voluit? At quem tu istum tridentem nomines? Fria scilicet crimina, respondet, que in illum inferenda magnopere habeo, quorum pene omnino immunem esse nostrum intelligo, iniquitatem nempe, abhumanitatem, et superstitionem."

There is nothing very novel in Mr. Prickard's treatment of the subject of autobiography; but here is much sensible and just thought expressed in a graceful, pleasing manner, and here is a noticeable absence of the extravagance which generally characterizes the compositions of immature writers. The following remarks are well put, and interesting in themselves:—

"The autobiographer is at this special disadvantage compared to one who writes about another man, that he has not to guide him that love and reverence which may be felt towards a hero. Self-respect, even if it rise to enthusiasm, is still selfish. The author will not find in it a substitute for generous admiration for another. Whether he write originally in self-vindication, or to exhibit the workings of a mind which he knows to be remarkable, the same taint of egotism qualifies our pleasure in his work. But there are some who have been so carried away by love for something outside themselves, that they have seen in their own lives only the workings of a higher law. He who can, on looking back on his life, find such a unity for it, and trace in his parentage, infancy, and growth, in his troubles and successes, the fact that he was gravitating towards something greater than himself, passes through the mass of memories which beset him, like an ancient hero speeded by the liveliness of his goddess-mother through the crowds which impede his path across the battle-field. Such thoughts are forced upon us when we look at the characteristics of autobiographies in general, the minuteness with which the writers dwell on their ancestry, the rank in life and ways of thinking of their parents, the companions or solitude of their childhood, its pleasures or wrongs, and the places and people to which they were early accustomed. We are often surprised by the importance gravely attached by writers to the faults or disappointments of their early years, and the smallness of the incidents upon which great changes of character are made to turn. Undoubtedly these little things are of a real importance in the sensitive minds of children, which is not always appreciated by older people. But the autobiographer often dwells on his infancy and childhood at a length which, if not really disproportionate, appears so to most readers. He seems surprised at having traced himself back to such a simple state of being. 'I myself also am a mortal man, like to all,' is a text upon which he loves to dwell."

The Stanhope Essay, by Mr. Taswell-Langnead, really assumes something of the pretension

of an historical monograph on the period of which it treats, the reign of Richard the Second. The prize was founded about ten years ago by Lord Stanhope, as a graceful commemoration of his having himself acted as examiner in the School of Law and Modern History, then recently established at Oxford. We believe that the competition for it each year is very considerable, greater than for any prize except the Newdigate (the English poem), and that the average merit of the essays sent in is really high. Being written by undergraduates, they are of course much less elaborate than those which compete for the Arnold historical prize, which is open to B.A.s, and even to M.A.s in their first year. This latter prize has produced several essays of really distinguished excellence, and among them one which has recently been expanded into a valuable work, Mr. Bryce's 'Holy Roman Empire.' Mr. Taswell-Langnead, however, appears to be already Tancred Student in Common Law at Lincoln's Inn, so that he is presumably older than the generality of undergraduates; at any rate his essay is of considerably greater pretension than most of those which have obtained the Stanhope prize. Its actual historical merits we do not venture to estimate; but it is undoubtedly an interesting and thoughtful *résumé* of the period, abounding in information which may edify a reader who is not a professed historical student. The writing is sufficiently good, but cannot be called striking. Perhaps the following may serve as a specimen:—

"The formal deposition of Richard by the two Houses of Parliament, on the 30th of September, 1399, though supported by the precedent of Edward the Second, seventy-two years previously, and involving a principle subsequently acted upon with regard to the Stuarts, can hardly be recognized as a constitutional act. It must rather be referred to that ultimate right of a nation, only to be exercised in cases of extreme necessity, to resume that power which was originally placed in the hands of one supreme ruler for its own good. The doctrine of divine right which Shakespeare has put into the mouth of Richard when he says, 'Not all the water in the rough, rude sea can wash the balm from an anointed king,' was evidently unknown to our constitution throughout the Saxon, Norman, and Plantagenet periods, and only grew into partial acceptance under the haughty Tudors and the no less haughty, but more unfortunate Stuarts. The Revolution of 1688 and the Act of Settlement have now set the question at rest, it is to be hoped, for ever."

Mr. Nutt's is a translation into Greek comic iambs of part of the dialogue between the Chief Justice and Falstaff in Part II. of Henry IV., act i. scene 2. We do not profess to be specially skilled in the laws of Aristophanic language and metre, but we have not detected any violation of them in the lines before us; while the spirit and accuracy with which the force of the English is brought out certainly deserve much praise. For example:

"My lord, I was born about three of the clock in the afternoon, with a white head, and something a round belly. For my voice,—I have lost it with hollaing, and singing of anthems. To approve my youth further, I will not: the truth is, I am only old in judgment and understanding; and he that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him. For the box o' the ear that the prince gave you,—he gave it like a rude prince, and you took it like a sensible lord. I have check'd him for it; and the young lion repents; marry, not in ashes, and sackcloth; but in new silk, and old sack."

ἐγὼ μὲν, ὡγὰρ, ἐγενόμην μεσημβρινός·
λευκὸν τε κεφαλὴν καὶ τι καὶ γαστρίστερον
μήτηρ μ' ἔτικτεν· ἦν δ' ὀνειδίζεις ἐμοί
φωτὴν ἀλαλάων κάποιον θοῖς ἐγὼ
ἐθαιρεῖ· εἰταί εἰ' ἄλλ' ἔχων πόλλ', οὐ θέλω·

σοφία γὰρ ὄντως φρεσὶ τε γηράσκω μόνον.
καὶ τις ποῦκεῖς με νικήσειν δοκεῖ,
ἦν περιείσομαι μὲν θύλῃ περὶ χιλίων,
παρθεῖς ἐμοὶ τάργυριον εὐθὺς εἰσίστω
τῶν κονύλων μὲν οὐνεχ', οὐκ ἔδωκέ σοι
ὁ κοίρανος μου, ἔδωκε σοὶ κατὰ κοίρανον
ὕβριστικὸν κείνος μὲν, ἡνίσχου εἰ σὺ
φρόνιμον κατ' ἄρχοντ'· ἀλλὰ κείνον ἐκόλασα,
ὁ δ' αὖ μεγαλγεί, τὴν στολὴν οὐ εἰς πίνων,
πίνων δ' ἀκρατον ἐυστιάδω τ' ἡνιμνίος.

Probably it may be some time before Oxford prize compositions are again submitted to us. When we next have to examine them, we trust the sample may be as meritorious as that which we now dismiss.

Matthæi Parisiensis, Monachi Sancti Albani, Historia Anglorum, sive, ut vulgo dicitur, Historia Minor. Item, ejusdem Abbreviatio Chronicorum Angliæ. Edited by Sir Frederic Madden, K.H. Vols. I. and II. A.D. 1067—1245. (Longmans & Co.)

THE preservation of the materials for the history of our country, if not a national work, seems from distant times to have been recognized as a kingly one. It is fortunately not now necessary to enter upon the doubtful question, so long mooted among the learned, whether or not it was the custom with our early Plantagenet kings to appoint special "chronographers," or chroniclers, in the various monasteries of royal foundation; or whether or not Matthew Paris and William Rishanger, monks of St. Alban's, filled that office in the reigns of Henry the Third and Edward the First; though certainly we have abundant proof that in cases of emergency, where the law or history of this country, at a remote period, was in question, it was the usage for the sovereign—Edward the First and Richard the Second, for example—to lose no time in sending a despatch to the larger and more important monasteries, commanding researches to be made upon the point in issue without loss of time, the matter to be reported upon in due course.

Coming down to the comparatively recent times of Henry the Eighth, we find that, by a Commission bearing date some time in the year 1533, the industrious and enthusiastic John Leland, already Keeper of the Royal Library, was dignified with the title of "King's Antiquary," and ordered to make search after England's antiquities, and peruse the libraries of all cathedrals, abbeys, colleges, and other places, "where records and the secrets of antiquity were deposited." The worthy antiquary seems to have made good use of his time and opportunities. The monasteries of England were then in the throes of impending dissolution, and Leland, to all appearance, interpreted the terms of his commission in the widest sense. In his 'Laborious Journey,' addressed to King Henry the Eighth in 1546, after duly reminding His Majesty of the object of his commission, to enable him "to peruse and diligently to searche all the libraries of monasteries and colleges of thys your noble realme," he significantly adds (as quoted by Sir F. Madden, Preface, p. xvii.) that he had "conserved many good authors, of the whiche parte remayne in the most magnificent libraries of your royall palaces, part also remayne in my custodye."

As the result of Leland's industry and foresight, we now have at least a good part of the old Royal Collection of manuscripts, which, descending from sovereign to sovereign, was finally presented to the nation by George the Second, in 1757, and deposited in the British Museum. As to the constituent parts of this collection, so far as Leland and the

abbeys are concerned, we have the following interesting facts presented to us by Sir Frederic Madden:—

"In the Old Royal Collection of Manuscripts in the British Museum, presented by George the Second in 1757, there are above 270 volumes bearing internal evidence of the locality from which they were taken, and, no doubt, most, if not all, of these were acquired by Leland. Fifty-seven monasteries, and five colleges at Oxford, furnished these *spolia opima*, and among them are 78 volumes from Rochester, 27 from St. Alban's, 15 from St. Augustine's, Canterbury, and the same number from St. Edmund's Bury, 13 from St. Mary's, Reading, 10 from St. Mary's, Worcester, and 9 from St. Mary's, Merton; Ramsey only supplied four; St. Peter's, Westminster, two, and Battle Abbey only one. The colleges at Oxford produced five."

To this we may add, that the three other greatest collections probably of Abbey history and literature that we now possess, are, the Cotton Collection in the British Museum, the Bodleian Manuscripts at Oxford, and the Collection of Archbishop Parker, in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; the latter having been empowered, by order of Privy Council, July, 1568, by himself or his deputies, "to borrow all the ancient records and monuments belonging to the late dissolved monasteries" that were in the hands of private persons. Whether the volumes thus *borrowed* were ever returned to the private persons, the shelves of Corpus Christi Library must indicate.

The next, apparently, to demand public attention to the value of these materials for our early history, to lament the ubiquitous dispersion of many of them, and the absolute destruction (through the agency of apothecaries and cooks, as Archbishop Parker says) of perhaps many more, was the learned, zealous, and withal eccentric, John Bale, for a time Bishop of Ossory. Sensible of the advantage of perpetuating matter thus precious and inestimable, by the agency of the press, he was the first, Sir Frederic Madden tells us,

"to point out the value of the early English historians, and to urge, in the most strenuous language, their publication. His words are so remarkable, and breathe so strongly the spirit which, in more recent times, has awakened a taste for historical inquiry, and contributed to produce, as the result, the successive editions of our early historians, and the present series of writers issued under the authority of the Master of the Rolls, that I am tempted to quote the passage at length. He says,—'Let one noble man bring fourth one noble author, and an other empreinte an other, to the conservation of Englandes antiquities. In lyke case lete one ryche merchaunte brynge one worthy worke of an aunceyent writer to lyght, and an other put fourth an other. Besides the Bryttyshe authors, whome I oft named afore, let one brynge fourth Beda's 'De Gestis Anglorum,' an other 'Willyam of Malmesbery de Gestis Pontificum et Regum.' Lete an other brynge fourth 'Simeon of Durham,' wyth 'Rycharde and Johan of Haugustalde (Hexham), an other 'Aldrede and Wyllyam of Rievall,' wyth 'Marianus the Scott.' An other 'Giraldus Cambrensis,' an other 'Henry of Huntingdon,' an other 'Alfred of Beverley,' an other 'Florence of Worcester,' and an other 'Walter of Excestre.' An other 'Roger Hoveden,' an other 'Mathew Parys,' an other 'John Bever,' an other 'Radulphus Niger,' an other 'Radulphus de Diceto,' an other 'William Newburg of Bridlington,' an other 'John of Oxforde.' An other 'Scala Temporum,' an other 'Flores Historiarum,' Asserius, Osbernus, Gervasius, Stephanides,' and 'Ricardus Divinis of Wynchestre,' wyth a wonderfull nombre besyde."

To the remarks of Bale it is not improbable, that we owe the publications of several of the early historians by Archbishop Parker and by others of a like

nature, either published by or under the immediate auspices of Sir Henry Savile and William Camden; the whole of them, however, mainly distinguished by marvellous carelessness both in printer and editor, and errors even to puerility in singular profusion. The chroniclers edited by Wats and Twysden in the succeeding century fared but very little better at their hands. Selden's edition of Eadmer, on the other hand, is of superior merit; and the folios, known indifferently as Gale and Fell's 'Scriptores,' showed some little improvement; while Hearne again, with all his large learning and untiring application, trusted too much to what he somewhere calls "somnolent scribes," and consequently many of his editions are anything but what they should be, so far as accuracy is concerned. After Hearne, the eighteenth century was little less than barren of any labours expended upon the editing of our early writers.

The editions of the English Historical Society (A.D. 1835-48), mostly republications of chronicles which had been previously printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, only to be disfigured, mark the commencement of an entirely new era, being recommended alike by scrupulous correctness and editorial acumen. The same, too, with the Government publication, the 'Monumenta Historica Britannica,' the sole volume of which, commenced by the late Mr. Petrie, was published in 1848 under the care of Mr. Duffus Hardy, the present Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records, the hardest worker, probably, upon our historical materials and our national records that has appeared during the last two centuries, not even Hearne and Madox excepted. The 'Monumenta,' again, has been succeeded by the series of the Rolls publications, all of them, with hardly an exception, vast improvements upon the labours of our early editors, and distinguished by that amount of editorial ability which, in a national undertaking, the public has a right to demand.

The present volumes (to be succeeded in due course by a third) may rank in editorial merit with the best of these publications. Of the absolute historical value of the text we shall probably have an opportunity of speaking on a future occasion; suffice it for the present for us to say, that the Editor's Preface bears marks of that extensive learning and research, and the text of that care and strictness in the way of collation, which we might reasonably have expected from a scholar possessed of so high a reputation for medieval knowledge, and who has for so many years enjoyed the singular advantages that must result from holding the office of Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum.

Prolific as the royal Monastery of St. Alban's subsequently became in her chroniclers of English history, Wendover, Paris, Rishanger, Walsingham, and others whose names are now lost, probably beyond recovery, it is somewhat singular, perhaps, that, as Sir F. Madden remarks, we meet with no indication, until we come to the reign of King John (A.D. 1199-1216), of any work having been undertaken there, of a strictly historical character. It is true that Paul, abbot from A.D. 1077 to 1093, had already established the "Scriptorium," or copying-room, there, which culminated in its greatest vigour probably, under Thomas Walsingham, at the close of the fourteenth century, and only declined to be superseded a century later by the printing-press established within the abbey walls. Abbot Simon also (A.D. 1167-88), "a special lover of books," as we are told by Matthew Paris in his 'Lives of the Abbots,' had already not only ordered a number of

excellent books—of a religious complexion, probably—to be copied, but had caused the Scriptorium to be thoroughly repaired, and the volumes thus copied to be placed in a painted ambry, or book-press (*almario picto*), near the tomb of Roger the Hermit, within the church. We advisedly construe "*contra*" here as "near" (a sense which it often has in mediæval writings), and not as "opposite to," with Sir Frederic Madden; for the former site of Roger's tomb is still indicated by an inscription on the southern wall. There is nothing opposite to it, but the distant north side; and the wall itself, cut away even below the surface, close to the left of the tomb, though it seems to have puzzled some antiquaries, almost beyond a doubt points out the exact spot where the "painted ambry" of Abbot Simon's day was once inserted.

Matthew Paris, a monk of St. Alban's from A.D. 1217 to 1259, was one of the first, and undoubtedly the most illustrious, of the historical writers of that house; indeed, we may safely say that none of our early chroniclers and historians, save only Eadmer and William of Malmesbury, are his superiors. And yet, singularly enough, his early celebrity was built, to a considerable extent, upon what in reality were the literary labours of another man; the 'Flores Historiarum,' which only of comparatively late years have been ascribed to their real author, Roger of Wendover (also a monk of St. Alban's), and extending from the Creation to A.D. 1235, the year of that writer's death. In employing Wendover's text as the basis of what has hitherto been known as his 'Historia Major' (an appellation to which Sir F. Madden strongly objects, preferring that of 'Chronica Majora'), down to the year 1235, Paris has from time to time interwoven matter of his own, and has then continued it with a Chronicle of his own compilation, extending to 1259, the year of his death; at such length, however, and with such minuteness of detail that, though ranging over a period of only twenty-four years, it more than equals in length the whole of the preceding hundred and sixty-nine (A.D. 1066-1235).

Based upon this larger work, the merits of which are too extensively known to need dilution on them, Matthew Paris, in the latter part of his life, made still another historical compilation, extending from A.D. 1066 to 1253, since obscurely known to a few among the learned as the 'Historia Minor,' the 'Chronicon,' and the 'Liber Chronicorum,' and which Sir Frederic Madden has edited in the present volumes, under the preferable title, on the authority of Paris himself, of the 'Historia Anglorum.' There is but a single early manuscript copy of this work now known to exist—the folio marked 14 C. vii., in the Old Royal Library in the British Museum. The history of its devolutions, as traced by the learned editor, since the time when it was penned by the industrious hand of Paris himself, in 1250 and the succeeding years, and presented by him to the monastery whose memories he so fondly cherished, is singularly curious. In 1419 there is evidence that it was still in the Abbey; but at some time between that year and 1447, the period of his death, it passed in all probability into the possession of "good Duke" Humphrey of Gloucester, by gift, possibly, of Abbot Whethamstede, an intimate friend of his; then being still to be traced, by chemical agency, or the final leaf, in the Duke's handwriting—"Ceste livre est a moi, Homfrey Duc de Glowcestre." It does not appear to have been among the manuscripts presented by the Duke in his lifetime to the University of Oxford, but is next met with in the possession of John

tussell, Bishop of Lincoln (translated from Rochester in 1480), who, from a written memorandum on the fly-leaf, seems to have intended to restore it to the monks of St. Alban's, should it prove to have formerly belonged to them; but if not, in conformity with the condition under which it had come into his hands, it was to be given to St. Mary's College (now known as New College), in Oxford.

Polydore Vergil, an English historian, though an Italian by birth, appears next as its possessor, it bearing evidence of his having read it attentively, in the marginal notes in his handwriting throughout the greater part of it. Somewhere between 1500 and 1550 it must have found its way into the King's Library, as it was there when Bale consulted it, about A.D. 1550-2. Then borrowing it from the library, he took it with him to Ireland, it being mentioned by name in the list of his manuscripts there. After his death, in 1563, it became the property of Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, from whom it was borrowed by Archbishop Parker for a time. On the Earl's death, his library descended to John, Lord Lumley; at whose decease, in 1609, the whole collection was purchased by King James the First for the use of Prince Henry, and so became reunited to the Royal Library, which was eventually presented to the British Museum in 1757.

On the second fly-leaf of the volume, we learn from Sir Frederic Madden, is written the name "Johannes Minshew," probably, as he says, of the seventeenth century. He has omitted, however, to suggest that this is, almost beyond a doubt, the autograph of worthy John Minshew, an industrious lexicographer of the reign of James the First, and author of the 'Dictionary of Nine Languages,' said to have been the first book printed in this country with a list of its subscribers. Whether Minshew was for a time possessor of the manuscript, or whether he may have inserted his name on consulting it, it is probably impossible now to determine.

The manuscript, like others in the British Museum and the Parker Collection from the same hand, is enriched with various maps, paintings, and shields of arms, executed by Matthew Paris himself, who was in repute for being as skilful a limner and artist as he was a laborious chronicler and historian. The shields of arms are given in outline in the margins of the present Rolls volumes, and so form a feature of additional interest in the work.

The value of this Lesser Chronicle of Matthew Paris was recognized at once from the time that it first came under the notice of the scholars of the sixteenth century; indeed, it seems to have very narrowly escaped publication at the hands of Archbishop Parker and his somnolent scribes. Besides being consulted by Polydore Vergil, Bale, and Flacius Illyricus, a learned correspondent of Archbishop Parker, and professor in the University of Jena, it was made considerable use of by Parker himself in his work, 'De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ,' 1572, by Joscelin, Parker's secretary, in his historical collection preserved in MS. Cotton, Vitell. E. xiv, and by Lambard in his 'Dictionarium Angliæ Topographicum,' compiled 1565-77, but first published in 1730. Subsequently to the time of Sir Roger Twysden, who made a transcript of it in 1648, it seems to have been forgotten by the learned until the remembrance of it was resuscitated by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, who has remarked in the notes to his excellent edition of the 'Scalacronica,' 1836 (p. 211), that it varies so much from the 'Greater Chronicle' of the same author,—"as to assume the appearance of a distinct version, and a

version, too, which in many points is fuller, stronger, and better than the one already given to the public." A similar opinion is expressed also by the Rev. H. O. Coxe in the supplemental volume to his edition of Wendover, 1844.

As to the plan upon which the 'Historia Anglorum' has been edited, we leave Sir Frederic to speak for himself:—

"As the work of Wendover forms the basis of the one now published as far as the year 1235, references have been made in the margin to Mr. Coxe's edition, and, in order to point out more readily the new matter introduced by Matthew Paris, dots have been added opposite such passages as are not found in Wendover, or are re-written and altered. Portions, however, of these passages sometimes occur in the 'Greater Chronicle' of Paris. In general the marginal additions and corrections are peculiar to the present work, and are not met with elsewhere. Subsequent to 1235, it was at first proposed to add references to Wats's edition of the larger work; but, on further consideration, it was thought unnecessary and, in some respects, inexpedient."

Approving as we do the plan of thus indicating the new matter added to the text of Wendover, we are inclined to think that it is, perhaps, to be regretted that the learned editor has not adopted some similar means of enabling the reader to discern at a glance such matter in the 'Historia Anglorum' (after 1235) as has found no place in the 'Greater Chronicle' of the same writer.

Want of space in the present volume, Sir Frederic informs us, and the advantage of having the whole of the text first printed off, have induced him to defer to a future occasion the consideration of such biographical and other notices as we possess of Matthew Paris, as also an estimate of the historical value of the work now first published. This will appear in the Preface to the third volume. We hope, therefore, upon the appearance of that volume, to have an opportunity ourselves of reverting to the internal merits of the work.

For the present it only remains for us to add, that from Sir Frederic Madden's Preface we learn that the *verax questio* as to the authorship of the 'Flores Historiarum,' hitherto attributed to an unknown "Matthew of Westminster," has at length received a satisfactory solution at his hands. He has discovered the original copy of the work, No. 6712 in the Chetham Library, at Manchester, and from it has ascertained, "beyond all doubt, that the largest portion of the 'Flores Historiarum,' attributed to the pseudo Matthew of Westminster, was written at St. Alban's, under the eye, and by direction, of Matthew Paris, as an abridgment of his 'Greater Chronicle,' and the text from the close of 1241 to about two-thirds of 1249 is in his own handwriting." It was then continued by other hands down to the battle of Evesham, in 1265, after which it ceased to be written at St. Alban's, and, passing into the Library of St. Peter's, Westminster, was continued by monks of that house to 1325. Its new locality, no doubt, gave one portion of its title to the manuscript, while the tradition of its original authorship was continued in the name given to its assumed Westmonasterian writer.

After the Storm; or, Jonathan and his Neighbours in 1565-6. By J. E. Hilary Skinner, Barrister-at-law. 2 vols. (Bentley.)

Immediately after the final submission of the South, when all parties on this side the Atlantic were asking "What next?" with regard to American affairs, when timorous advocates of compulsory labour were apprehensive of insur-

rectionary movements on the part of the freedmen of Dixie's land, and when the friendly observers no less than the opponents of the Northern Government were making conjectures as to the difficulties which President Johnson would encounter in dealing with Confederate interests, Mr. Hilary Skinner started for the States, in order that he might get information on the spot, might visit the chief scenes of the late struggle, and might be a personal witness of the changes wrought by war since his first visit to the Union, made when secession was only a menace on one side and a vague fear on the other. Having made his inspection and returned in safety, he presents his report, which is as readable and thoroughly entertaining a book about American life and politics as any we have read for some time past. That it furnishes full information on all the points concerning which English readers are looking for further instruction we cannot say; that it will completely satisfy the requirements of statisticians and political students we do not venture to predict; but we have no hesitation in commending it as a faithful reflexion of the surface of American society at the present crisis in those localities where the writer looked about him with intelligent and impartial eyes. The tone of the book is healthy and conciliatory. Cherishing a cordial dislike of slavery, and on proper occasions condemning it in terms which manifest no wish to palliate crime with pleasant speeches, the writer is at the same time just towards Southern proprietors, and even generous in his recognition of the gallantry with which they fought for that which they conscientiously believed to be a good cause. In this respect Mr. Skinner deserves emphatic praise. Nor is he to be commended in a less degree for his sagacity in reading character, and the lightness and skill with which he tells a good story.

So far as Canada is concerned this commendation must be qualified. Partly because Canada is a subject on which nothing new can just now be said, but chiefly because the existing conditions of her social life are tame and commonplace by the side of the revolutionary progress of the States, Mr. Skinner seems to flag, and he exhibits an occasional tendency to "talk guide-book" in his chapters on the defences, resources and probable future of the chief of our American dependencies. But so long as he speaks about the States or Mexico he is a delightful as well as intelligent companion.

Amongst the signs of the recent struggle which Mr. Skinner encountered on his arrival at New York in July, 1865, not the least painful was the number of young men who had lost limbs under fire or the amputating knife. In times of peace surgeons have leisure and opportunities for the practice of conservative surgery; but in the crowded and inadequately furnished hospitals to which soldiers are brought from hard-fought fields for surgical treatment, the amputating knife is necessarily had recourse to in a vast number of cases which under more favourable circumstances could be successfully treated without the loss of a single member. "We had a skirmish before St. Petersburg," observed the twentieth maimed man whom the author encountered during a morning's walk, "and my leg was broken. It seemed as if it might have come right, but the surgeon whipped it off whilst I was asleep. . . . Surgeons are much like other folk, and want to hurry up their work. . . . There was a comrade of mine that had an idee he'd be wounded some day, and was fearful of losing his limbs without cause. He gave me fifty dollars to carry for him just before the big fight at the Wilderness.

'Now,' said he, 'if I get a hole knocked in my skin, you give the surgeon that's looking after me them fifty dollars, and beg him to save every bone if he can fix it.' I promised him, and then came the battle. My comrade was hit in the arm and leg. They took him to the rear, and it wasn't for several hours after that I could get leave to visit him. Five hundred dollars wouldn't have saved his limbs then, for they were both taken slick off. 'Wal, sir, you've been smart about it,' said I to the surgeon. 'Yes, sir,' said he, 'guess we have. Both sides uppermost with care won't do here. We've hard work to get through at any price.' And he was right, sir. The amount of arms and legs they had taken off was quite surprisin'." To meet the consequent demand for artificial limbs some shrewd speculators have started the "American Arm and Leg Company," with an establishment at No. 28, Four-and-a-half Street, Washington.

In his notes on Northern society the writer pays attention to certain misconceptions concerning American life widely prevalent amongst English readers who have taken their views on the subject from books written to amuse rather than to instruct. "Most English people," he says, "entertain the erroneous idea that domestic seclusion is unknown in America. Great caravanseries with marble floors and troops of nimble waiters are thought to be the only homes of Jonathan's nomadic children. They live in public and die early through 'bolting' meat three times a day. Such is the popular belief. Yet these Americans of long journeys and large hotels will reside quietly for ten months of the year in their brown-faced town mansions, or in their wooden country-houses." Introducing him to the country residence of an American gentleman, the book enables the reader to witness an American wedding and all the attendant festivities. The bride is a beautiful and well-born girl; the ceremony is performed in her father's drawing-room at an early hour of the afternoon by an Episcopalian clergyman; a feast follows the sacred celebration, which differs from the English wedding-breakfast in the substitution of jovial conversation for those wretched speeches and toasts which contribute so largely to the clumsiness and heavy formality of our marriage-festivals. There is no feudal entertainment of humble neighbours under canvas, or at a lower table; for no Northern gentleman would presume to invite within his doors guests whom he was not prepared to treat as equals. But though the poorer and less refined neighbours of the bride are not present at the gay doings, they manifest a pleasant interest in them:—

"The village blacksmith sends his compliments and a request for some cake to dream on, and the butcher, who has looked round as usual, guesses that 'they're going to have a time.' Every one is smiling and cordial, although there will be no roasted ox nor flowing ale." As the evening begins to close in the bride and bridegroom leave for the nearest railway-station in "an open carriage, with three seats," and, having room for others as well as themselves in the capacious vehicle, they take with them a pair of friends who wish to catch the same train. "No chariot and post-boys," observes Mr. Skinner,—"more deviation from English forms—but a hearty unaffected start in life that it is refreshing to see. And they will travel in a car with fifty other people, where Lady Alexandrina Crosbie's bonnet would have been quite safe. A different view of the honeymoon to ours, though quite as reasonable."

In Virginia, and as he journeyed southwards, Mr. Skinner heard many and conflicting judgments passed upon the moral and intellectual

worth of Sambo, and he was entertained with an equal variety of predictions as to the consequences of emancipation. Indeed, the irrepressible negro was the chief topic of conversation in railway-cars and on river-boats; and though the discussion on this subject was often loud and stormy, abolitionists no longer held their tongues through fear of their antagonist's revolvers. In contrast to Southern savages muttering threats of vengeance on the victorious Yankee, and declaring their hope of living to see the restoration of slavery, Southern gentlemen of superior enlightenment and temper expressed their readiness to accept cordially the conclusion of the war, and spoke hopefully of the future. Instead of wishing to recall the "peculiar institution," these Southerners of high station and unquestionable humanity seemed thankful for their freedom from a system which their conscience condemned as a crime, and their intellect recognized as a political blunder. They were of opinion that the negroes would be less industrious as freedmen than they had been as slaves; but they thought their people would anyhow give them enough labour for wages, to ensure fair crops of cotton. General York, late of the Confederate Army, a gallant soldier who served under Stonewall Jackson, spoke warmly on this point, when Mr. Skinner questioned him about the labourers whom he had employed to cut wood at a dollar a cord. "They'll work," the General answered; "they have worked in chopping this wood, and I am confident of getting a thousand bales next season. I shall make it worth their while to stand by me, and by — if they do I'll stand by them." By another employer of black workmen—a French planter who had long been a settler in Louisiana—Mr. Skinner's inquiries were thus answered: "Yes, Sare, two hundred bales I will have next year, if I scratch de ground vid my fingers and my toes. I have promise my men half de crop, if only dey vill work; and I have de hope dat dey vill. Dis a fine country: vid half de crop, yes, Sare, only half de crop, I am paid." In reply to an inquiry "Whether the darkeys would work as well for wages as they had worked under the former system," a third witness answered, "No, Sir, they won't. But we shall get a cotton crop for all that; and round there where I live they are not working badly, I tell you." This testimony, it should be observed, came from the lips of an enthusiastic "rebel," who, notwithstanding his submission to the decision of war, took occasion to assure Mr. Skinner that he should still "account a nigger inferior to a white man, whatever those — abolitionists might say."

So far as the traveller could see the state of the case, masters of the better sort had met their negroes with fair offers, and in return had obtained a sufficient number of workmen who were as well disposed towards industry as free workmen usually are. For a time after the fall of Richmond there was a manifest tendency amongst a considerable proportion of the blacks to travel over considerable distances of country; but there is reason to believe that in most cases this tendency was less due to a taste for objectless vagrancy, than to a natural wish on the part of the wanderers to revisit the scenes of their early years, or obtain sight of children or friends from whom they had been severed for many years by the cruel operation of the slave-trade. For the most part, the negroes seemed keenly grateful for the result of the war, and were looking forwards to better days for themselves and their children. Moreover, the school-master had already begun to busy himself with the rising generation of Sambo's people; and though his operations were watched with sus-

picion and anger by a minority of brutalized whites, they met with encouragement rather than disapproval from Southerners of better morality and sense. "There are some here," observed a not ultra-liberal Southerner in an undertone to Mr. Skinner, "that would take it ill if they heard me say so much, but I am for elevating the nigger as high as he can be brought before we make up our minds how much he's worth. I hate all abolitionists, though I cannot help feeling that the 'institution' was the grindstone which broke us up. You see it got tighter and tighter as the end drew near, until my folks at home persuaded themselves there was something of Providential about it." Of the more humorous conversations about negroes and their ability to discharge the functions of freedmen, the following passage is a specimen:—

"There was talk of bales and hogheads in the saloon, as also of that all-important question negro labour. One gentleman was positive that nothing but severe measures could keep the hands on a plantation. Another ex-slaveholder, who professed his willingness to accept what had been done as final, and to make the best of existing laws, told me how valuable preaching had been found in keeping the negroes steadily at work: 'Why, Sir,' said he, 'long before this emancipation I knew a hard old sinner that was running a place with several hundred people on it, and he found punishing them seemed to do no good. Well, he bought a fiddler and got a dancing-room fixed up, so that every Saturday the niggers might have a ball. They're mad on dancing, and this fiddler made the hands more cheerful like, so as only a few of them would go off to the swamp. But that wasn't enough. The old man wanted his place to be perfect, so he bought a preacher, an ignorant coloured man, you know, Sir. Well, them darkeys are death on preaching. The old man got a chapel fixed up for his pious nigger, and by G—, Sir, he found his overseer might give them h—l before they'd run, with dancing and preaching going on together.' My informant paused; but as I felt by his manner that there was more to be heard, I muttered 'Pray proceed,' or 'Your story interests me,' as do obliging theatrical characters when the hero is allowed a moment to recover his breath. 'Wal, there is more of it,' he said with marked emphasis; 'that old man would sometimes step in to hear the preacher himself. He was proud of owning a nigger that could keep it up just like a real minister, and, Sir, one day the darkey converted him. After that old Massa would sit just as regular as Sambo to hear the preaching, and he swore if this one died there should be another bought, for it did them all good. By —, Sir, it was a hard place, and they wanted some enjoyment, I can tell you.'"

Though newly-acquired freedom had not turned their heads or disposed them to insolence, it was evident to Mr. Skinner that the negroes were fully prepared to defend their rights with spirit, and that liberty had rendered them impatient of such outrage as any manly nature would resent. Of this change for the better the following scene, which occurred at New Orleans, is an illustration:—

"An incident on the levee, which I observed somewhat later than my visit to the battle-ground, shall now find place. There was a darkey ashore one of the steamers, and as he stepped ashore he brushed slightly against a white passer-by. Whitechap hit Sambo in the face, whereupon Sambo paused for a moment to consider his position, remembered that he was free, and followed the aggressor with a broad grin. 'What do you want, you — nigger?' inquired Whitechap, on perceiving that he should have to say something. 'What do I want? — you!' responded Sambo, 'just hit me agin, that's all. Why, I'd whip two of you!' They faced each other during several minutes, and Sambo uttered a torrent of oaths unmoved. 'Hit me agin, that's all!' said he. But his opponent, not having a taste for rough-and-tumble played at by two, though willing to perform a solo on the human

countenance, slowly evaporated amid the jeers of the spectators. 'Yes, Sir,' remarked an elderly gentleman, who was present, 'there has come a sad change in society here; the nigger couldn't have spoken like that formerly without being shot down. If he'd done it to me now, I'd have taken a stick or something and tried to break his skull!'"

Here is a comic incident illustrative of Southern manners amongst the "mean whites":—

"From where K— lives, in a comfortable wooden house mounted on wooden piers, it is not far to a doctor's office, a grog-shop, and a smithy. The three institutions thus classed together had each its share of patronage as I first beheld them; that is to say, each had a group of loafers collected before it—grave at the medical department, impatient at the smithy, and jovial at the grog-shop. 'Hallo. Mister, hold on there a minute!' was shouted from this last, as my footsteps, after lingering near the smithy, were turned towards K—'s abode, and two gentlemen of haggard appearance stalked up to me.—'In what can I oblige you, Sir?' was my question to the wildest looking of the pair. He hesitated, as though embarrassed, and doubting how to proceed; but his companion remarked huskily that they'd 'got to do it, so there was no use making a long speech.' I may have seemed surprised and inclined to refuse any further concession, for the wilder-looking man observed, with a grim smile, 'No offence, Mister, only there's a treat depending on the size of your hat, and we're the committee to measure it.'—'Gentlemen,' I replied, handing them the property in question, 'Kench & Son would be proud to think they have astonished you.' The husky gentleman anathematized all haters for the prices they were charging, whilst he of the wilder looks measured my hat with an air of triumph. They then muttered some indistinct thanks, and quitted me abruptly to make their report at the grog-shop door."

Of course Mr. Skinner heard many an anecdote of the war from soldiers who had fought under Lee or Grant. Recalling the stories of his Northern friends, he says—

"The veterans told me of their hunts for food in Southern farmyards, and showed small prizes which they had brought away. One had a photographic album, filled with likenesses of rebels great and small. Another boasted that half-a-dozen silver spoons were stowed in his sack. Very few would own to having taken money, and they denied that their corps had committed personal outrage upon the inhabitants. 'The worst I did to any rebel woman was making an old gal down Lynchburg way trade her watch for mine,' said a small Unionist, who looked about eighteen. 'And that was wrong of you,' broke in Sergeant Warren, 'the President had forbidden trade with rebels.'—'Wal, my watch had the inwards out of order, so she had a bad exchange; wasn't that enough?' Warren looked grave. 'Tell you, boys,' said he, 'thur's been some dreadful suffering among them proud Southern families, and its hard times for any people that have a war in their country.' The audience assented. 'Division of property is what I say,' remarked an elderly soldier. 'Kinned to a house with the mistress crying before a drawerful of money. So I said, 'I'd count them right away, and she should keep half and I'd take half, and that would make all smooth between us.' Wal, there were a hundred dollars in gold, and I took fifty. Guess that war fair.'"

For Mr. Skinner's notes respecting Cuba, Vera Cruz, the city of Mexico under French occupation, the Mexico cricket club's chief quarters at Tacubaya, punting on Lake Texcoco, and life at La Puebla, readers are referred to the second of these lively volumes.

NEW POETRY.

Dramatic Studies. By Augusta Webster. (Macmillan & Co.)

In spite of some serious faults, Miss Augusta Webster has written a remarkable book. She endeavours to translate herself thoroughly into

the characters which she conceives; and, although there is a family likeness in most of them, the phases of life presented are sufficiently varied to avoid monotony. Her "Preacher," who thinks more deeply than he chooses his flock to know, and feeds them, half by habit, upon conventions rather than upon convictions,—her "Painter," who has to sacrifice his ideal of Art to the needs of the hour, and who, when he has done something better to satisfy his ambition, can only say,

I think the world would praise it were I known,—her "Sister Annunciata," in whom is embodied the whole struggle of a young heart quickened with human love, and condemned to seek heaven not through the purification but through the stifling of its instincts,—the sad pathetic reverie of the plain girl yearning for love—"By the Looking-Glass,"—are all expositions of separate individualities profoundly studied and minutely realized. Amongst these, "Sister Annunciata" holds the foremost place. The long vigil of the devoted sister, in which she struggles to wean herself from memories of the love which will recur,—the touching self-sophistry through which that love asserts its life, even in the attempt to write its epitaph, and the way in which the sweet nature of the sufferer stumbles over the ruin of its hopes to a higher life, and, with a right impulse but exhausted power, falls worn-out at last on the threshold of heaven, are worthy, in point of conception, of high praise, and show a peculiar psychological insight which suggests (with little detriment to the present writer's originality) the influence of Mr. Browning. Miss Webster, indeed, also recalls to us Miss Rossetti, and, though inferior to her in range of sympathy, and very inferior in completeness of execution, approaches her more closely than any poetess of our time in the power to fathom the secrets of the heart and to unravel their intricacies. The extract which follows loses much of its significance by being detached from the context; but, in spite of this disadvantage, the intrusion of the old human love upon the aspirations of the striving saint is painted with a truth and a delicacy which will compel recognition:—

Nay, it must not be.

Oh once my own beloved, now a mere name,
A name of something that one day was dear,
In an old world, to one who is no more,
Vex me no more with idle communings.—
Love me, love her, what matters it to me?
I stand as far apart as angels are
From earthly passion—not by my own strength,
But by the grace shown in me, and the bar
Of my divine epousal. Stand far off
Even in thought.

Yes, though this was thy word,

That long fond evening when we stole apart
Out of the music and the talking, when
We stood below the orange-boughs abloom,
And the sweet night was silent, and the waves
Were rocking softly underneath the moon,
Asleep in the white calm, and we, alone,
Were whispering all our hearts each into each:
"Eva, my Eva, darling of my life,
If they should part us, still you are my all.
I will not love the other. She might bear
My name, gild with the purchase-money for it
Our houses' tarnished splendours, rear the heirs
Of its new greatness.—You, you, only you
In your cold prison, would be wife to me,
Wife of my soul. Are we not one, love, so?
They could not beat down that; and I would live
In a secret world with you, so that in Heaven
I could claim you boldly, 'this was my own wife,'
And all the angels know it true."

Ah me!

How long that wild rapt promise hindered me
In my first struggles for the Saints' cold peace,
Because he spoke it in a certain tone—
Sometimes he used it—that had a strange power
To thrill me with strange pleasure through and through,
And leave long after echoes still possessed
Of something more than most tones, even his,
And easier to recall at will: and these
Remained with me; I could not quite forego
Their dangerous sweetness.

It is pity that such high capacity as the book evinces should be so often marred by a loose and diffuse style, which a little patient

revision might have cured. Making every allowance for the colloquial reality which is often proper and effective in dramatic composition, it is hard to tell the distinction between poetry and prose, if such lines as these can be assigned to the former:—

And then the critics say, "You should have waited.
'Tis the fault of the age, our young men will not wait."
And the fashionable world says, "To be sure—
The fault of the age! Indeed he should have waited:
We might have bought his pictures then:" and flies
With open purse, on a race for who bids first,
To its latest darling's studio—takes all there,
If he did it awake, or sleeping, or by proxy,
At equal price. What matter? There's his name!

Surely a writer who can think out her conceptions so fully might take the comparatively slight pains of clothing them in compact and well-considered language. That Miss Webster can do this, the frequent glimpses she gives us of beauty in description or illustration abundantly show. She has evidently a future before her if she cares to win it. We would only further suggest to a writer in whose mind the forces of thought and emotion blend, that she should employ, if possible, her double power for healthy uses. Once more we have in her book a statement of the sad problems of life, while the suggestions which everywhere abound for hope and fortitude are comparatively ignored. The lessons of trust in Divine goodness, which might be learnt from the beneficent processes of Nature, from the aptitudes of humanity for a higher life, from the noble instincts of the heart which, in their strength and purity, can subdue circumstance and defy Time:—these are truths which surely deserve poetic expression—truths sufficient to guide us onward in spite of the mystery which surrounds us. And let it be remembered, that without such mystery existence would at once become tame and disenchanting—a dull sea with a fixed horizon which, because it never recedes, never allures.

The Dole of Malaga: an Episode of History dramatized. By Digby P. Starkey. (Cassell & Co.)

THE interest of Mr. Starkey's drama turns less upon the riveting passage of history with which it professedly deals, than upon a tale of domestic love interwoven with it. Mr. Starkey's dialogue is carefully written; but he lacks capacity for conceiving and painting public characters and events: hence his Ferdinand and Isabella, with their brilliant surroundings, are little more than lay figures tolerably draped. The domestic incidents, as we have said, form the attraction of the drama. These, though they might have been conveyed in a more vivid style, are interesting in themselves and will carry on most readers to the close.

Hannibal: a Poem. Part I. By Charles Rann Kennedy. (Birmingham, Howell & Day; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

This poem presents the career of the great Carthaginian in heroic verse. We have some doubts whether a long, martial narrative will suit the existing taste of poetical readers, and whether Mr. Kennedy has all the imagination needed to revive an interest in the class of theme which he has chosen. He grapples, however, manfully with his difficult task, and gives us descriptions wanting neither in force, individuality, nor picturesqueness—this of battle, for instance:—

The field is all aglow
With noise and dust, and speeding to and fro
Of message and command, and marshalling
Of rank and file, and horsemen on the wing,
And trooping of light-armed with dart and sling,
And hawk-eyed archers notching to the string
Their flight of feathered arrows, to prelude
The sterner shock of arms, whose skirmish rude
Affrights the welkin. Thick as winter hail
Rattles the stormy shot on plate and mail,
Until the sun-bright standards in advance
Display the ordered squadrons, steel and lance

Panting for onslaught, and the heavy bands
Of infantry, with yet unpurpled hands
Wielding their various implements of death :
The Roman, slow of pace, and holding breath,
The savage foe's demeanour to peruse ;
The Celt, half naked in his plaid and trews,
And snowy-frocked Iberian at his side,
With hideous yells approaching, their long stride
Quickening to a run, in moony curve
Pushing their medley war.

—We have no space for further quotation, though the scene grows in vigour as it proceeds.

Amongst the writers whom we should like to praise, and who will, perhaps, some day justify our bias, are Charles Seabridge, author of *Connected Poems* (Trübner & Co.), and Lorenzo Somerville, to whom we are indebted for *Eros* (Trübner & Co.). Both these authors have fancy and suggestiveness; but the delicacy of their styles fades into a perplexing haziness, which, after a time, will tire the reader whom their better qualities may attract. This is a fault which time and patience may remove, and we shall not be surprised if it should become hereafter our pleasant duty to report more favourably of the writers in question. We make a gentle descent from their qualified merits when we open the mild but not unmeaning pages of *The World's Epitaph: a Poem* (printed for private circulation). The descent is more abrupt when we come to a commonplace yet fairly-executed imitation of Walter Scott—*A Tale of Ludlow Castle*, by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, M.A. (Bell & Daldy)—and to the mediocrity, relieved by occasional satirical smartness, which Mr. W. Buchanan, B.A., displays in his volume of *Verse, Serious, Humorous and Satirical* (Edinburgh, Menzies). On this still gradual slope of merit we recognize well-intended verse, which sometimes touches by genuine feeling, though without fancy or imagination—like that contained in *Israh; or, Jephthah's Vow: a Poem in Six Cantos*, by Isabella de Paton (Binns & Co.), in *Lyra Domestica, &c.*, by Agatha, to which are added a few poems by her Husband (Lindley), and in *Sulus: an Allegory, in three Parts*, by Fictor (Nisbet & Co.). The descent becomes sheer indeed in the case of *The Duke of Friedland: a Play in Four Acts*, by William Boerhaave (Murray & Co.). The proportion between the writer's capacity and his attempt will expose him to the ridicule of the ill-natured. We forbear to quote the book. To misjudge one's vocation is merely a mistake, and should not be dealt with too harshly. In concluding our notices for the week, we may mention *The Wild Garland*, selected and arranged by Isaac J. Reeve. Vol. II. (Pitman), which is a collection of epigrams so extensive and diversified that the reader is sure to find much to amuse; and *Dublin Acrostics* (Hodges, Smith & Co.), which have also the merits of ingenuity and variety.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

God save the Green! A few Words to the Irish People. By Mrs. S. C. Hall. (Partridge.)

"God save the Green!" so far from being a seditious cry, is one in which every loyal Irishman may join. An Englishman may shout "Rule Britannia!" without being suspected of a distaste to "God save the Queen!" Mrs. Hall sees this perfectly, and she "improves the occasion." In a brief, but pretty story, told in her old and well-known manner,—with her characters all real, Irish of the sod and speech, in peculiarities and bearing,—touched slightly here, but gracefully as a well-skilled artist might do,—the accomplished author shows very excellent reasons why her countrymen should shout "God save the Queen and the Green!" We may best illustrate the story by a couple of extracts. Here is an illustration addressed to folks who quarrel without having aught to quarrel about:—"The chest of drawers will be a faithful under the

window," said Tom Lavery. "Under the window!" repeated his wife—as pretty a little woman as you'd see in a day's walk, but with a cruel tongue that would give nineteen to the dozen any day, and not think it a trouble—"under the window," she said again, with a scornful curl on her lip, "it shall never go under the window while I have breath in my body; no, it shall stand forenent the window, where it will be seen and admired; under the window, indeed! I wonder you don't say up the chimney!"—"It shall go under the window, Moyna Lavery; it's too say going I have been with you, intirely. You are never satisfied, full or fasting, and think all the world must curtesy to you; it shall go under the window, and you'd better not dare hinder it!"—"It never shall," said Moyna; "I'll pitch the window into the street first."—"And I'd pitch you after it for company," said Tom. On this Moyna raised a "wirriathru" that you'd hear from this to Bantry, and Tom's loud voice had more noise than sense in it,—and Tom took the stick to his wife,—and she screamed murder, and at the lucky minute the door opened, and there, sure enough, stood Father Barry, and, as became a holy and good man, he asked them what they were at and what they were after, and as Moyna had the nimblest tongue, she said "her husband was that Omathawn that he would have the chest of drawers under the window, which she never would give in to, never! she'd lay her bones in the green churchyard first!"—"But where's the chest of drawers?" said Father Barry,—and may be the fool's look didn't come over both their faces: "The chest of drawers," said one; "Is it the chest of drawers," said the other; "oh, sorra a chest of drawers we have at all—yet." And, as a novel grievance to Ireland, the following is worth noting:—"You know, uncle, that time differs in all countries; that when it's midday here, it's midnight in Australia; and that when it's 12 o'clock in London, it's nearly half-past 12 in Dublin, and so on. Well, I was standing, not long ago, in the railway station at Liverpool; it was just ten minutes past 10; when up rushes a gentleman, and I knew at once he was one of my own countrymen: 'I am going to London by the 10 o'clock train,' says he to the porter. 'Train's gone, sir,' says the porter. 'Can't be,' says the gentleman, in a flurry, 'it's not 10 yet,' pulling out his watch and showing it. 'Ah! sir,' says the porter, 'you forget that our time is twenty minutes before yours.' 'Twenty minutes before ours!' exclaimed the gentleman angrily and indignantly; 'do ye call that justice to Ireland?'—The hand that drew the sketches, and the pen that told the tales of the Irish peasantry will be recognized in this story as having been efficiently and right worthily employed.

Plain Papers. By Pikestaff. (Trübner & Co.)

It is very true that there are working men who, if they take up a book after labour, find increase of, and not rest from, labour in vainly attempting to read or understand it. To remedy this evil, the writer of these Papers addresses himself to supply a widely-felt want. He gives plain pages wherefrom plain men may derive profit and pleasure. Whether these Papers may be more profitable and pleasurable to them than "the village green" may be doubted, though converse with the work may be more so than resort to "the city music-hall and the nowhere absent pot-house." The intent is good; but there is no method in the book, and instruction cannot follow to much advantage. The step made, however, is in the right direction.

Play-hours in London. By L. J. S. (Mozley.)

THERE is a small amount of novelty in this little book, which is not always to be discovered in more ambitious and important productions, and which consists in showing how children far removed from hay-fields and the numerous charms of the country, may still find amusement in their play-time, combined also with instruction to be obtained in visits to the Tower and like places. The children described are not so angelic in disposition as model children usually are; and one has the satisfaction of finding them in small troubles occasionally, which is always highly appreciated by the young reader. We think this little work may be a favourite in the nursery.

Jonathan le Visionnaire. Par X. B. Saintine. (Hachette & Co.)

M. Saintine's collection of stories is here offered in a new edition, with many emendations by the author. To the collection is added, 'The History of our Antediluvian Civilization.' This is a Utopian romance, and the author's conclusions seem to be that Orpheus, Homer, Hesiod, Moses, Zoroaster, Lycurgus, Numa, and all civilizers, owed their success in civilizing to the cleverness of their lying, and that a lie is the basis on which human society is founded, though it may only be able to flourish through a cultivation of truth. Such a history is a bad joke, although it be told in French worthy of a Tourangeau.

Photographs of Terra-Cotta Columns modelled for the Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum. By Godfrey Sykes. With Descriptions, and a Memoir of the Artist's Life. (Arundel Society.)

WHATEVER may be thought of the value of such works as the late Mr. Godfrey Sykes produced, there are few who do not regard them as admirable in feeling for the peculiar phase of style he adopted, and singularly felicitous in the decorative effect he aimed at. There is no denying the very great earnestness and ability of the artist who, almost in his dying hour, suffered himself to be raised by ropes to the scaffolding where his pupils were at work, as this memoir assures us was done by Mr. Sykes, in order that he might personally inspect their progress: he was a valiant as well as a valuable man. We admire one who did this, and honour the doer, although his sort of Art is not wholly to our taste. His work was often beautiful, although it has neither the rude vigour of the early Gothic decorations, nor the exquisite grace and subtlety of the later phases of the same style, wherein a noble art existed and flourished in development. It was more charming than most of the so-called Elizabethan and Jacobean productions in this order, because it was more refined, although weaker; also that it followed models which were based on a purer taste than theirs. Thus much for the picturesque aspect of the subject. On the other hand, the style of Mr. Sykes's adoption is less noble and grave than that revived order of classic design which found favour in the last century by means of its elevation and ineffable chastity of beauty; its superb reticence in form and colour, which, satisfying its votaries only in something like perfection, was in itself an education to the observer who could see with discerning eyes what Flaxman practised, what Stothard felt and drew, what Wedgwood loved with all his heart. Our preference involves questions of large scope, well worthy to be thought over. From them we may turn to what Mr. Sykes did as decorator of that edifice at South Kensington which is now nearly ready for use, and will be found beyond all comparison the pleasantest to the eye of recent public works. This is not saying much, the reader will aver; we will add, that, although with obvious faults, Capt. Fowke's latest design deserves, and will surely win, applause, and amply justifies what has been said of his merits in architecture. No small part of its charm is due to the singular felicity with which Mr. Godfrey Sykes adapted his own taste in decoration to the wants and aims of the architect he served so well. Few things of the class please the eye, in their richness and varied beauty, so well as the four-fold lines of shafts of terra-cotta, with their highly picturesque frustra, moulded with figures in relief; in each of these is placed three bands of sculptures, of design well varied within their limited scope; the spaces between the annulets that inclose these lines of figures are fluted, and have twining about them delicately-moulded leaves and branches. If we object to any part of the design for these columns, it must be to the needless restlessness that is expressed by the introduction of these branches; we object to this as strongly as to the naturalistic, imitative manner of their execution. Having entered thus far into detail on this subject, we are bound to add, that few things of the sort could be better adapted for the place and use to which they are here devoted than the lines of figures that

appear on the sculptured frustra; the collar of eaves at the bases of the shafts and the capitals above are equally worthy of admiration. As we have already described at length the characteristics and purport of the designs, it will be needless to do so again. We have not now to criticize in detail Capt. Fowke's new building, with which the decorations here photographed are so intimately connected. However, as Mr. Sykes contributed so much to their success, it was inexpedient to omit an opportunity for applauding the singularly happy results of the united labours of the friends. Mr. Sykes has, we understand, left a place which will not be filled or even occupied for the present.

Adventures in the Far Interior of South Africa, including a Journey to Lake Ngami, and Rambles in Honduras: to which is appended a Short Treatise on the Best Mode of Skinning and Preserving Birds, Animals, &c.; also, Receipts for making Preservatives. By J. Leyland. (Routledge & Co.)

THE author of this little volume publishes reluctantly, under the pressure of private friendship. His style is unpretending, and the incidents he has to narrate are not of a startling nature. To young naturalists, and to persons unable to procure more expensive works on Africa, the book, however, will commend itself. It does not increase the knowledge which older naturalists and students of the African mystery have already acquired; but the young and the uninitiated will find instruction and amusement in it. We perceive, now that the white man is becoming a more frequent visitor than of yore to Africa, the doctors who drive away locusts and bring down rain attribute all their failures to the pale-faced intruders. It was time they could find some excuse, for their own dupes had begun to doubt the power of their deceivers.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Atlantic Telegraph, its History, &c., by A. S. 1/6 s.d.
 Aunt Margaret's Trouble, by a New Writer, post 8vo. 8/6 cl.
 Bedlake's Practical Arithmetic, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
 Bell's Manual of Surgical Operations, 12mo. 6/6 cl.
 Book of Birthdays, fcap. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
 Bradon's Trail of the Serpent, by A. S. 6/6 cl.
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 Views and Opinions, by Matthew Browne, 8vo. 6/6 cl.
 Ward's My Mother, or Home Scenes in Yorkshire, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
 Webb's Glorious Gospel, 8vo. 8/6 cl.
 Whalley's Dictionary of Reduplicated Words, 8vo. 3/6 s.d.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION.

IN No. 371, *Sir John Spencer*, by G. Stretes, we have a very fine portrait by one of the least-known of early English painters, remarkable for its evident recognition of chiaroscuro, tone and conception of the work as a whole. Walpole, that is, Vertue, quotes Stretes to the effect that Stretes was painter to King Edward in 1551; to him Dallaway attributed that noble whole-length of *Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey*, at Arundel Castle, of which the description perfectly agrees with the superb picture here from Knoke (No. 121), and absurdly ascribed to Holbein: the poet in a bronze-embroidered, tight Italian dress, leaning on a broken column, inscribed *Sat superest*. As the annotator speaks of the picture at Knoke as a copy and half-length, it is more than probable that No. 121 is the picture to which he referred, but erroneously described. Both Nos. 121 and 371 are evidently Italian in style, if not in their origin.

Among other noteworthy things here is the representation, in the portrait of *Edward the Sixth* (172), ascribed to Holbein, of two ostrich feathers, instead of three, as is now common in the badge of the Princes of Wales. It was not, we believe, until the eldest son of James the First adopted

the modern arrangement and number of these ensigns that the present fashion was settled.—In No. 162, *Sir N. Carew*, appears another pendant,—the finest, to our minds, in the whole collection; it is in fine Holbein taste.—In No. 170 notice the beautiful colour of parts of the picture, *Henry the Eighth and his Family*, ascribed, of course, to Holbein: see the figure of Princess Mary to the right; note also the capital humorous expression of the face of Will Somers's wife—a spirited study. Despite the splendour and rich gilding of the architecture there represented, that architecture is really barbarously grandiose. Great attention is due to the profusion of gold employed here; also to its manner of application to the surface and ornaments of the walls and pillars.—We do not know if, among the countless explanations that have been attempted with regard to the so-called Holbein, *Sir Thomas More and his Family* (163),—the large picture belonging to Mr. C. Winn,—any light has been thrown on the action of the hands of the seated figure of one of the daughters, who seems to be using the finger alphabet. That she is really doing so, of course, out of the question.—The portrait of *Sir A. More* (186), by himself, is fine, and deserves a better place; such a change is due to *Sir T. Gresham* (273),—a much better picture than 279; both by the same.—To the account in the Catalogue of 267 (*Queen Elizabeth*), the noteworthy portrait with eyes and ears depicted on the robe, mention should be made of the mouths which are also apparent there; the heart-shaped carbuncle that is pendent from the serpent's jaws, as embroidered on the left sleeve of this portrait, appears also, with the serpent, in No. 252 (the property of Lord Hardwicke),—a work which resembles the former in many respects; here are the ears again: note the jewelled gauntlet on the ruff. There is an error in the description of No. 252; the book is in Her Majesty's right hand, the sceptre in the left, not vice versa; she is by no means young.

Almost every visitor here feels the difficulty of leaving the upper galleries that contain the older portraits of English worthies. We are loth to quit them, tardy at parting from the treasures that are spread out there never to be seen again together, in this generation at least. Knowledge of old Art has been extended vastly in this country by this gathering. Our warmest thanks are due, first to those who lent the pictures, secondly to those who arranged them. Much criticism has been expended upon the works, many blunders have been pointed out, corrections made, and artists' works identified. Faces that passed for those of unquestionable ancestors have been shown to be none such, but of other folks, and ancestors of strangers; "originals" have been found to be copies; "copies" have been found to be wrongly ascribed, as well as wrongly named. One of the most interesting works here has found a better name; this is the so-called *Sir J. Finett* (541), which was amazingly attributed to Jansen, but is, doubtless, a Tintoretto, and very probably represents a Venetian gentleman, no Finett at all. Much light has been thrown upon Holbein's works; the public will be the better able to appreciate Mr. Worrum's forthcoming biography of the man, which will be doubly welcome now. We may take this opportunity of stating that the long-expected 'Holbein und seine Zeit' has just been issued by Messrs. Williams & Norgate. This work embodies the results of Dr. Woltmann's researches in the subject. We shall take an early occasion to examine the book.

One of the first pictures in the lower galleries to which our attention is invoked reminds us that a new world, very different from that of the men above, has been entered on, not exactly abruptly, but, such is the effect of changed locality, with decision. This is No. 686, *Sir William Fairfax*, a work not without vigour in the painting of the face; otherwise, equal to a sign-board: see the figure. It is, nevertheless, a state portrait, if one is permitted to judge by the magnificent array of that extraordinary sash of dark-green velvet, embroidered with gold, the broad fringe of which nearly touches the ankles, reaching from the shoulders. The thick buff coat and grey leather breeches form a sort of armour beneath the corset;

the stiff boot-ruffs of starched linen, which stand up about the legs, are noteworthy. Fees meet here quietly enough. The last-named Fairfax was slain while in battle against Lord Byron (688).—Readers of 'The Boscombe Tracts' will recognize an old acquaintance in *The Seventh Earl of Derby* (689),—a rather questionable Vandyke, certainly an unusually heavily-painted picture for his hand. No. 691 shows the same, somewhat later in life, we think; not an absolute copy from the last: in armour. A capital portrait, but not a Vandyke probably; still, it is too soft and delicately painted for Dobson, the only other likely producer.—No. 693, *Julian, Lady Musgrave*, (of Eden Hall, the Countess of Derby's friend) is probably by John Stone, and reminiscent of Jansen, in the use of black, red and yellow: see, however, the picture by Old Stone, *The Countess of Cumberland* (553).—The picture of *Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby*, (694) is one of the earliest portraits here which has what is really a landscape background painted with complete freedom: a row of poplars seen by what was meant for moonlight. The lady, in a widow's dress, contrasts strangely with the dashing damsel, as painted by some one of the Rubens school, in youth (554). *Lady Arundell of Wardour* (695) is a very good Lely, of his best time; the face much cracked, the probable effect of varnish: see the broad and superb painting of the cinnamon-coloured dress she wears.—*Sir Simon Harcourt* (698), in "a Roman habit," without a painter's name, is probably the work of Mirevelt.

A noble Rubens has had its face spoilt, not, we think, irredeemably, in No. 723, *The Earl of Arundel and Surrey*: see the magnificent painting of the armour, its splendid lighting. Some ignorant mortal has worked his will on the face.—*The First Duke of Hamilton* (699), by Vandyke, is a very interesting portrait; in character extremely like those of Charles the First, the Duke's boy-friend, but without the traitorous look in the eyes that monarch had—more Scottish: see the disproportion of the legs to the body in this picture, the inferior execution of the background.—No. 703 is a beautifully drawn chalk-study for a portrait, *Col. J. Penruddock*, probably by John Hoskins,—a handsome, melancholy face with a worn, eager character, so often seen in pictures of the time, rarely before, and still more rarely in the next period of English history.—*Col. T. Sanders* (705) is not by that admirable painter R. Walker, but, we are inclined to think, by J. Sadler, and, at a comparatively recent date, painted on and spoilt. A bluff English face; the nostrils are out of drawing now.—Mr. Reginald Cholmondeley's *Thomas Parr* (704) is less than a questionable daub.—The ascription of *Richard Gibson* (709) to Cuyper is nearly equal in absurdity to that which told us Jansen painted *Sir J. Finett* (541), or Vandyke *The Second Lord Falkland* (619).—Notice Bower's capital portrait of *Ferdinando, Second Lord Fairfax*, (707) with its inscribed ray of light in the background.—*The Duke of Newcastle* (711) is a very good Vandyke.—No. 645, *The First Earl of Sunderland*, was never a Walker. That very beautiful unfinished portrait, *Henry Lawes* (717), the property of Dr. Okes, may be by this fine painter, who sketched with extraordinary freedom and sense of breadth in effect: see the other sketch, *General Lambert* (800), doubtless by him. As a picture, that is, pictorially, this is one of the most interesting works here: not fifty surpass it. In style it reminds us of a very noble portrait of *Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayerne* (745), which appears to be that which W. Elder engraved for the folio edition of Mayerne's works, 1701. Both these pictures (Nos. 717, 745) are anonymous here. The latter deserves a better place, on account of its firm, broad style. Dallaway says that Rubens painted a portrait of Mayerne; Bromley ('Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits,' page 101) refers to W. Elder's print: see also Stanley's "Bryan," under "Elder, W." The picture belongs to the College of Physicians. It has a skull in the left hand, is remarkable for breadth, and that peculiar conception of the whole which we observe so rarely here, best in Stretes's single picture, and in No. 717. The chiaroscuro, so far as we can speak of such a quality in a picture so badly hung as this

one is, is superb. Bromley gives no name of the painter of the portrait Elder engraved.

No. 716. *The Third Earl of Northampton*, is absurdly ascribed to Vandyke; it may have been a Dobson, severely repainted. See, however, No. 879, *Sir Thomas Chicheley*; no doubt ascribed with truth to Dobson, which repeats the attitude of No. 716, and, if not a likeness of the same man, presents one of the most singular cases of resemblance we know. We believe Lady Delawarr's Earl of Northampton (716) to be Sir Thomas Chicheley, and a Dobson spoilt.—No. 719, *The Tenth Earl of Northumberland, Countess and Child*, looks like a heavily-painted Vandyke: the draperies are very inferior to the mass of those in Sir Anthony's portraits. Compare the style of these portraits with that of No. 689, *The Seventh Earl of Derby*, before mentioned.—The triple portraits of *Drs. Dolben, Allestry, and Fell*, (725) are absurdly ascribed to Lely, as No. 724, *Sir R. Lane*, is to Mytens.—No. 726, *Sir Thomas Browne*, author of 'Religio Medici,' is a miserable portrait.—See the demonstrative *Earls of Bristol and Bedford* (728), by Vandyke; the attitude of the former reminds us of Pepys's account of him.—In No. 729 we have Mrs. Hutchinson's dyspeptic-looking hero, *Colonel Hutchinson*.—In the *Family of the First Earl of Bolingbroke* (732) is a valuable picture, some parts of which strangely recall the manner of Reynolds: see the background, the term of Mercury, &c. The face of the eldest daughter, *Lady Rockfort*, is certainly not in Vandyke's fine manner: notice the drawing of the eyes.—No. 734, *Sir W. St. Leger*, we think not a Dobson, but a very good Lely: compare it with No. 661, *Prince Rupert*, which is doubtless a Lely.—No. 733, *Dr. William Harvey* (see also 756), does not look like the man who could sit quiet under a hedge, with his royal pupils, at Edgehill Fight, and take out a book, as Aubrey says he did, with his pupils, subsequently Charles and James the Second.—In No. 721, *Peter Oliver*, we have a capital example of Hanneman's rather hard and grimy manner of painting, masculine withal.—See next R. Walker's *John Bradshaw* (737), President of the Court of Justice: a fine picture, an acute face.—In *Charles the First* (740), which has been engraved, we have a mere daub, belonging to All Souls College, Oxford.—*William Prynne* (743), the shock-headed, but by no means sour-faced author of 'Histriomastix,' and nearly two hundred volumes more: a pleasant face for a poor fellow who suffered so much imprisonment in so many prisons. A rather pragmatic-looking man.—In *Admiral Sir Francis Basset* (778) we have no Vandyke, despite the assertion of the Catalogue.—The portrait of *Colonel Philip Jones* (783) suggests the Spanish manner of painting.

FORDS ON THE THAMES.

Sandford Park, Oxon, August 6, 1866.

In your last number I find a criticism on a statement of mine, that from the forest district near Marlow to the sea, "there is but one place on the banks of the Thames which bears a name ending in the word *ford*." This single solitary place is Halliford, at the Coway stakes." Your Correspondent, A. Z., considers me to be "oblivious of Brentford, and also of the passage in the Saxon Chronicle which states that King Edmund, with his army, passed the Thames at Brentford twice in the year 1016. Bishop Gibson, in his edition of Camden's 'Britannia' (p. 327), tells us that the Thames, at Old Brentford, was anciently forded with great ease, and was so still in Bishop Gibson's time, there being then at low ebb not above three feet of water."

It is usual to construe language with reference to the subject-matter. I was discussing the fords over the Thames, and, to prove my inaccuracy, A. Z. points to a ford over the Brent. The ford by which the Roman road from London to Staines crossed this latter river was called by our ancestors Brentford. It lay near the mouth of the river, and therefore near the bank of the Thames, and the name, though it certainly contradicts the letter of my statement, is in perfect agreement with its spirit and import. A. Z. seems to assume—indeed, without such assumption his reasoning has no

coherency—that the name of Brentford was applied to some ford over the Thames. He is greatly mistaken. *Ex vi termini*, Brentford means a ford over the Brent.

It is well to distinguish between a ford which is passable under the ordinary circumstances of the river, and a shallow which can only be passed under circumstances which are special and extraordinary. There are shallows in the Thames east of Teddington which certain fishermen will tell you can be waded over, while others will as stoutly deny such to be the case, the probability being that, in a time of drought, some one really succeeded in the attempt. That there ever was a "ford" over the Thames at Brentford I do not believe, notwithstanding the testimony adduced by your Correspondent; and how dangerous was the passage over the shallow by which Edmund crossed appears from the statement in the Chronicle that "there was a great loss of English folk by drowning, owing to their own carelessness." The silt brought up by the spring tides, no doubt, left traces behind it in the bights of the river, and also in the tails of the several "eyots," and when the scour of the river was weakened by the erection of a bridge at London, these deposits would naturally tend to form shallows. Of the bridge which spanned the river in the eleventh century we know but little; we may, however, assume that, like its successor, it rested upon huge substructions, and consequently that its action upon the tides and the scour of the river was very similar to that of Old London Bridge. Every one knows how much the river was deepened by the increased scour which resulted from widening the water-way when the old bridge was removed; but few, probably, have inquired how far these altered conditions of the river extended. If my information can be relied on, and I think it trustworthy, they were in some degree felt even as high up the river as Teddington. In Cæsar's time, before London bridges were thought of, or London itself existed, I believe the downward current swept every obstruction before it, from the Coway stakes to the Nore.

It struck me that one means of testing the truth of these speculations was afforded us by the topography of the Thames valley. The names of the villages and hamlets are of great antiquity, and probably date from the period when our ancestors first settled in the district. They seemed to me to confirm in a very remarkable manner the statement of Cæsar that the Thames was fordable "only in one place." From Marlow to the sea, i.e. for upwards of 100 miles, I found no village or hamlet on the banks of the Thames whose name indicated a ford across it, with one exception—Halliford, at the Coway stakes. I have taken some trouble in this matter, but have hitherto failed in my attempt to find another exception. Brentford certainly is not one.

EDWIN GUEST.

THE CLÉMENCEAU CASE.

Paris, August, 1866.

THE younger Dumas has lost none of his power. His step is as light on the well-trodden ground as it was when first he touched it. He is a daring artist, dealing with a society that has, or should have, if shame were not well-nigh dead in it, much to hide. He dissects it, and lays bare the whole disease. In the 'Demi-Monde,' the 'Dame aux Camélias,' and the 'Trois Hommes Forts,' he has held the mirror up to Nature in order to show his generation the brilliant, the amusing, the seductive, and the splendid side of vice. In the 'Trois Hommes Forts,'—perhaps the most masterly of his performances,—he first shows us how divine a thing a woman may be made, only to drag her through the mire. The school-girl is painted in all the sweetness of bright and perfect innocence, only to be developed by a series of events into the most inexcusably guilty of wives. The various power with which the descent is imagined and described heightens the reader's resentment. The effect is dismal, and no generous mind will accept the conclusion which it conveys.

Where the younger Dumas flogs the vices of his time and country, where he lays his remorseless finger on the spotted fruit in his *panier à quinze sous*, he does good service. But we tire of one

theme, rich and many as the variations on it are. We have had enough of the over-gilt boudoirs, the audacious sallies, the beflowered Victorias, the rapacity and the shameless eccentricities of the demi-monde—the *lorettes*, the *cocottes*!

The reading public are too familiar with the splendid vice of Paris already. A captivating aspect has been given to it: it has become a familiar presence, which the moral must condemn, but which does not shock them as it did when it was kept far in the distance. The *cocotte* lifts her *lorgnon*, in the Bois de Boulogne, at Madame la Comtesse, who is driving out with her daughters; and the Comtesse, in her turn, talks in her *salons* of the gaudy liveries and latest exploits of the *cocottes*. The subject is tolerated, nay, it becomes attractive, for it has a humorous—a witty side! *Ces dames* provide the *chroniqueurs* with *mot*s. The younger Dumas has brought them in vogue as a literary subject. His success has provoked imitation among the leading contemporary writers of France. Edmond About could not resist the subject of 'Madelon':—but to describe the followers in the wake of the younger Dumas would occupy pages, not columns. The Second Empire will be marked in the historian's page as one of the literature of social vice. The honest and quiet paths of life are almost untrodden by the living romance-writers of France. Who dwells by the "untrodden ways" is safe from their observation. They gather their inspiration under the gas-lamps of Mabile, and their souls are stirred by the screech of *Thérèse*. The evil effect of this literature of immorality is only too apparent in the manners of the young generation of Frenchmen. Vanity leads even those whose natural inclination would have directed them safely through an honourable course of life, into the glittering sensuousness that is fashionable: and the *gandin* sports his mistress as he wears his *Gladstone* collar round his neck.

To read the lighter journals of Paris—the *Vie Parisienne*, *Figaro*, and the like—the ingenuous reader would imagine there was hardly a virtuous wife or a true husband within the fortifications. Every kind of comic aspect is given to marital unfaithfulness. What, I pray, are the opinions of that young generation likely to be that is fed upon such literature? Where can linger the respect for the mother in the mind that is hardly permitted to conceive such a thing as the honour of a wife! The young Frenchman finds the husband a comic character on his stage; he is in the nature of things a ridiculous thing,—a creature made to be a dupe. "Ma mère," it is true, still survives as an object of worship; but if "ma femme" be so disreputable, how can "ma mère" deserve such extravagant idolatry?

I confess that I had some hope of finding that the younger Dumas had broken new ground in the 'Affaire Clémenceau'; and that the force of his undoubted genius had been moved from the skirts of the Marguerite Gauthiers to the company of honest men and women. But here are only variations on the old air. Let the reader judge.—Pierre Clémenceau is a hasty; born of a fault, he bears its curse in his earliest years. His schoolfellows call him the *beau Dunois*, and draw offensive caricatures "to his address" in copy-books. He is thrown back within himself; he feels his shame, and the fire of hate is banked up within his young soul. A loving nature, with the wild beast at the back of it:—this is Clémenceau. He is fully and most artistically elaborated, until he becomes the close acquaintance of the reader. The younger Dumas has this power of realizing his characters to a marvellous degree; in this the secret of all, or nearly all, his popularity lies. His wit is not plentiful, nor of a very high quality; Méry, in this, was his master.

The pathetic, suffering phase of young Clémenceau's life is so well told and analyzed, that the reader is made to regret more and more the author's *penchant* for the frailties of women. The master hand that so deftly and delicately builds a temple, has no sooner fixed the cupola and raised the cross, than he begins the more congenial labour of undermining it. He seems to smile maliciously while the world contemplates his work; nor rests he until the broken cross is scattered over the *paré*!

Pierre becomes an artist. At a ball he meets Iza, a Polish maiden, the child of a wandering great lady, who is seeking a splendid match for her daughter. The great lady is one of those gorgeous perambulating mysteries, which are plentiful in Paris and other continental centres. Iza is a passionate girl, and she and the poor bastard artist love one another. The ambitious mother, not finding a princely consort for her daughter, would sell her. Iza runs away to the arms of Clémenceau, and offers to be his model and his mistress. He marries her. Iza is painted in very warm colours indeed. She is an innocent but vagabond girl: there is gipsy blood in her. She loves Clémenceau passionately. Their honeymoon! Its raptures are set forth to the reader without reserve. The passion is at white heat; but we are told it is pure. Iza gives birth to a child. The artist-husband adores mother and son. To this point does the younger Dumas lead his readers. He has lured them up to the height: wherefore? Iza, Clémenceau discovers, is a—well, she has had five lovers already! She sees nothing very unnatural in this. She is not smitten with remorse. We are told that she is a mistress by instinct—not a wife. She has the sensuality of the animal, with every grace and charm that could be found in the sweetest and noblest of women. Her infamy is a mission—which she is bound to accomplish. She smiles through her vagabondage in the realms of sensuous love, and turns mechanically from the deposed lover to the new one, as the bee flies from the empty flower-cup to the virgin pollen of another.

Of course the forsaken artist Pierre rushes away from the scene of his disgrace. He flies to Rome with his friend Constantin Ritz. He lives a life of anguish. His art is not powerful enough to dispel or soothe his sorrow. The drama is not yet filled up, however. The younger Dumas does not leave a mesh of a web of infamy untied. Constantin returns to Paris, and Iza becomes his mistress. She has become a prosperous courtesan. We approach the end. Pierre returns to Paris, and hies him direct to Iza's house. She owns that she is a courtesan—to be despised; but she tells him that she knows he loves her still. She implores him to be hers again—for a day—for an hour. "In other words, my wife is to be my mistress!" says Clémenceau, and he agrees. She falls asleep in the dead of the night, "calm as a virgin." Then, says Clémenceau, "I pressed my left hand upon her forehead, pushed her head back, and, with the full strength of my right hand, I plunged the knife into her, under the left breast."

This is the skeleton of the story. It is pitilessly told. The reader is startled over one page, and he shudders over the next. M. Dumas never could understand the uses of a veil. He opens wide the doors, and cries to the world, "Behold!"

I wish, for one, that, with his power of realization, and with the serious mind and intention which underlie his romances, he would paint some happy scenes; and let the world know that there are happy wives, and simple, virtuous women left in France. B. J.

LIFE IN SPAIN.

Valencia del Cid.

AFTER the occupation by a long generation of Moriscos of this model city, they were expelled in 1609 by Philip the Second, the orthodox faith triumphed, and the brains and money expended by the Moors fructified under Christian rule. The Moors had a long innings, and were masters within its walls until the renowned Cid lay siege to and captured it A.D. 1094. He held it for five years, and, the Arab historians say, ruled, a cruel and absolute dictator, until his death, A.D. 1099. These remarks, exclusively from a Moorish source, may be taken with the "grain of salt" always permitted on perusal of an *ex parte* statement. When our Cid, so says the poem, was banished from Castile, and after he had borrowed upon the questionable security of two chests of sand a large sum of money from Rachel y Vidas, the Jews, he set forth upon what truth demands we should call a marauding, black-mail expedition; and, having looted right and left, seized Alcocer. The suffering Moriscos sent

ambassadors to the King of Valencia; they were courteously received, and a large force despatched under the command of two Moorish kings, Fariz and Galva. These forces invested Alcocer, and my Cid must either fight or die of hunger and thirst. After discussing the point with his companions, he wisely adopts the former alternative. Having ravaged the surrounding country ere he made Alcocer his headquarters, and news of the same being carried to the Moorish king, the poem says:—

Then rose Valencia's king, and said,
"Shall we rest idly here?
Three thousand Moors equip at once
With helmet, sword and spear.
Three thousand Moors with sword and spear
Shall in their saddles be;
And as ye ride our friends will join,
And swell your company.
Hither bring this trait'rous chief,
He shall answer for this strife,
Ravaging thus our peaceful lands;
Seize him, but spare his life.
Three thousand Moors in saddle sit,
They scarce can rein their steeds;
That night they rest at Negovia,
The next on Cillas meads.

And so they go on gathering strength until they encamp before Alcocer and invest it. After a time,—

Within the walls of Alcocer,
Water doth slowly fail;
Some counsel, "Let us sally forth
And test the Moormen's mail."
My Cid, "In good hour born," dissents,
And firmly saith them "Nay":
For three long weeks they lie besieged,
No rest nor night nor day.
Three weeks have passed, a fourth at hand,
My Cid a council calls:
"Our bread's nigh spent, the water fails,
Horses lie dead within their stalls;
We cannot steal away by night,
The Moors surround the walls."

They consult, and Minaya advises a sally. He says:

"A good six hundred of us here,
Well armed and stout of heart;
Heaven will help us in our strait,
Let us at dawn depart."

They expel the Moors from the town, and by dawn are all in saddle. My Cid gives Bermuez his pennon, strictly charging him not to move to the attack until he commands the charge:—

He kneels to kiss my Cid's right hand,
The blessed pennon takes;
The gates thrust open, they gallop forth,
The drum the Moor now wakes.
They hurry up and down the camp,
You hear the clang of arms,
The drums beat loud, the trumpets bray,
Earth shakes with war's alarms!

The Moors form in battle array, but my Cid counsels his followers not to attack. Bermuez is impatient, and hardly cares to rein his pawing steed:—

Bermuez's spirit frets him sore,
He grasps the pennon tight,
And spurs full deep his plunging barb,
Impatient for the fight.
"Thy pennon will I wave on high
In the midst of yonder band,
Shorten rein and sit well down,
And charge with lance in hand!"
"No, not so, Bermuez," cries my Cid,
"For heaven's sake, Bermuez, nay."
"For naught I hold," Bermuez cries;
His steed, free, bounds away.
Moors press where'er that pennon waves,
They fight, but cannot kill.
My Cid cries, "Charge for charity,
His blood they shall not spill!"
Before their breasts they press their shields,
Their lances lowered in rests,
Their faces bent to saddle-bow,
Their reins upon their breasts.
"He in happy hour born" now cries,
With shouts Moors hear afar,
"Charge, Cavaliers, for mercy's sake,
I'm Ruy Diaz, champion of Bivar!"
They charge the Moorish ranks to where
Bermuez shows his head;
Three hundred pennon'd lances thrust,
Three hundred Moors lie dead;
They wheel and charge, three hundred more
Lie lifeless on the plain;
You see them raise their pennons now,
Each wet with gory stain,
The breastplates of the Moslem
Are rent by force in twain,
And horses empty saddled scour
Wildly o'er the plain,
For they who rode them at the dawn
Lie numbered with the slain.
The Moors shout loud Mahomet!
On Saint James the Christians call.
Thirteen hundred Moors lie dead,
Piled like a ruined wall.

In the original this bit is quite Homeric, and I am sensible of the weakness of the translation. There is, of course, a good deal more fighting, and the Moors are conquered. There is another Homeric bit, which I am tempted to give, although I fear I am poaching upon valuable space:—

My Cid, "In happy hour born,"
Deals three sword-cuts with might;
Two harmless fall on kingly steel,
The third hits true and right,
The blood distils his breastplate through;
King Fariz turns to flee.
That blow hath put the Moors to flight.
Antolinez wounds Galvé;
The rubies from his helm fly out,
The helm is cut in twain.
Fariz and Galvé conquered flee,
They dare not slacken rein.

The Moorish camp is pillaged, and so ends this fight. Probably our worthy Cid remembered this circumstance when he became, later, master of Valencia.

The Irrigation Parliament, before alluded to, holds its session upon benches within the shadow of the cathedral porch. N.B. No lawyers are admitted, and pens and ink are dispensed with. Of course it is despotism, but works well.

The melons here, "sandias," are of the prize-gooseberry school, gigantic,—

Used the melon by Valencia's swarthy race is,
To eat and drink, as well to wash their faces.

The Convent del Carmen contains a large number of pictures; but I prefer the old convent, with its well-worn "patio," to the pictures,—many have been cleaned to death, and might, as far as their merit is concerned, have been left dirty. There are some few specimens of the Valencian school, which judges pronounce to be good; but the majority are decidedly of the "Orbaneja" school, so feelingly alluded to by Cervantes. The Convent building is brimful of interest; the well-worn stones of the patios and the stairs speak of the traffic of a bygone age—foot-prints on the stones of time; and while staggering a little over the uneven footway, you may moralize profitably upon the vanity of human wishes. By the way, I encountered here 'Russelas' done into Castilian, and an humble imitation of Mr. Addison, in the 'Pensador Matritense,' published in 1726,—the contents consisting of seventy "ideas" à la Spectator, one being a criticism of "Bull-fights," in which the favourite amusement is severely handled,—another, a dialogue "with Pluto upon the ambiguity of Poets,"—another, upon the "science of worldliness and a criticism upon Charlatans,"—one of the best is a scorching criticism upon the "Auto-Sacramental," or religious plays,—another, upon the "cost of matrimony, in a letter from a Barber,"—another "against idle vagabonds,"—and, last of all, one upon the plan of Mr. and Mrs. Naggleton, the subject, Dress, in which the husband complains of expensive fans "and the rage for costly attire as ruinous to a Madrid husband."

One guide-book says you may see Valencia in a day. I could spend a fortnight delightfully in this Paradise, where the salt is always dry and the sun always shines. You may spend a week hunting up old editions at the cost of time and a little extra soap; but then you may not find anything you care to purchase. You have had, however, the pleasure of turning over sundry musty tomes, and that is something. Vale, Valencia! F. W. C.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Archaeological Institute will henceforth, by direct permission of Her Majesty, be styled The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. The obtaining of this privilege was the last official act of the late President, the Marquis Camden.

Mr. Edmund Yates is about to commence a new novel in the pages of *All the Year Round*. The title which he has chosen is 'Black Sheep.'

'Ecce Homines,' a poem, by an Oxford Don, will be issued in a few days by Messrs. Adams & Francis.

Mr. R. S. Poole has been appointed Assistant-Keeper of Coins and Medals in the British Museum.

Those students who have found how useful is the 'Concise Glossary of Terms in Architecture,' by Mr. J. H. Parker, will be glad to learn that a new and revised edition of that work has been published by Messrs. J. Parker & Co.

Miss Braddon complains, not unreasonably, of the American publishers, Hilton & Co., having put forth a novel, 'What is this Mystery?' and advertising it as that lady's "latest and best." Of this book Miss Braddon never wrote a line, and we make record of this fact with all sympathy. —In another way Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., has been victimized in France. One of the illustrated journals gives a wood-engraving of Mr. Ward's 'Family of Louis the Sixteenth in the Temple,' and suppressing the name of the artist altogether, describes the picture as the work of a French painter!

The annual excursion of the Surrey Archæological Society will take place this day, Saturday, the 11th, under the presidency of Charles Buxton, Esq., M.P. The following places will be visited, —Slyfield, Stoke d'Abernon Church, Cobham Church, the King's House, Byfleet. The Society is reported as being in a very satisfactory condition.

Old London is disappearing almost as fast as Old Paris. In the latter city English visitors will soon look in vain for the house, near St.-Germain-l'Auxerrois, in which Coligny was slain, in which the Duchesse de Montbazou (whose death made her young lover, De Ranocé, turn Trappist) died, under the wreck of her beauty by small-pox, and where the most audacious of French female wit, Sophie Arnould, was born. The hand of the demolisher is on it. With us here at home, Tower Hill no longer shows us those historical houses, from the windows of which many a broken heart silently sent forth its last greeting to friend or kinsman mounting the adjacent scaffold. Within a few days only the old College of Physicians, with its gilded pill on the top, in Warwick Lane, has gone down into the dust. It was built by Wren, after the fire had destroyed the old college at Amen Corner, to which corner the members had migrated, after long meeting in the house of their founder, Linacre, in Knight-rider Street. The College in Warwick Lane was occupied from 1674 till the removal of the members to the present building at the corner of Trafalgar Square, some score of years ago. Another feature of Old London has silently passed away in what used to be called the New Mall (made by order of Charles the Second), in St. James's Park. The once gay, open-air dairy, with its crowd of cows and fashionables, which dwindled down, indeed, to penny ginger-beer stalls, and children and slipshod girls who could not pay for the beverage, has been swept away altogether. Those who only remember its seedy condition can hardly realize what it once was when bareheaded beaux fluttered round it, and gallant young curates in new sashes handed fresh milk from the cow to simpering ladies, and Frenchified fops went about with both hands in their pockets, holding up their plaited coats before to show their silk breeches, and the flirtations of lovers and the discussions of senators were interrupted by the cry of the milk-venders—"Can of milk, ladies! Can of red cow's milk, sir!" The joyous scene which Tom Browne painted in words, and which Bishop Hurd recommended to Mason, as affording in its cows and milkwomen noble hints for pastorals, contemplated from Spring Gardens, became at last a night resort for the crapulous. There Mrs. Abington, the original Lady Teazle, when she had no other name but that of Nosegay Nan, sold her roses; and that is among the last of the picturesque reminiscences of "The Mall" in St. James's Park.

We are sorry to observe that one of the old inn-signs of Cheapside, the Nag's Head,—which until lately was to be seen on the front of the house, No. 39 in that thoroughfare, as referred to by us last week,—has been removed, or plastered over in the course of renovating the premises so numbered. This site was originally that of the house which was once a meeting-place for the clergy and the alleged scene of the false story about the consecration of Archbishop Parker, 1559.

The Ministerial Whitebait Dinner has its session

as regularly as that of Parliament, but its origin has probably been forgotten by many. In the old days, when the close of the session was near, Sir Robert Preston (M.P. for Dover) used to invite George Rose, Secretary of the Treasury, to his Fishing Cottage, on Dagenham Lake, Essex. Fish, venison and rare wines graced the board, at which Mr. Pitt subsequently became an annual guest. To better accommodate the minister, Sir Robert transferred the place of meeting to Greenwich; and to the number of invited guests were added Lord Camden and Mr. Long (afterwards Lord Farnborough). As besides these other guests were soon invited, an arrangement was agreed upon that Sir Robert should only, in future, contribute a buck and champagne annually, and that the other guests should defray all remaining expenses. Thus matters stood till Pitt's death; after which Sir Robert continued to send out the invitations annually, generally to Cabinet Ministers, and usually then for Trinity Monday. This arrangement continued till Sir Robert's death in 1834. Lord Farnborough then issued the invitations; and since that time the "Fish Dinner" has grown into an annual institution, at which the Cabinet Ministers and their friends celebrate the supposed end of toil and the beginning of an imaginary holiday.

Miss Gifford, author of the 'Marine Botanist,' thus addresses us:—

"Parks, Minehead, Somerset, August 6, 1866.

"My bookseller sent me the other day a work published by Messrs. Warne in 1865, entitled 'Common Seaweeds,' by Mrs. L. Lane Clarke. This lady in her concluding remarks on her book says, 'In it I have written from my own collection and looked into the tide-pools day by day.' Nevertheless it is evident that she has also looked into the third edition of my 'Marine Botanist,' and not only looked, but taken therefrom, without acknowledgment, all my descriptions of the classes, tribes and genera, including them together in the first eight pages of her work under the designation, 'Synopsis of the Tribes.' Mrs. Clarke adds, at page 138, 'If I have forgotten or omitted any worthy seaweed, I shall with pleasure add it to the next edition of my book.' This promise to her readers has made me trouble you with this appeal, for I fear that, otherwise, so unscrupulous a collector would not hesitate to abstract my descriptions of the seaweeds in full; as her work now stands, it wants these additions. Had Mrs. Clarke fairly and openly referred to the pages of the 'Marine Botanist,' I should have rejoiced at her doing so; for my desire in writing upon the subject was to induce a love of it, and well-known authorities have accorded to me the merit 'of having first led attention, in a simple, popular, as well as strictly scientific manner, to a branch of botany previously little studied.' ISABELLA GIFFORD."

Mr. Buckstone's speech on the last night of the Haymarket season was, as we said, "smart" against the crowded music-halls. The Haymarket manager seems to think that a time may come when audiences will not be kept together without refreshment. The fact is that the last thing thought of in many of our theatres is the comfort of the audience. Private boxes seem constructed purposely to deter those who have been in them from entering them again. There is neither seeing nor hearing from, nor breathing in, them. It is little better in the public boxes, so cribbed, cabined, and confined are the unhappy occupants. Poor wretches in the pit are packed like Norfolk biffins, when a pit is full; and the way that some galleries are built is illustrated at the Surrey Theatre, where the new gallery is already being replaced by another, from which the people there may have a sight of the stage. As for the stalls, they have been constructed by invading the rights and destroying the comfort of the pit. The whole internal arrangements of our theatres require revision; at present the majority of them are the most comfortless and unhealthy places to which the public are invited.

The estimates voted for the British Museum by the House of Commons on account of the current year comprised a provision, whereby Mr. Panizzi retires on full salary, after having, for the twelve months just past, given his services gratuitously.

This arrangement will be highly satisfactory to all who have received the benefit of the late Librarian's ability in his office, profited by his learning, and had their studies facilitated in any way by his means. It is almost needless to contradict the assertion that Mr. Panizzi was the architect of the Reading-Room: that was Mr. S. Smirke's work.

A subscriber to the Sothorn Testimonial Fund inquires if any account has been, or is likely to be, given of the result of the subscription; whether any testimonial has been, or is likely to be, decided upon; and whether, in case of nothing further being done, the sums paid in will be returned to the subscribers?

A Correspondent writes as follows about *tick* and *duns*.—"In your article on Capt. Crawley's book about *Cricket* you draw attention to the use of the word *tick* in the report (1 Wilson, 220) of the case of *Jeffreys v. Walter*, which arose in the year 1748 out of a 'bett upon tick.' In the lower grades of sporting life the practice of 'betting upon tick' still remains in force. Instead of merely entering their wagers in private note-books, the vagabonds who infest our race-courses and hang about the doors of sporting journals at periods of especial excitement on the turf, are wont to give the persons with whom they bet tickets acknowledging their contingent liabilities. In 16 Car. 2. cap. 16, 'for the better avoiding and preventing of all excessive and immoderate playing and gaming for the t. a. e. to come,' special mention is made of betting-tickets,— 'Be it enacted, that if any person shall play at any of the said games, or any other pastime whatsoever (otherwise than with and for ready money), or shall bet on the sides of such as shall play, and shall lose any sum of money, or other thing played for, exceeding the sum of one hundred pounds, at one time or meeting, upon ticket, or credit, or otherwise, and shall not pay down the same at the time, &c. In the seventeenth century *ticket* was the familiar term for a simple written acknowledgment of an obligation to pay money, either under circumstances existing at the time of giving the ticket, or upon the occurrence of circumstances that might probably or possibly occur after the transfer of the said paper. The still current abbreviation of ticket was at the same time and in the following century so frequently uttered in Westminster Hall that, instead of being regarded as a cant term, it was deemed a suitable word for the lips of lawyers and gentlemen. Hence, a person *living on credit*, in reference to the written acknowledgments which debtors are frequently required to make, came to be described as a person *living on tick*. In Jeremy Collier's 'Essay upon Gaming, in a Dialogue between Callimachus and Dolomedes,' Callimachus, after quoting a passage from 16 Car. 2. cap. 16, thus uses another word familiar to debtors:—'When people are plung'd in misfortune at play, they are glad to catch hold of anything, to prevent drowning. Hence it is that apprentices rob their masters' cash, and one partner defrauds another. They want a recruit, either to try their luck and recover their losses, to quiet a *Dun*, or supply their extravagance.' By the spendthrifts of Charles the First's time importunate creditors for small amounts were called '*duns*.' Thus, Bishop Earle, in the 'Microcosmographia; or, a Piece of the World characterized, in Essays and Characters,' says, 'An Universitie Dunne . . . is a gentleman's follower cheaply purchas'd, for his owne mony ha'd hired him. Hee is an inferior creditor, of some ten shillings or downwards, contracted for horse-hire or perchance drinke, too weake to be put in suite.' Gentlemen who are at the present time enduring the privations of poverty and the humiliations of insolvency may find consolation in reflecting that '*duns*' and '*tick*' were not unknown to the gallants of other days."

Ireland claims the invention of the needle-gun. Capt. James Whitley is named as the inventor, and as having had a breech-loading needle-gun made in 1823 by Messrs. Trulock, of Dublin. Discouraged by the indifference shown at Woolwich to Capt. Norton's elongated shot, Capt. Whitley did not carry out the design he had of patenting his invention, the secret of which has been mastered by another. Such is the story told in Ireland.

The notorious Duke de Gramont Caderousse, the cunning fencer who slew young Mr. Dillon, the English editor of *Le Sport*, in what was absurdly called a duel, died last year, older in sin than in years. People thought he had furnished a few pages to the literature which has such men for its subjects, and that there was an end of him. But he has also added a chapter to the history of *causes célèbres*, for his natural heirs have discovered that he has left the whole of his property to his doctor, Délat. An attempt is being made on their side to get the will annulled, on the ground of the insanity of the testator. If they can prove the wretched man's madness, they will serve his reputation as well as their own interests.

We learn from Paris that the three enamelled cups in the Fine Art Exhibition, by M. Lepece, respectively called 'La Volupté,' 'La Fantaisie,' and 'Angélique et Médor,' have excited universal admiration, but have not been acquired by French purchasers. "Amateurs from across the Channel," says the *Siecle*, "have filled them, brimming over, with English guineas." In France it is still believed that Englishmen spend "guineas" and not "le spleen."

In a *pastel* which attracts some attention in the Paris Exhibition, M. Juncker has satirized one of the unworthy celebrities of the day. The object is one of "still life": the spectator sees a collection of green gherkins, red pepper, pickled herring in a bottle, a pipe and a pot, and near them a book, the 'Mémoires de Thérèse,' and two or three of the slang songs to which the head of French dissipation has given a detestable vogue. The satire is enjoyed, and the singer continues to attract.

The Académie de Nancy recently invited the Académie Française to the ancient capital of Lorraine, in order to hold a literary celebration of the union of the old duchy to France. The meeting was forbidden by the authorities. On the centenary, which was not celebrated, "no one doubted," says the *Journal des Débats* with some wit, "that Lorraine was really incorporated with France."

The Paris Academy of Sciences has announced as the subject of the prize poem for the ensuing year 'The Death of Abraham Lincoln.'

The International Archaeological Congress, appointed to meet at Antwerp between the 12th and 21st inst., has been postponed until next year, on account of the state of political affairs and the prevalence of cholera in Belgium and other countries.

Letters have been received from Prof. De Filippi and Signor Giglioli, stating that great success has attended their botanical researches in Japan.

The inhabitants of Sydney have resolved to erect a monument in their town to commemorate the discovery of their country by Capt. Cook. The monument is to be completed in 1870, in which year precisely one century will have elapsed since the discovery of New South Wales by the English navigator.

Some years ago a Meteorological Commission was appointed at the Cape of Good Hope to collect weather observations from all parts of the colony, to institute and direct methods of observation, to note phenomena due to local conditions, and to publish their results. The Commission, recognizing the importance of the duty confided to them, have published their First Report, in which the meteorological phenomena of the locality are fairly though briefly discussed; the most interesting being, as they consider, "those relating to the connexion between the constituents of the atmosphere, the direction of the wind, and the amount of rain." In order to discover what are the facts under these particulars, ten stations have been chosen, viz., Clanwilliam Observatory, Simon's Town, Somerset West, Worcester, Beaufort, Mossel Bay, Graaf-Reynet, Colesberg, Graham's Town, and Queen's Town, where systematic observations are to be carried on. The instruments supplied to each of these stations are, barometer, maximum and minimum thermometer, hygrometer, wet and dry thermometer, and rain-gauge; so that valuable data may be looked for

from all parts of the colony, which will afford means of comparison with the observations taken at the Royal Observatory, Cape Town. The prospect of getting trustworthy information about the winds, the rainfall, and weather generally, of that part of Southern Africa will be gratifying to meteorologists, especially as the Commission seem desirous to make atmospheric phenomena a principal subject of study. They take pains to explain to their observers that the apparently capricious tremblings of the barometer are in some degree brought to take their place among determinable things; that, as may be inferred, the fine film of transparent substance in which the earth is wrapped not only breeds the wind, nurses the thunder, and spreads the rain abroad upon the earth, but may, in its variations, reveal an intercourse between our habitation and the most distant spaces occupied by material things; and that there is perhaps no relation the globe has, in regard to shape or force or distribution of substance, the effect of which may not ultimately be detected in the undulations of that liquid ocean in which we live. Clearly, if the Cape Commission fail in their object, it will not be for want of aiming high enough.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—Ezz, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Gouldall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Grewick, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—Falderson, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Nicol, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marka—F. Hardy—John Faed—Frère—Rulperz—Brillouin—Lidderdale—Geo. Smith—Dutverger, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Exhibition of the Prussian Needle Gun and other Breech-loading Rifles in Professor Pepper's Lecture-daily at Two, and Saturdays at One—Henri Draxton's Musical Entertainments—Pepper and Tobin's Wonderful Illusions—The Cherubs floating in the Air—The Modern Delphic Oracle—and Shakespeare and his Creations, with Recitals by F. Damer Cape, Esq.—Dugway's Indian Feats—Lectures—And numerous other Entertainments.—Admission to the whole, 1s. Open from 12 to 5, and 7 to 10.

SCIENCE

The Antidotal Treatment of the Epidemic Cholera. By John Parkin, M.D. (Churchill & Sons.)

On Cholera, its Nature and Treatment; being the Debate in the Harveian Medical Society of London. (Hardwicke.)

Directions for the Preservation of Health, and Precautions to be taken during the Prevalence of Cholera, issued by order of the Vestry of St. James's, Westminster.

Weekly Report of Births and Deaths in London, issued by the Registrar-General.

Cholera Prospects. By Tilbury Fox, M.D. (Hardwicke.)

Report of the Council on Cholera Hospitals. (Epidemiological Society.)

Memorandum of a Plan of United Action in case of an Epidemic of Cholera. (Association of Medical Officers of Health.)

It will seem somewhat astounding to people at a distance to see that London is as little prepared to resist an outbreak of cholera in 1866 as in 1854. Yet such is absolutely the case. The deaths in the first and second weeks of the outbreak in this year are more numerous than they were in 1854. The astonishment produced by this fact will arise from the general conviction that since 1854 there has been a great amount of sanitary legislation, and consequently a great amount of sanitary activity. But let us inquire whether this is the case. The only piece of efficient legislation since 1854 has been the passing of the Metropolitan Management Act, in 1856. By that Act two great things have been done. The first was the appointment of medical officers of health in each

parish of London; and, second, the commencement of the main sewerage works for all London, and the consequent relieving of the Thames from the poison of the sewage. The works of the latter are not yet completed, but as far as they have gone they have, no doubt, relieved those who are supplied with water from the Thames from one great source of the cholera poison. The district not completed is that in which cholera is now raging. But what have the medical officers of health done? Appointed by the vestries, hampered at every step they have taken, and without an efficient staff of sanitary inspectors, they have done very little; and with these exceptions the great Act, which was to have been a Sanitary Act, has been almost a failure. Its fault has been, the committing of all power into the hands of the vestries, to whom the cost of disease and death are as things not seen, and about which they never trouble themselves till danger is at their very door. The consequence has been, that although we have had two years' warning of the approach of cholera, nothing has been done to prevent its access to our shores, and cholera finds certain districts as unprepared in 1866 as in 1854. There is no doubt that by the Metropolitan Management Act and other Acts the vestries of London have had power to act; but it is unfair to attribute to these bodies all the blame. There is a large public outside the vestries who have had legal power to compel vestries to act, but have neglected to do so. The members of our legislature have been quite aware of the defective nature of their legislation. They have been told over and over again that their sanitary Acts are useless. Their attention has been called to the permissive nature of all their sanitary legislation,—making nothing that concerned the health of the people compulsory, and thus allowing men to slay their fellow men by disease with impunity. Even the registration of deaths and births is not compulsory; and the weekly and yearly bills of birth and mortality of the Registrar-General are misleading documents. Again, the improved Public Health Bill of the present session—which is the only beneficial measure the Government has passed this session—is hampered with that respect for property and that disregard of human life, which will render it scarcely more efficient than past efforts of the same kind. The same authorities which have a thousand times over demonstrated their incompetency to deal with matters of health are intrusted with power; and the Parliament and the Government will imagine, as heretofore, because they have passed an Act of Parliament they have done all that is necessary for the health of the people. The vestries, directly they see this Act, will ascertain how little they can do, and if not frightened by cholera they will go on in their old way. Now, however, is the time for action. Recommendations that were flouted six months ago—nay, six weeks ago—are now acted on with vigour; and had we any one in the Government who either directly or indirectly understood the nature of disease, some practical legislation might be effected. But, alas! here we are on the eve of the 12th of August; and who ever heard of a British House of Commons giving up grouse-shooting for the welfare of the people?

We turn to the question of What are we to do? Our table groans with pamphlets, books, and papers on the subject of cholera. Out of this mass of facts and literature we may arrive at some definite conclusions. Foremost comes the Registrar-General's weekly Report, showing that above 3,000 cases of cholera have occurred in London in three weeks. It is very evident that these are principally confined to one

locality, and that other cases may be attributed either to ordinary diarrhoea or communication with the infected locality. The question then comes, how has cholera been introduced into this district? and how can it be prevented from spreading to other districts? There is no reason to believe that cholera has been generated in this district. There is no evidence that it ever is generated anew anywhere, any more than there is of men or oak-trees being generated *de novo*. It has clearly been brought from Mecca, through Turkey, to the South of Europe, and thence has crossed the Channel to England. Where so likely for the disease to break out as in the neighbourhood of those docks which are the *entrepôt* for the merchandise of the world? It has broken out in London, and it is now in Whitechapel, Bow, Stratford, and Bethnal Green—a district supplied with water by the River Lea. There can be little doubt that as the Thames poisoned the inhabitants of Lambeth in 1848 and 1854, so the River Lea is now poisoning the inhabitants of the East-end of London. The evidence seems almost complete that the poison of cholera is generated in the mucous membranes of those who are attacked with the disease; that it is capable of multiplication out of the body; and that water and damp soil composed of organic matter are media for its propagation. One great lesson taught by these facts is, that every person suffering from the disease should be regarded as a focus of contagion. No alarm need be felt by those coming in proximity with such individuals. The poison is not conveyed in the air, but by the touch; it is not absorbed by the mucous surface of the lungs, but by the mucous membrane of the alimentary passages. Such being the case, it is well known that nurses and medical men seldom take the disease in attending on the sick. The great means of preventing the disease is avoiding the contact of the mucous membrane of the mouth with the poison from the patient. The disgusting elements that come down the Thames from Windsor Castle and town, and also from Kingston, will certainly poison that part of London which receives its drinking water from the Thames, should outbreaks of cholera occur in Windsor or Kingston.

Another practical conclusion that follows from our knowledge of the nature of cholera is this, that during an epidemic of cholera an ordinary seizure of diarrhoea is not to be distinguished from the preliminary stage of cholera; hence the necessity of at once taking precautions in cases of diarrhoea as though they were cholera. This is very troublesome, very laborious to the well-to-do, but almost impossible for the poor; hence cholera is widely diffused before parish or medical authorities are aware of it. Who could anticipate that the thirty cases of cholera or diarrhoea of the first week in July would become three hundred in the second week, and twelve hundred in the third week? But it was because those first cases were not regarded as cholera that this fatal explosion has taken place. Now, this may occur in any town in the kingdom, in any part of London; and the wisdom and the duty of every community is at once to take precautions, and treat every case of diarrhoea as one of cholera. What, then, should be done? The suspected poison should be destroyed by the use of disinfectants, and all precautions taken to avoid the dissemination of the poison by water or other means.

We do not think it necessary here to enter into the question of the treatment of cholera. All writers on this disease speak of two stages—the premonitory and the stage of collapse. Most medical men speak hopefully of treatment

in the first stage, and doubtfully of all treatment in the second stage. We are struck, however, in going over the record of cases and treatment, at the different views taken by medical men. Nor can we point to any work where the subject of treatment is spoken of scientifically. There is no comparing of cases, no attempt at estimating the mortality of one treatment as compared with another; and the scientific medical practitioner places himself in the same position as the homœopath or the quack, and tells you he believes his treatment cured his patients because they got well. In 1854 we commented on Dr. George Johnson's elimination treatment, and showed that he brought forward no series of cases sufficient to demonstrate that such treatment warranted further confidence than being supported by an ingenious theory. The strangest remedy recommended is that by the homœopathic school of practitioners, who administer camphor, but not in infinitesimal doses. This seems to us abandoning altogether the principles of homœopathy; for surely camphor will not produce cholera or anything like cholera, and if it did the "dynamizing" power of division, according to Hahnemann, ought to render it more potent in proportion to the smallness of the dose; otherwise we see no objection to camphor. It is a good stimulant, as Dr. Copland has so long taught the profession.

We must, however, express our conviction that if anything is to be done in the premonitory stage of cholera,—during the preliminary diarrhoea,—it is by the administration of opium. We do not say this as a matter of individual experience—the experience of an individual is worthless in such a case as this; but when the experiences of many individuals are put together, truthful conclusions may be arrived at. Now, if any one will take the trouble of examining the various plans of treatment of cholera which have been advocated since Europe first became acquainted with this disease, they will discover that in four out of every five of these systems opium is an ingredient. It is the one remedy which the largest amount of experience recommends; and we think the evidence is sufficient to establish the fact that opium in some form or other is beneficial in the premonitory stage of cholera.

We must now leave this subject. It is not our function to enter into medical controversy, or we might have discussed more fully some of the points on which we have touched. We trust, however, that this epidemic will not pass away without some effort being made by our Government to discover something more of the causes and nature of this disease than is at present known. The anxiety betrayed by the Houses of Parliament on the Cattle Plague induced the Government to appoint a commission of inquiry, which has resulted in a more complete and faithful account of this disease than had hitherto been published; and if no new discoveries were made, the nature of the disease and the means of its prevention were demonstrated for all time to come. Will they not do for their human fellow creatures what they have done for their animals? Or shall it remain as a standing joke for the world to laugh at, that John Bull cared more for his cows than his fellow men?

SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—August 6.—Prof. Westwood, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. S. Stevens exhibited a new *Cetonia* from Sierra Leone, three species of *Pogonostoma*, sent by Mr. Gerrard from Madagascar, and a collection of Coleoptera made by Mr. Edwyn Reed at Bahia.—Mr. M'Lachlan mentioned the capture at Reigate of *Sisyra Dalii*,

and exhibited a number of caddis-worm cases, chiefly from Bavaria and the neighbourhood of Basle.—Mr. D'Orville sent for exhibition a remarkably dark specimen of *Cabera pusaria*.—Mr. Bond exhibited specimens of *Scoparia basistrigalis*, a new species recently characterized by Dr. Knaggs; also *Sericoris euphorbiana* and *Catoptria microgrammana*, both taken near Folkestone by Mr. Meek.—Mr. Janson exhibited a number of Coleoptera captured in the New Forest by Mr. C. Turner, amongst which was *Quedus dilatatus*, found in the burrows of the larvæ of *Cossus ligniperda*.—A communication was read respecting the recent plague of locusts in Algeria.

FINE ARTS

Gossip about Portraits, principally Engraved Portraits. By W. F. Tiffin. (Bohn.)

Mr. Tiffin, who enjoys a name well known in the chronicles of printselling, has produced at this apt time, while the National Portrait Exhibition is one of the chief subjects of study and conversation, a capital little volume about portraits, and, without being very "shoppy," contrives with a good deal of spirit to advocate the collecting of engraved likenesses; he says that to every one is not given a purse long enough to secure oil pictures of great men, while the means and the opportunities for acquiring such as have been engraved are at once more widely diffused and more frequent. These are his best arguments, if such they can be called, in favour of the pursuit he advocates; others here are not worth noticing.

Without having made any deep researches or exercising much critical acumen, the author has gathered the materials for a very pleasant and readable book, which we commend to those who have an hour or two to spare for its perusal. The reader must not be daunted, as we were at first, by the ridiculous adulation Mr. Tiffin, in his introductory chapter, also on p. 124, bestows on the Earl of Derby, on account of that gentleman's connexion with the National Portrait Exhibition. His Lordship's good offices have been fully acknowledged by the public; but it is a little too much to find a professed writer on portraits, when referring to the gathering at South Kensington, utterly silent about the ability, discretion, industry and care of some half a dozen men who have really done all the work which is in question. We believed the time was gone by for this nonsense.

Apart from such defects, there is much that is genial, and even tasteful, in the way in which the author has dealt with the many aspects of his subject. One of his anecdotes relates to the search after a portrait of a Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury. This was told to the author by the late Mr. Corfe, organist to the cathedral of that see:—

"A stranger came to ask if he could procure him a sight of the portrait of Dr. Thomas, which he believed was in the palace. 'Which Dr. Thomas?' asked Mr. Corfe. 'Dr. Thomas, the Bishop,' said the stranger. 'But there were two Thomases, Bishops.' 'Yes, but Bishop of Salisbury I mean.' 'But they were both of Salisbury.' 'Well, the one whose christian name was John.' 'They were both christened John.' 'Then the one who flourished in the last century.' 'They both flourished in the last century.' 'How absurd!' 'But true!' 'Come then, the one who had a squint or cast in his eye.' 'They both had a squint or cast in the eye.' 'Tush! well, let me see! my man must have been Bishop of Salisbury somewhere between 1755 and 1765.' 'Sir, they were both Bishops of Salisbury within those years!' 'Nonsense!' 'Fact!' 'Oh! now I recollect, the one whose portrait I want was translated.' 'So was the other.' 'But I don't mean died! I mean to a different see.' 'So do I.' 'Well now, you won't say they were both translated in the same

year. My John Thomas was translated in 1757.'—'Ah,' said Mr. Corfe, 'now I know what you mean. The other was translated in 1761. But there are portraits of both in the palace; and, unless the names and dates are to them, you may take your choice.'

There were, strange to say, two such bishops; let us add that the one the inquirer wanted was George the Third's tutor, who was translated to Salisbury in 1757. This was Bishop John Thomas the First (erst of Peterborough), who held Salisbury until 1761, when he was removed to Winchester, which see he held for twenty years. He was succeeded at Salisbury by Dr. R. Drummond (erst of St. Asaph), who became Archbishop of York in the same year, and was followed by John Thomas the Second (erst of Lincoln), who remained Bishop of Salisbury until 1766. It is worth noting here that there were two Archbishops of York who bore the name of Matthew Hutton; the first held the dignity from 1595; the second from 1747, when he removed to Canterbury, and was succeeded by Secker in 1758. The following may be added to those numerous incentives to bibliomania of which every one has an instance. It has reference to an adventure which befell Mr. Brand:—

"The gentleman in passing through Bell Yard, Temple Bar, saw a dirty child eating a piece of bread and butter, who had one of these pamphlets (a rare tract of the genealogies of the Stuarts) in its hand, rather soiled. He inquired of the child its residence, which he found to be in a cellar, and on questioning the mother why she suffered the child to destroy the book, she said it was of no use, and he might have it if he would give the child sixpence; but upon his giving a shilling, the woman observed, 'The gentleman might as well have a clean one!' and to his astonishment produced a copy in the finest preservation. He had no difficulty in making terms for both, and there is no doubt rewarded the proprietor in a manner far above her expectations. I was present a short time ago when a clergyman, a most worthy and liberal man, preparing his father's library for sale, found between the leaves of one of the books a ten pound note, which he supposed had been taken by his father to pay some account, and placed in the book on his being called away on some business, and so forgotten. By the merest chance it escaped going to the bookseller, to be, perhaps, forwarded, unobserved, to some customer."

In the section on "Portraits and their Inscriptions" there are some readable notes by Mr. Tiffin; that on "False and Unsatisfactory Portraits, and Altered Portraits," is worth reading, rather for the "moral" it expresses than on account of any novelty it contains.

KITTY FISHER'S PORTRAIT.

August 6, 1866.

IN reply to F. C.'s letter it may be well to say that all inferences as to the date of a picture by Reynolds, derived from that of a payment noted in his ledger, are valueless. He was often paid before a portrait was begun, generally got half the money on beginning; indeed, he used two printed forms of receipt, for first and second payments. Before me are two of these for the first and second instalments, for a portrait, and dated with an interval of nearly twelve months. He was sometimes paid long after a picture was finished. For example, Mr. Amherst paid 21*l.*, Sept. 1775, for a portrait painted in 1760,—see Cotton's list. Thus the fact of P. Dawe's mezzotint of Miss Woolls being dated a year before the entry of the payment by Mr. Crewe, "for Kitty Fisher's portrait," as noted by F. C., is not conclusive. Kitty was dead when this payment was made for a portrait which was probably a copy of an earlier one; that earlier one may be the Lenox or the Munro picture.

The entry suffices to prove that Reynolds painted a "Kitty" for Mr. Crewe, which picture, unless the belief of the present Lord Crewe is insignificant, is identical with that now at the British Institution;

this portrait has to be accounted for if the one in question is really, as F. C. asserts, the work of Cosway. It is certain that Reynolds painted several "Kittys," which are missing, if those of Crewe Hall and Mr. Munro's collection are not by him, but by Cosway. It is impossible to doubt that these works represent the same person—a virtuous Miss Woolls or an unvirtuous Miss Fisher. Why Mr. Crewe should acquire a portrait of a comparatively unknown Miss Woolls, or what has become of the Reynolds he paid for, are mysteries your Correspondent may attempt to solve by the aid of an imaginative housekeeper. I know nothing of this domestic.

The portraits of Kitty Fisher ascribed to Reynolds differ only so much as is common in repetitions, and were, I suppose, adapted by minor changes to the views of the lady's lovers. Your Correspondent is hard upon the inscription on the engraving in Mr. Taylor's 'Life of Reynolds': a simpler inference than his may be drawn from it; it is apparently reduced from the new plate by Mr. Humphreys after Mr. Munro's "Kitty," which is published by Messrs. Colnaghi, and differs only from Lord Crewe's picture in such details as I have named, not in features, attitude, or air. Knowing nothing of Col. Lenox's version, I will confine myself to that of Lord Crewe; with it goes the Munro picture.

The likeness between the ladies does not affect the authorship of the Crewe picture; the testimony of Miss Woolls's relative is only good for this. What has come of that testimony I shall show. That Bromley catalogued a print of Miss Woolls, by Dawe, after Cosway, is good for nothing unless that print is found to be a copy from the portrait now in question and attributed to Reynolds. With the advantage of F. C.'s remarks, I have again seen this picture, and do not hesitate to repeat the opinion of the *Athenæum*, No. 2016, that it is the work of Reynolds. Having, with a practical education as an artist, not a collector, studied Art for more than a quarter of a century, I have had at least the opportunity of forming a judgment on this subject, and, without presumption, might venture to express it, even if I stood alone in opposition to F. C.; on the contrary, I find that all those numerous experts who have communicated with me on the subject think likewise; among these are men of the largest knowledge, experience beyond mine, and unchallengeable taste. Your Correspondent admits that he never saw a picture in oil by Cosway; yet, on the authority of an indifferent mezzotint, ventures to decide against those opinions.

As F. C. objects to *ex cathedra* statements, I will no longer rely upon education and opinion, but tell what came of that re-examination of the picture which he suggested. That I might conveniently make this examination, Messrs. Colnaghi kindly drew from their large stores an impression of the mezzotint of Miss Woolls, and produced an original drawing, in pencil, of that lady, by Cosway, the property of Mr. J. A. Woolls, of Farnham, whose name has been introduced to this discussion. If F. C. repeats the comparison I have made, he will surely regret having taken up an untenable position and needlessly troubled many persons.

The absurdity of F. C.'s theory was obvious when the works were brought face to face, and examined by Mr. Nicol, Secretary to the Directors of the British Institution, and myself. The chiaroscuro of the things differs *in toto*. Whereas Reynolds, as was his wont, relying on the brilliancy of his flesh, relieved the head on a middle tone, the print showed it relieved on dark, almost the darkest part of the work. No engraver who understood his business would make such a change as this. The light is spread over the picture, not so in the print. A mass of shadow, balancing other arrangements, fills a considerable space behind the couch in the painting. So far is this from being the case in the engraving, there is not even room for the shadow there, because the couch comes close to the margin; the arrangement and value of the sky are not alike in both; that of the painting goes broadly with the tone of the wall; in the print the edge of this wall is "cut out" and hard. There is a large curtain in both pictures, none in the print. As to form, the face in the print

is that of a commonplace, rather vulgar-looking young woman, with a decidedly large nose, and nostrils widely spread; underjawed, with weakly expressive eyebrows, and a "conceited" simper, which may be partly due to the engraver, yet, in a less degree, it appears also in the drawing. The ear of the mezzotint is placed on a line with the middle of the nose; the lips are set, their corners turned up affectedly; the cheeks are puffy, ill modelled, ill formed; the chin is infantine; the expression of the eyes is vague, and without a sign of mind. In the picture the features are clear, delicate, full of amorous sweetness, the nose charmingly piquant and refined at the nostrils. The difference between Miss Woolls's nostrils in the drawing and the print and those of the "Kitty" portrait is ineffable. The mouth of the latter is full of grace and character, the chin well developed, nearly to a line with the lower lip; the ear comes below the base of the nose (artists will appreciate this point); the features are as suave in their contours as Reynolds often painted. The eyes have different directions in the works; the one has a dreamy languor which is nowhere in the other. Two little "corkscrew" curls decorate the cheeks of Miss Woolls, not those of Miss Fisher. According to Reynolds's frequent practice, a long ringlet descends to the bosom of the latter, but not to that of the former. There are coronets in both, yet the angles at which they stand differ considerably, but not more so than the materials of the ornaments: that of Kitty Fisher is plain, of tortoiseshell; in the print it is moulded in high relief, with elaborate ornaments, and appears to be of metal. The picture has a black lace scarf about the shoulders, not so the print: round the neck of the Cosway is a black string with a pendent miniature, as in the Munro "Kitty"; that of Lord Crewe shows nothing of the sort. The ermine is common to both, but differs altogether in arrangement; that of the print being, as all its details are, inferior in taste and grace of disposition. The forms of the dresses differ: the print shows a puffed and slashed sleeve to the upper arm, going rather tightly thence to the wrist; the other is moderately full, not puffed or slashed. The bosoms are differently covered; the "cut" of the dresses is diverse. The bust of Miss Woolls is fuller than that of "Kitty," and more exposed. In fact, the difference between the women is so great and the inferiority of Miss Woolls so evident, that we agreed, however the latter might flatter herself, she would wisely give anything but her reputation for a real resemblance. Lastly, if these variations of feature, character, and costume are not enough to satisfy us that the print has no original in Lord Crewe's picture, which must be established ere we ascribe it to Cosway, the positions of the hands in the Crewe portrait are unlike those of the print; in the former they lie unoccupied on the lady's lap, an action consonant with the expression of the faces; in the print, Miss Woolls holds a large, opened letter, and her eyes look, if they look at all, over it; there is no ring on the forefinger. The doves are turned in opposite directions in the picture and the print.

I am sorry to trouble you with these minute descriptions; they seem unavoidable. With others I might have said no more than that the print, and, in a less degree, the pencil-drawing, are portraits of a commonplace damsel, virtuous, no doubt, but as inferior in charms to the seductive Kitty as she could well be. It would, however, not do thus to pronounce on what your Correspondent might aver to be matters of taste not to be dealt with *ex cathedra*. Nevertheless he will admit the importance of the statement which Mr. J. A. Woolls made to Mr. Nicol when they stood before Lord Crewe's picture, and the former declared himself satisfied that it represented no relative of his, and that it was no original to the mezzotint of which your Correspondent has made so much.

F. G. S.

On this subject we have, in addition, the following letter:—

"Salcombe Cottage, Woolstone, August 6, 1866.

"In answer to F. C.'s inquiries in the *Athenæum* of the 4th, I beg to say that the Lenox picture of

Kitty Fisher has a miniature of a gentleman on the neck; that there is no ring on the forefinger of the right hand, or paper held in it; the left hand holds a dove, and another looks down from the back of the seat; the fur on the neck is not ermine. I am quite sure of these facts, as I have now before me a copy of the picture, made by myself for my father before the picture left England. I also know that this copy was used by the engraver of the plate in the 'Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds.'

ROBERT C. LESLIE.

The inscription to the print in Mr. Tom Taylor's 'Life and Times of Reynolds,' facing p. 165, vol. i., says "KITTY FISHER, from the pictures in the possession of H. Munro, Esq., and Lord Crewe." Here "some one has blundered" again.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE Directors of the British Institution have given notice to artists accustomed to exhibit pictures in their gallery, Pall Mall, that in consequence of the lease of the premises terminating on Lady Day, 1867 (when it is understood the property will be sold by auction), and, from their being unable to obtain any temporary extension thereof, they are obliged, with regret, to announce that no exhibition, either of the works of British or of Ancient Masters, can take place in the Gallery next year.

The Report of the Directors of the British Institution for the past year, so far as concerns public interests, is to the following effect:—The two exhibitions, as compared with those which preceded them in the year before, show, in the receipts, a decrease from the Modern exhibition of 1864, and an increase from the Ancient exhibition of 1864. In the total amount received to the date of the Report, the 17th ult., it shows a falling off of 99l. The number of pictures sold from the Modern exhibition was 150. Last year it was 147. The capital of the Institution consists of 15,000l. Consols, and 400l. Exchequer bills. The Directors have had the satisfaction of receiving a requisition, signed by sixty-four artists and exhibitors, expressing their regret at the anticipated discontinuance of the exhibition, and their sense of the advantages which the exhibition has, for upwards of sixty years, afforded to artists. The receipts for the current year have been in all 1,587l. 2s.

At the Architectural Gallery may be seen some pictures and engravings by foreign painters, gathered by the International Society of Fine Arts. Among these, a few are worthy of notice. By M. Billon is *In the Wood* (No. 6), a woman waiting, presumably for her lover.—*The Breakfast* (20), by M. De Noter, two figures painted, as we suppose, some time since, by M. F. Willems.—M. E. De Schampheleer's *View in Holland* (21) is a capital landscape of its kind, expressive of the airiness and space, if not of the brilliant colour, of Nature.—Note also a *Landscape in Limbourg* (37) and the *Banks of the Meuse* (38), by M. Keelhoff; and *The Dunes, Boulogne-sur-Mer* (43), an expansive-looking picture by M. Papeleu.—A print, by M. Barthelme, after M. B. Vautier's *At Church* (150), shows admirable appreciation for character and great variety of expression.—There is a good etching, *Camels* (158), by M. Boilly; another, *The Convent* (201), by M. A. Gautier, and two more, *At Etretat* (217) and *At Rouen* (218), by M. A. Hervier.—M. J. Jacquemart's studies of flowers (220, 221, and others) are exquisitely broad and vigorous in treatment.

A Correspondent of a daily journal makes a capital suggestion as to the future housing of the Royal Academy. This writer truly says that, however suited to an Academy a site at South Kensington might be, it is for an exhibition not comparable with one near Charing Cross. Upon the latter the income of the body depends. Even the facilities to be offered by the Underground Railway will not equalize the values of the alternative sites; a journey of four or five miles through a stifling tunnel may be no pleasant preparation for a visit to a gallery of pictures. There is, however, a noble position on the north side

of Leicester Square, now indifferently occupied, and, in part, encumbered by ruins. This site might be had, no doubt, for a comparatively small sum. The Government is bound in honour to reinstate the Academy in no worse position than that which it at present holds. Probably the body would find part of the purchase-money in preference to accepting a suburban establishment. At Leicester Square is ample room,—a noble frontage at present disgraced by a ragged wilderness of an inclosure. This place will, when the inevitable street is made to connect the West Strand with Piccadilly, be in one of the most commanding positions in London, such as should be occupied by a handsome building.

We offer as a suggestion to the new Government that its advent should be signalized in the eyes of men of taste by prompt removal of the Big Duke and his horse to some fitter site, not necessarily less public than that it occupies at the top of the Green Park Arch. The last named structure is one of the few public works that are not utterly discreditable to the metropolis; we have disfigured it long enough. A rumour was circulated some time since that our ingenious ediles intended to decorate the Marble Arch with a pendent to the Big Duke on its companion structure, by placing the almost forgotten Wellington Vase, now at South Kensington, on its summit. Queer as the result of this would be, there is nothing more ridiculous in it than its fellow fully exhibits.

Lovers of Italian art in its early and best stages will regret the omission of a visit to the now open gallery in New Burlington Street, which contains a fine series of copies, by Mr. J. H. Wheelwright, from many of the most famous and beautiful of the works in question. Excepting that the copyist has repaired the injuries of time, accident and ignorance, so that his reproductions look rather too fresh, nothing can be more satisfactory than the manner and delicacy of these drawings. Mr. Wheelwright never fails to render the style of each master with commendable distinctness,—a highly valuable quality in such cases. Among them are the well-known 'Nozze Aldobrandini,' an antique picture; a fresco from the Baths of Titus, peculiarly interesting as a specimen of the Roman method in wall decoration; a work of the sixth century, from the catacombs of St. Calixtus, Rome, now in the Vatican, representing the 'Last Supper,' with great variety and spirit in the expressions and conventional arrangement of the figures. 'The Madonna and Saviour Enthroned,' the famous picture by Cimabue,—from which some date the revival of pictorial art,—is given here with great, too great, brilliancy, and remarkable taste and skill. Giotto's 'Presentation in the Temple,' Giotto's (Tommaso di Stefano's) *Pietà*, in the Uffizi,—a very beautiful and learned picture; several portraits from frescoes by S. Memmi, including those of Cimabue, Giotto, Taddeo Gaddi, and Memmi himself, are here, and will be examined with ever-fresh interest. Orcagna's 'Christ and Saints,' half-size, from Sta. Maria Novella, Florence; the quaint but extremely dramatic 'Deluge,' by P. Uccello, and his 'Portrait,' by himself. Few works exceed in their charm the noble heads in the 'Madonna and Child,' by Domenico Veneziano; the Mother is enthroned in a superbly inlaid chair of *opus Alexandrinum*, the colour of which combines admirably with that of the robes; the brooding expression of the Virgin's face, as she holds the naked Child upright on her knee, will be appreciated by students. Works by Masolino (?) and Masaccio, in the Brancacci Chapel, and elsewhere, are observable for their important artistic qualities: 'The Visit of St. Paul,' by F. Lippi, 'The Expulsion,' by Masaccio, and 'Peter Delivered from Prison,' by the first, will not be overlooked; the reproduction of their fresco-character is remarkable. A very brilliant copy from Fra Angelico's 'Coronation of the Virgin,' as restored, and now in the Louvre, is charming and noble. Other pictures, by Fra Angelico, F. Lippi, Botticelli,—a beautiful transcript from the Uffizi 'Virgin and Child, with Angels,'—Ghirlandajo, Pinturicchio, Fra Bartolommeo, M. Angelo, Del Sarto, B. Peruzzi, and Da Vinci.

The copies from Raphael are numerous and singularly successful; among these the 'Sibylla,' from Sta. Maria della Pace, Rome, is prominent. The student will appreciate, with growing admiration, the beautiful copy from the 'Head of a Monk' (No. 44), by Perugino, in the Accademia, Florence; this is an extraordinary and nearly perfect piece of drawing, modelling and colouring, exquisite in its form, and at once subtle and intensely effective in characterization—so fine an example of workmanship, that it is hard to quit one's place in front of it.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ASTLEY'S.—This elegant THEATRE WILL OPEN for the SUMMER SEASON on SATURDAY, August 11, under the management of Miss Sophie Young, with an entirely New Version of Miss Braden's popular Norel, entitled THE MISTRESS OF AUBLEY COURT, with New Scenery, painted by Messrs. C. & W. Brew, and supported by the following talented company:—Messrs. George Jordan, H. Sinclair, Basil Potter, John Neville, and Ryder; Mesdames Maud Shelly, Marian, and Sophie Young. After which, a New Pantomimical Ballet d'Action, written and arranged by W. H. Payne, the Music by W. H. Montgomery, called ROSALIE; or, La Fiancée. Characters by W. H. Payne, Henry Payne, Fred. Payne, Paul Herring, Mdlle. Esta, and the Ladies of the Corps de Ballet from the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. Ryder.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VOCAL MUSIC.

WHAT is to be done with regard to this mass of production will be sufficiently done in most cases by a simple transcript of title-pages. These are taken at random, beginning with the *Song of the Fisherman's Wife*, by Susan Dearman (Cocks & Co.).—*Gallant so gay*, by Mr. Harold Thomas (Ashdown & Parry), is a cheerful song of its kind, to words above the average.—Mrs. Merest presents two of her ballads, *My Fairy*, and *Farewell, it was only a dream!* (Hawes).—Mr. John Thomas offers *Home and Love* (Addison & Co.).—Mr. F. F. Courtenay (Hutchings & Romer), an exceedingly good setting of the good old words *Is it to try me!* and a charming *canzonetta*, *La Puccinina* (Ollivier & Co.).—*Hafiz*, by F. L. Ritter (two numbers, Ewer & Co.), is a set of songs in the most over-wrought style of the German *Lied*, with pianoforte accompaniment.—*Youth's First Lesson, Terzettino, Past and Present, and Three Serenades*, two songs, *Last Hopes*, and *My Lorn Heart*, are by A. C. Wellesley (Jewell & Co.); so is *Silent Night, a nocturno* (same publishers).—*O Summer Night so calm and fair* (Lamborn Cock & Co.), is by Mr. F. Westlake.—*Solitude*, by George Russell, is a setting of some of Kirke White's words (Chappell & Co.).—*The Perry-Boat*, the poetry by Tom Taylor, Esq., is by Mr. H. C. Deacon (Davison & Co.).—*My Boat is moored, The Sailor-Boy, The Sea-Maid's Grotto*, by C. E. Murphy (Holloway & Co.), are songs "as usual." So are *Wake, Lady, wake*, and the *Twain Spirits* (same publishers).—Here is a heap of Mrs. Arkwright's songs, arranged by Mrs. Groom (Lonsdale & Co.). That charming amateur singer, who fancied herself a composer, had the good habit of setting the best words to such music as she could decline. But her songs are no more real music than were the tunes fancied by Mrs. Hughes to the words of Mrs. Hemans.—*Alone to thee*, by Henry Lonsdale (Ashdown & Parry), *Lovely Spring*, by Coenen (Ewer & Co.), are two new things better is *Al Salir el Sol* (Davison & Co.), by Mr. Charles Salaman, written by those who recollect with pleasure Italian canzonets, which are some of modern time.—A number of Messrs. Lonsdale & Co. have given notice; neither can *Old Penn* be written and adapted to piano by Linley (Ewer & Co.); nor *My J. Alexander* (Augener & Co.), by Michael Noa (same publishers), by that excellent artist, is an effective setting to the majority of

HAYMARKET

played *Hester* by Mr. Tom Jones, an

Signor Ronconi is engaged for November 1st to Allen
will proceed thither accompanied by his wife to Queen's
signora Antonietta Ronconi. Er. College.
at hers may prove a case of it.

It is said that Mr. A. Sketchley and Mrs. Brown are going to America.

The Secretary of State the other night, in answer to Lord E. Bruce, announced that a Bill in relation to theatrical licences would be prepared during the recess, though he could not promise that it would adopt the provisions recommended by the Committee.

Mr. Tom Taylor has a drama in hand, founded on Mrs. S. C. Hall's story, 'The White Boy.'

Drury Lane Theatre has lost one of the most efficient of stage-managers by the death of Mr. Roxby, after a long illness. Mr. Roxby Beverley, to call him by his proper name, was a member of an old theatrical family, which has contributed not only many players of ability to the stage, but one of the most perfect of scenic artists, in the person of Mr. William Beverley, with whom his brother resided at the period of his death.

MISCELLANEA

Archæological Institute.—At the final meeting, in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, on the 25th of July, the late Marquis of Camden (who died suddenly on the 6th instant) in the chair, a paper, 'On the Mediæval Seals of London,' by Mr. W. De Gray Birch, was read, and upwards of two hundred casts prepared by Mr. Ready, from original impressions in the British Museum and elsewhere, exhibited. The paper commenced with remarks on the seals of the various nations of antiquity, and the uses to which they were applied, and notices on the origin of leaden bullæ, gold, silver and bronze seals, of the counter-seal, and of the manner of sealing *en placard*. The colours of the waxes, the various sizes, shapes, numbers, and means of applications to documents received careful description, followed by details relating to forged seals, materials used for matrices, and the unique use of a piece of money by one person, and a black-handled knife by another, instead of a seal. Passing briefly in review the royal seals of France and England, the paper proceeded with a description of the seals of the Bishops of London, of St. Paul's Cathedral, chapters, deans, chancellors, canons, and other ecclesiastical officials of the various monastic institutions, especial mention being made of those of St. Bartholomew and Westminster Abbey. The seals of the Corporation of London, Port of London, guilds and companies, Mint, Herald's College, St. Mary-le-Bow Church, Charterhouse, the Priors of St. John and St. Mary, Clerkenwell, the monasteries of St. Martin-le-Grand and St. Mary Minories, the White, Grey, Black, Crutched, and Austin, Friars, together with many seals relating to other churches and institutions, were mentioned; and the paper concluded with an account of the use of heraldic and other personal seals, and of the decay of their importance, except in certain legal cases where their use became a mere formality.

The late John Gibson, R.A.—There is in my possession a design for a bas-relief by Gibson, signed as having been done in Rome in 1840. The subject is from Virgil, 'Eolus, at the desire of Juno, sending out the Four Winds to destroy the Trojan Fleet.' The drawing is singularly free and bold; the impetuous rush of the winds being in magnificent contrast with the stately dignity of Juno, and the attitude of command and authority assumed by Eolus. I should like greatly to know if this design was ever carried out; and if so, where the bas-relief is? The drawing is of peculiar grandeur and power, and the result would probably have been one of Gibson's finest works. If any of your readers can answer my inquiry, I shall take it as a great kindness. F. D. F.

Belfast, August 3, 1866.

Passages in 'Hamlet.'—1. Among the numerous emendations of that notoriously corrupt passage, act i, scene 4,—

The dram of sale
Doth all the noble substance of a doubt
To his own scandle,—

that which the Rev. Mr. Dyce has inserted into his text ("the dram of evil doth all the noble substance oft *debase*") certainly deserves the highest praise for its clear and unconstrained sense. It is,

however, so remote from the reading of the old editions that, if it was what Shakespeare wrote, we can hardly conceive how such a corruption could have crept into the text. I think a very near approach to the text, together with an unobjectionable sense, might be obtained by reading,—

The dram of evil
Doth all the noble substance often *dab*
To his own scandle.

2. In my edition of 'Hamlet' I have followed the later quartos in the passage:

For vsè almost can change the stamp of nature,
And *master* the deuil, or throw him out
With wondrous potency—

Act III, scene 4,

which leaves the verse incomplete. The lections of the latest editors,

And either *master* the devil, or throw him out,
and—

And either curb the devil, or throw him out,
fill up the verse, but are, as well as the lection adopted by myself, weak and tautological. I now suppose that Shakespeare wrote:

And either *usher* the devil, or throw him out.

The similarity of sound in the two succeeding words "either usher" may very likely have been the cause that the copyist or the compositor of the Quarto of 1604 only caught the former, and left out the latter. Seven lines *ant?* I now prefer "Of habits evil," to "Of habits, devil." 3. Instead of—

They aim at it.
And botch the words up fit to their own thoughts,
Act IV, scene 5,

I suspect we should read,—

They *gape* at it, &c.

4. Some time ago I communicated to my learned friend, Dr. F. A. Leo, of Berlin, an alteration of the well-known line (act i, scene 2),—

And stand a comma 'tween their amities,
into—

And stand a co-mate 'tween their amities.

He replied that this conjecture had already been made by Becket, whose 'Shakespeare's Himself Again' I have never seen yet, and I now find it quoted as Becket's in the Cambridge edition. To me this coincidence seems convincing. It is true that in the only passage in which the word "co-mate" occurs in Shakespeare it is accented on the second syllable:

Now, my co-mates, and brothers in exile,
As You Like It, act ii, scene 1.

There can, however, be little doubt that, like "exile," which, curiously enough, occurs in the same line, like "comrade," and a number of similar words, co-mate had a shifting accent, and Webster's Dictionary gives, indeed, "co-mate." The similarly-compounded "co-heir," also, has the accent on the first syllable. "Love," and "Peace," in the preceding lines, should be printed with capitals. 5. I cannot let this opportunity pass by without laying before the readers of the *Athenæum* another conjecture, which I have already proposed in my edition, page 230, but which has been overlooked by the learned Cambridge editors. Act iv, scene 5, we read:

The rabble call him lord;
And, as the world were now but to begin,
Antiquity forgot, custom not known,
The ratifiers and props of every word,
They cry, "Choose we; Laertes shall be king!"

As no appropriate sense can be made out of "the ratifiers and props of every word" (though, as far as I know, this is the unanimous reading of the old editions), Warburton has conjectured "of every *ward*," Johnson "of every *weal*," and Tyrwhitt "of every *work*." None of these conjectures, however, is a real improvement on the text. I have no doubt that we should read "of every *worth*," which would at once remove all difficulty. As far as his worth is concerned, Laertes would indeed be a proper person to be elected king. But the king is not to be chosen, as in the primeval times, for his worthiness alone; antiquity and custom come in for their share also; they are "the ratifiers and props of every word." DR. K. ELZE.

Dessau, August, 1866.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—B. L.—R. S.—J. T.—H. O.—T. C.—received.

Erratum.—P. 152, col. 3, line 23, omit the word *no*.

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Paid-up Capital .. £750,000
Reserve Fund .. 250,000

Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. John Fleming, Esq.
John Edmund Anderson, Esq. Frederick Harrison, Esq.
T. Tringham Bernard, Esq. Edward John Hitchings, Esq.
Phillip Patton Blyth, Esq. Wm. Champion Jones, Esq.
John William Burmeister, Esq. William Lee, Esq. M.P.
Coles Child, Esq. William Nicol, Esq.

General Manager—William M. Kewan, Esq.

(Chief Inspector—W. J. Norfolk, Esq.)

Assistant General Manager—William Howard, Esq.

Chief Accountant—James Gray, Esq.

Inspectors of Branches—H. J. Lemon, Esq. and C. Sherring, Esq.

Secretary—F. Clappison, Esq.

Head Office—21, LOMBARD-STREET.

At the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors, held on Thursday, the 2nd August, 1866, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the following Report for the Half-year ending the 30th June 1866, was read by the Secretary, WILLIAM NICOL, Esq., in the Chair.

REPORT.

The Directors, in submitting to the Proprietors the Balance-sheet of the Bank for the Half-year ending the 30th June last, have to report that, after payment of all charges, interest to customers, and making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to 85,498. 17s. 6d.; this with 14,537. 18s. 10d. brought forward from the last account, produces a total of 100,036. 1s. 6d.

They have declared the usual Dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year, with a bonus in addition of 5 per cent. (equal to 25 per cent. per annum), which will amount to 52,500. s. and leave 17,486. 18s. 6d. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

Mr. John Edmund Anderson has been elected a member of the Board.

Mr. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., who retired from the Direction on assuming the position of Secretary to the Treasury in the late Government, being now released from the duties of his office, will, at the unanimous request of the Directors, resume his seat at the Board.

The Dividend and Bonus (together 25. 4s. per share), free of income-tax, will be payable at the Head Office, or at any of the Branches, on and after Monday, the 13th instant.

Balance-Sheet of the London and County Banking Company, 30th June, 1866.

| | | | |
|---|-------------|----|----|
| DR. | | | |
| To Capital paid up | £750,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To Reserve Fund | 250,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To amount due by the Bank for customers' balances, &c. .. . | £10,719,483 | 18 | 1 |
| To Liabilities on acceptances .. | 2,032,490 | 10 | 1 |
| | 13,750,974 | 6 | 2 |
| To profit and loss balance brought from last account .. . | 14,537 | 18 | 10 |
| To gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts .. . | 348,310 | 10 | 10 |
| | 362,838 | 9 | 8 |

| | | | |
|--|------------|----|----|
| CR. | | | |
| By cash on hand at Head Office and Branches .. . | £2,146,916 | 5 | 1 |
| By cash placed at call and at notice .. | 885,396 | 5 | 9 |
| | 3,032,312 | 10 | 10 |

| | | | |
|---|-------------|----|----|
| Investments, viz.: | | | |
| By Government and guaranteed stocks .. . | £94,381 | 17 | 3 |
| By other stocks and securities .. . | 49,306 | 15 | 11 |
| | 208,690 | 11 | 3 |
| By discounted bills, and advances to customers in town and country .. . | 10,410,773 | 8 | 0 |
| By freehold premises, in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, freehold and leasehold property at the branches, with fixtures and fittings .. . | 156,076 | 18 | 0 |
| By interest paid to customers .. . | 126,581 | 10 | 5 |
| By salaries and all other expenses at Head Office and Branches, including income-tax on profits and salaries .. . | 94,076 | 17 | 5 |
| | £14,113,812 | 15 | 10 |

Profit and Loss Account.

| | | | |
|---|----------|----|---|
| DR. | | | |
| To interest paid to customers .. . | £196,581 | 10 | 5 |
| To expenses above .. . | 94,076 | 17 | 5 |
| To rebate on bills not due, carried to new account .. . | 42,211 | 5 | 4 |
| To dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year .. . | 45,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To bonus of 5 per cent. .. . | 37,500 | 0 | 0 |
| To balance carried forward .. . | 17,486 | 18 | 6 |
| | £362,838 | 9 | 8 |

| | | | |
|---|----------|----|----|
| CR. | | | |
| By balance brought forward from last account .. | £14,537 | 18 | 10 |
| By gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts .. . | 348,310 | 10 | 10 |
| | £362,838 | 9 | 8 |

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing Balance-Sheet, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed) WILLIAM NORMAN, Auditors.

R. H. SWAINE,

London and County Bank, July 30, 1866.

The foregoing Report having been read by the Secretary, the following Resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

1. That the Report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the Shareholders.
2. That the capital of this Banking Company be increased by the creation of 20,000 additional Shares, of 50s. each; and that such Shares be issued at such times and in such manner as may be determined at some Annual or Half-Yearly General Meeting, or at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders, called and held in accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement.
3. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Board of Directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Company.
4. That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to William M. Kewan, Esq., and to the Principal and other Officers of the Bank, for the seal and ability with which they have discharged their respective duties.

(Signed) W. NICOL, Chairman.

The Chairman having quitted the chair, it was resolved and carried unanimously.

And that the cordial thanks of this Meeting be presented to William Nicol, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

(Signed) W. CHAMPION JONES, Deputy Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes.

(Signed) F. CLAPPISON, Secretary.

LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a DIVIDEND on the Capital Stock of the Company, at the rate of 6 per cent. for the Half-year ending the 30th June 1866, with a BONUS of 5 per cent., WILL BE PAID to the Proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branch Banks, on and after Monday, the 13th inst.

By the order of the Board.
W. M. KEWAN, General Manager.

21, Lombard-street, August 3, 1866.

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The Wine should be kept in a cool place and the consumption be moderately quick.
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Printed by JAMES HODGSON, 24, Abchurch-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Middlesex; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county.
Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C. Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh; for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, August 11, 1866.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2025.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1866.

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22nd AUGUST, 1866.

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GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Wednesday, 22nd August—President's Address, at 8 p.m., in the Theatre.

Sectional Meetings as usual, from the 23rd to the 28th, inclusive.

Thursday, 23rd August—Society in Exhibition Building.

Friday, 24th August—Lecture at 8.30 p.m., in the Theatre, by

W. H. HURDIS, Esq. F.R.S. F.R.A.S. On the Results of Spec-

trum Analysis applied to the Heavenly Bodies.

Monday, 27th August—Lecture by J. D. Hooker, Esq. M.D.

D.C.L. F.R.S. &c., On Insular Flora.

Tuesday, 28th August—Society in the Exhibition Building.

Saturday, 29th August—Excursions to the Midland Railway

Works at Derby, Eastwood, Riddings, Cladder Hill, Annesley,

and Newark Abbey.

Thursday, 30th August—Excursions to the Derwent and Wye

Valleys, The Buttery Company, Charnwood Forest, and Bel-

voir Castle.

Newstead Abbey will be open to visitors during the Meeting of

the Association, except on Saturday, the 26th, and Sunday, the

28th of August, from 11 a.m. till 6 p.m. The Gardens will be

open on the same days, from 11 a.m. till 8 p.m.

The Reception Room, Corn Exchange, Nottingham, will be

open on Monday, August 20th.

Notices of Papers proposed to be read, should be sent to the

Assistant General Secretary, G. GRIFITHS, M.A., Nottingham.

Members and Associates intending to be present at the Meeting

are requested to apply to the Local Secretaries, who will assist

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panies a return ticket at a single fare, available from Monday,

August 20th, to Saturday, September 1st, inclusive.

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THE SESSION OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE will

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by Professor RINGER, M.D.

LECTURES FOR WINTER TERM.

Medicine—Professor Jenner, M.D. F.R.S.

Anatomy and Physiology—Professor Sharpey, M.D. F.R.S.

Chemistry—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.

Anatomy—Professor Ellis, M.D.

Comparative Anatomy—Professor Grant, M.D. F.R.S.

Surgery—Professor Marshall, F.R.S.

Dental Surgery—Mr. Ibbotson, M.R.C.S.E.

LECTURES FOR SUMMER TERM.

Pathological Anatomy—Professor Wilson Fox, M.D.

Practical Physiology and Histology—Professor Harley, M.D.

F.R.S.

Medical Jurisprudence—Professor Harley, M.D. F.R.S.

Practical Chemistry—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.

Midwifery—Professor Graily Hewitt, M.D.

Materia Medica—Professor Ringer, M.D.

Pathology—Professor Grant, M.D. F.R.S.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery—Professor T. W. Jones, F.R.S.

Botany—Professor Oliver, F.R.S. F.L.S.

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August 12th, 1866.

The Lectures in the Faculty of Arts will commence on Monday,

October 8th.

The School will open on Tuesday, September 25th.

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J. Prof. A. TRIBE, to undertake a series of Engagements for

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KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Council

give notice that the Office of HEAD-MASTER of the SCHOOL will be VACANT at Christmas next, and that they will receive Applications for the Appointment not later than Wednesday, October 17.

For information, apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

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SCHOOL.—THE SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, October 1, at 8 o'clock p.m., with an Introductory Address by Mr. Haynes Walton.

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SCHOOL.—WINTER SESSION.

THE INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be given by Dr. J. W. OGLE, on MONDAY, the 1st of October, at 7 p.m. Perpetual Pupil's Fee, 100l.; Compounder's, 50l.; Dental Pupil's, 45l.

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SCHOOL.—SESSION, 1866 and 67.

A General INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. BAKER, on MONDAY, October 1, at 3 o'clock p.m., after which the Distribution of Prizes will take place.

Gentlemen entering have the option of paying 40l. for the first year, a similar sum for the second, and 10l. for each succeeding year; or, by paying 300l. at once, of becoming perpetual Students.

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RAY SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL

MEETING OF THE RAY SOCIETY will be held at NOTTINGHAM, on FRIDAY, August 24th, 1866, at 3 p.m.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart. F.R.S., in the Chair.

H. T. STANTON, F.L.S. F.G.S., Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN

IRELAND.

A Meeting of the Convocation of the Queen's University in Ireland, will be held in Dublin, for the ELECTION of a SENATOR, on the next day after the Public Meeting of the University in October, 1866.

By order of the Senate,

G. JOHNSTONE STONEY, M.A. F.R.S., Secretary.

RAWDON HOUSE, FORTIS-GREEN,

FINCHLEY.—The Pupils under the care of Miss HELEN

TAYLOR, late of Huddesdon, will assemble at her NEW RESI-

DENCE, as above, on MONDAY, September 3rd.

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August 13th, 1866.

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For Prospectuses, and further Information, apply to Dr. L. Schmitz, at the College, Spring-grove; or to the Secretary, at the Society's Office, 24, Old Bond-street, W.

NEW REFORM CLUB.—Temporary accom-

modation has been provided, and is now open, for the Members at DRAPER'S HOTEL, 25, Backville-street, Piccadilly. Pending the alteration and fitting up of the Club Premises in Jermyn-street. Gentlemen desirous of becoming Members are requested to send their Applications without delay to the Secretary, 71, Jermyn-street, St. James's, from whom Prospectuses and any Information on the subject may be obtained.

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London: ALEXANDER STRAHAN.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1866.

LITERATURE

Invitations to Nottingham. (Private Manuscript.)

WHEN Herr Nemnich was in course of those travels through England, an account of which he published at Tübingen, in 1799, he arrived in sight of the Queen of the Midland district, beautiful Nottingham. Having looked at it for a while, he remarked, "That seems to me the most ancient city that I have yet seen in all England." There were people well enough up in popular history to tell the traveller that the town was built by that restless, hard-fighting and town-building son of Alfred, King Edward. Such an assertion would not at all suit the antiquarian eye of Nemnich. Nottingham built 924 years after Christ! "Nay," said the traveller, "it was a town a thousand years before Christ. It is a fact, and John Rowse has recorded it."

School chronological histories, however, continue to make King Edward the founder of that important city, if we may so call it, where, next week, the philosophers of the Isles, and of continents beyond, will be assembled. The Saxon chroniclers, however, afford no authority as to the foundation of such an alleged fact. No doubt, in 924, the King and a certain number of clerical and scientific men were abroad in the Nottingham meadows, making plans and giving directions. They were about—not to found a new town, but to add a new half to an old one. On the north side of the river there had been a town, perhaps before Menestheus reigned in Athens, long previous to the first Olympiad, or the birth of Romulus! John Rowse at least thinks so; but speculation is useless on the matter. If there be truth in the legend, one would like to know something of the manners and customs of the old and young people; how they lived, how they made love, how they did not dress, how they cooked their ips and haws, and what good liquor they wallowed with that primitive diet. Meanwhile, any way of confirmation of the fact of an ancient British city here, its name has come down to us in its British form of "Tiggocobauc." Its equivalent is "House of Caves"; and how well it describes the spot on which the old town and castle stood, will not only be seen by the philosophers who inspect "Mortimer's Hole," and hear the silly story repeated, that through that House of Caves he found his way to the stately bower of the stern Isabella, but also by those who visit the Church Cemetery, contracted out of the old caves, still popularly called "the Druids," a city of the dead, its little burgesses in the rock, stone-girt as at extra.

When the conquering son of Alfred subdued a revolted city on one side of a river, he created another on the opposite side,—an opposition city, partly military, partly commercial, to awe and to stimulate. This he did at Nottingham. He united the two towns by bridge, making of them one. He settled as many Danes in them as Saxons. Enemies then came friends; we cannot doubt that the old people entered into many a partnership, and a young people followed the example of their rents. The shy Olga learned to raise her soft eyes in trusting love upon the straight-ribbed Saxon, Edwy; and on the broad chest the Danish Scield lay the fair head of his young wife, Ethelfreda, "like Hebe in Heracles' arms." Of such ancestry (with a cross wholesome Pagan blood) comes the present

Nottinghamshire race. The Norman and other admixtures could add nothing to its nobility.

This town will be, for a week, in the hands of the philosophers. It could not be better possessed, for was not the father of the founder of half of it one of the fathers, also, of British philosophy? Did he not originate our naval power, devise a body of laws, restore learning by restoring Oxford, and make a survey of England which very much helped the authors of Domesday Book?

From the first Pagan chief who looked abroad from his earthworks on the Castle rock, down to the reforming era of thirty-four years ago, when the Nottingham rioters burned down the modern edifice, there has been more of bloodshed and sad memories about the old place than of peaceful festival and joyous hopes. King John had a tough fight for it, just before he was king. In 1323, indeed, Edward the Second held a magnificent Christmas feast there with the nobles of the kingdom, "cum regni proceribus," and there was not wanting any onward sign or sound of utmost jollity. The former could be seen in the flaunting banners, the latter heard in the shouts of the revellers, by the quieter townsfolk below. But the shadow of death was over the master of the feast, and while he flung himself back in unreserved laughter, there were men there who stimulated his mirth, but by whose hands he was to die so terribly, some few years after, in Berkeley Castle.

Even when the Nottingham citizens saw a parliament, such as parliaments then were, assemble up at the Castle, and hoped to increase their stock of nobles by the knights and other dignified people who resorted to, lodged in, or passed through the town, there was more grief than gladness came of it. Whatever brilliant but brief flash of commercial prosperity passed over them, gloom and shadow succeeded. Such parliaments seldom broke up without fleecing the people; and when the traders counted their gains, they had to remember the last act passed up at the Castle, by virtue of which every fifteenth penny was taken from the *plebs*, and every tenth from all who ranked as citizens in the municipal towns of England.

There was, indeed, once a very joyous-looking assembly beneath the roof of the old castle, namely, when Richard the Second invited his most intimate friends around him, and the town was made glad by the attendant outlay, the feasting, and the riding to and fro. The royal party broke up, and no man heard the slightest insinuation that a new tax had been levied on the people. Merry, however, as they had been up at the Castle, business of a very serious nature had been transacted there. The King there arranged the seizure and the murder of his uncle, Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester; that cruel murder, for which Kent, Rutland, Huntingdon, and Somerset won their steps in the peerage, and for superintending which the Earl who took his territorial title from Nottingham, Thomas Mowbray, was raised to the rank of Duke of Norfolk. This was in the year 1397, and the Duke died, two years afterwards, at Venice, of grief, but not for having murdered the prince. The heralds, however, have never lost sight of the descendants of that prince slain by the last Mowbray whose title came from the county of Nottingham. Philosophers themselves may smile sadly at the reflection that these heralds found the representative of Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, in Stephen Penny, the sexton of St. George's burial-ground, Bayswater. Of all genealogical freaks, this, perhaps, is the most curious; the descendant of Edward the Third

and Philippa of Hainault digging graves for a livelihood!

And this reminds us that when that Edward the Third was old, a year or two only before his death, when Alice Ferrers was as saucy and imperious as ever the Du Barry was with Louis the Fifteenth and his people, there was carried through Nottingham, up to the Castle, a prisoner, at whom the citizens stared in respectful wonder; but they felt much indignation at the woman who was the cause of his captivity. For a stern word uttered to this Alice, Petrus de la Mare, Speaker of the House of Commons, or holding office equivalent to that called so now, was thrown into the keep of Nottingham Castle, where he lingered a couple of years. The castle, indeed, was seldom without a noble prisoner. Many a stout-hearted abbot who refused to yield the charters of his monastery to the king has pined through long, dreary months in the castle that once dominated the town. Across the meadows, or down upon the busy town itself, the glance of these religious captives was directed, but they seldom saw relief in the distance. Liberty was only to be bought by submission, and that duly observed, the poor man, like the Abbot of Bury, might wend homeward again, over the meadows or through the town, even as it pleased him.

The importance of knowing local history and of being acquainted with the whereabouts of one's dwelling was never better illustrated than when Queen Isabel and Mortimer Earl of March—the alleged wickedness of both of whom must not be accepted without reserve—occupied the castle. They lay close within, and a number of their enemies lay as close without, anxious to get at them. Queen Isabel ridiculed their efforts, and slept soundly. She had no lack of friends in whom she could trust, but she made assurance doubly sure; and she not only saw, as the chronicler quoted by Dering informs us, that "the yats of the castel were loken with lokys," but she sent every night for the "kayes," which turned the bars in the locks of those gates, and "layde them under the chemeel of her beddis hede unto the morrow." In the meantime, young King Edward and Queen Philippa were below, near the market-place; and the members of the parliament he had assembled in the town had nothing better to do than look up at the castle and wonder how they might get at the contumacious people who were therein. Isabel every morning took the keys from under her pillow, rattled them gaily, and as she gave them into the hands of her constable, Sir William Eland, she laughed to scorn all her enemies gathered together in and about Nottingham market-place.

Isabel and Mortimer might have been safe if it had not been for the villany of Eland. The constable was gained by the King's agent, Sir William Montacute. There was no chance, he said, of drawing the keys from beneath Isabel's head, "but yet I knowe," said he, "another weye, by an aleye that stretchith oute of the warde under the earthe into the castell, that goeth into the waste." This was the passage through the caves in the rock which now goes by the name of *Mortimer's Hole*, with the absurd tradition adopted by Mrs. Colonel Hutchinson attached to it, that it was the way by which the gallant (!) Mortimer reached the bower of the light lady Isabel. Of this passage of caves, however, Eland said to Montacute that "neither Queen Isabel, ne none of her meayne, ne the Mortimer ne none of his company knoweth it not." Upwards, through these caves, the party went who surprised the Earl and the lady. Shortly after, they were carried down the same passage.

to the gallows awaiting him in London. Isabel was conveyed away by the road which ultimately brought her to a prison-home in Castle Rising. Edward and his train rode away to Leicester, Nottingham was once more left in quiet, and the citizens explored the passage through the rocks, and merrily laughed as they tried to pronounce the rough old British name of Tiggecobauca.

There were two especial occasions when the streets of the old town were crowded by men who had assembled for sterner purposes than settling questions of philosophy. The first of these occasions was in August, 1485. Nottingham was all alive, trembling or rejoicing at the presence of some few thousands of men whom Richard the Third had assembled there at his head-quarters. The Silver Boars that bristled on his flags became the "Blue Pigs" of the taverns, a sign that has not yet become quite extinct. Richard and his men were about to go forth to fight that decisive battle, for which the field was ultimately found within a week, at Bosworth, where neither the better cause nor the better man triumphed, if the merits of both are to be judged by the standard of men and morals of the time. On the 16th of August, of the above-named year, there was no man in Nottingham who was not up and doing, or up and looking at the doings of the more active. Richard's own armourer must have had a difficult task to accomplish, if it be true that his master insisted on wearing the armour he had worn at Tewkesbury. The battle of Tewkesbury was fought fourteen years before that of Bosworth. The young Duke of Gloucester, of the former fight, was nineteen years of age; Richard the Third, arming at Nottingham, was three and thirty. A doublet of the first period might have been easily accommodated to Richard's person by a Nottingham tailor; but an armourer, suddenly called to suit the harness of a boy to the bulk and thews and sinews of a full-grown man, must have had a tougher job of it. But, whatever the suit, Richard rode through the town to the open country, clad like a king and a warrior. The Silver Boar sparkled on his banners. The gazers at his passage through the streets flung up their caps, or held their voices mute, according as their judgments, caprices or impulses prompted them. They were, altogether, glad to see him gone.

It may be mentioned, by the way, that by the death in the Tower (if he died in the Tower) of the little Duke of York, the town lost its Earl, a title which the boy acquired when he was betrothed to the child Anne Mowbray. Once only besides has the earldom of Nottingham belonged to the son of a king, and then the earl was illegitimate. It was among the titles which Henry the Eighth conferred on his much-loved son (Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond) by Mistress Blount, who was afterwards Lady Taillebois and then Countess of Lincoln. The title was more worthily bestowed on the Armada Admiral, Charles Howard of Effingham. It was borne by three Charles Howards before it passed to the Finches, in the second of whom the earldom of Nottingham became united with the earldom of Winchelsea.

Richard chose Nottingham for his head-quarters because it so pleased him; but when Charles the First set up his standard at Nottingham, in 1642, it was because the selfish royalists of Yorkshire respectfully urged him to be gone, as they did not relish the idea of their county being made the seat of war. How calamitous was the royal progress to Nottingham, Clarendon has told as graphically as the matter can be narrated. On the 25th day of August, two hundred and twenty-four

years will have elapsed since the King and his friends declared war against the Parliament, on the spot where philosophers and their friends will be promoting ends very different from those contemplated by war. "Upon the 25th day of August," says Clarendon, "the standard was erected, about six of the clock in the evening of a very stormy and tempestuous day. The King himself, with a small train, rode to the top of the Castle hill. Varney, the knight-marshal, who was standard-bearer, carrying the standard, which was then erected in that place, with little other ceremony than the sound of drums and trumpets; melancholy men observed many ill presages about that time. There was not one regiment of foot yet levied and brought thither, so that the trained bands which the sheriff had drawn together was all the strength the King had for his person and the guard of the standard. There appeared no conflux of men in obedience to the proclamation; the arms and ammunition were not yet come from York; and a general sadness covered the whole town, and the King himself appeared more melancholic than he used to be. The standard itself was blown down the same night it had been set up, by a very strong and unruly wind, and could not be fixed again in a day or two till the tempest was allayed. This was the melancholy state of the King's affairs, when the standard was set up."

If we turn now from incidents of war and rebellion to those of peace and order, we may, therewith, remark that philosophy, which looks with a curious eye at the condition of those who live by agricultural labour, will perhaps be surprised to learn in what relation the Nottinghamshire tenants were towards their lords in the reign, for example, of Henry the Fourth. It was the custom and service of that time that tenants, bond and free, holding a bovat of land, ought to plough and harrow one day in the year for their lord, receiving for their pains threepennyworth of wheat bread and pease. We must convert the pence into shillings to get at the value of such wage in modern coin. At other times of the year, sowing and weeding were to be done for the lord for similar guerdon; and the tenants made and carried the lord's hay, and reaped and stacked his corn, for which they had, with other good things, fourpence to drink and a pair of white pigeons! But there was something even more of Arcadia (shall we say of Cockayne?) in old Nottinghamshire than this, at the time above indicated. There were thirteen acres in the lord's meadows at Northyng, which were annually mown for him by four-and-twenty tenants. At the end of each day the mowers repaired to the prebendal house to refresh the inward man. The bill of fare, a sort of tenant-labourers' charter, comprised bread, beer, potage, beef, pork, and lamb, for the first course; for the second, broth, pigs, ducks, and either roast lamb or veal. After dinner they sat and drank, with liberty to leave the hall three times, and return as often to drink as much more as they could carry under their girdles. As if this were not enough, a bucket, containing eight flagons and a half of beer, was then borne in joyous procession from the prebendal house, through the town, to the meadows, where various plays were then carried on. At the termination of all, the lord presented each of the tenants with a pair of white gloves; not such flimsy things as form part of modern "dress," but gauntlets of stout leather, not one stitch of which would go in a year's dancing with the most romping of Cicelys, nor, indeed, in a year's labour between the handles of a plough, or with bill-hook at hedging, or heavy spade-work in the most clayey of soils. If any doubt this halcyon

condition of tenant-labourers, they are referred to a copy of the document, where the customs are narrated, at great length, in Dickinson's 'Antiquities' (1804). There are certainly no modern instances of such rural good-living, unless, indeed, it be in the neighbourhood of Neuchâtel, where Swiss peasants now earn a pound sterling per week, and drink their two bottles of wine daily!

Hundreds of persons who will next week be enjoying the abundant hospitality of their Nottingham hosts will not be surprised to hear that the old magnates of the town had always a fine appreciation of the wants of hungry men and the method of satisfying them. At the opening of King James's reign, when Nottingham got a new Recorder, Sir Henry Pierrepont, the municipality invited him to the Hall to receive a testimonial in public from their hands. When Sir Henry put forward his own to receive it, the officers of the Council set before him, not a service of plate, but a loaf of sugar worth 9s., twenty-pennyworth of lemons, a gallon of white and a gallon of claret wine, at little more than half-a-crown the gallon, with a pottle of muscadine and sack,—the whole together being of the value of 20s. 8d.! Thus, at the beginning of his office, the Recorder was not presented with a congratulatory silver pitcher, whence to quaff his Rhenish and Malvoisy at home; but there was placed before him a significant hint that among the duties of office that of good drinking with the corporation was not to be omitted. Not that they despised the more substantial pleasures of the table, as they delicately suggested in 1604 to the Earl of Shrewsbury, son of him who had had Mary Stuart in his keeping. After thinking what would be the most suitable present for an Earl who had an appetite and loved to satisfy it, the Nottingham Council, solemnly assembled, presented him, as the record says, with "a veal, a mutton, a lamb, a dozen of chickens, two dozen of rabbits, two dozen of pigeons, and four capons." If the Earl carried away his gift with him, he must have looked like a chapman about to open stall in the market-place; but the probability is that at full noontide he and the donors sat down and consumed the good things together, while Nottingham bells rang merry peals, to quicken their blood, stimulate appetite, and help digestion.

It is one of the most remarkable facts in corporation annals that this Nottingham municipality, so liberal in feeding others, half starved itself. For instance, on Michaelmas Day, when the old mayor transferred his power to his successor, there was more of formality than of feasting. The mace lay on a black cloth under a heap of bay-sprigs and rosemary. This was called the *burying of the mace*. When the new mayor had been duly elected, his predecessor took the old symbol from its fragrant grave, kissed it tenderly, as an abdicating sovereign might do the sceptre which he was loth to resign, and handed it over to the new municipal monarch. After some other ceremonies came the banquet, which was Spartan in its nature. There were numerous guests, but the fare was frugal. Bread and cheese satisfied the appetite. Pipes and tobacco were added as hospitable luxuries. Not a word is said of liquid appliances. "Fruit in season" moderately adorned the board; but of "jolly good ale and old," of Rhenish or Malvoisy, even of punch, to which the chaplain himself could not have objected, there is no mention. And yet it is not to be supposed that the "flowing bowl," the "mantling cup," the "regal purple stream," goblets, bumpers, and all the rest of the properties of jollity celebrated in song, were wanting. The Nottingham aldermen surely did

not take the pipes from their mouths merely to put Ribston pippins into them!

These men and their fellow townsmen, whatever they may or may not have drunk, were celebrated for their industry. Nottingham has been, in all times, noted for its steady, persevering and successful workers. Labour and the fruits of labour seem to flourish among them spontaneously, like the crocuses that yearly gladden the Nottingham meadows. In spring time, such of these meadows as have not been invaded by contractors and builders are converted into a seeming lake of violet crocuses. Over the green of the fields, Flora throws a mantle of the freshest and most delicious hue. The consequent delight influences more senses than one. There is a charm for the eye, and a charm for the ear in the songs of the birds that hang enchanted above the magic carpet; and there is another charm besides, for at every foot-step made among the flowers a sweet incense arises from the crushed petals, sweet as the air wafted from the Spice Islands over the sea. Nottingham thus becomes truly Flower Town, the English Florence, for young and old go forth to collect and carry away the precious treasure of the fields—a treasure which springs spontaneously nowhere else save on the spreading Inches of Perth. With the young, it is a period of high festival. They plunge through the sea of petals, gathering heaps of odorous beauty as they pass. *She* is queen who finds a white crocus among her violet-hued sisters; but all return laden with sweets to the town, joyous beneath their double burthen, and rich in the two-fold fragrance of youth and of flowers.

Let us add of the Park here that, in the proper sense of the word, that of Nottingham, so called, has had no existence for many centuries. Even in Charles the First's time, when the castle itself was nothing more than a prison in ruins, and the older castle of Isabel and Mortimer was crumbling in more ancient ruin above it, there was neither deer nor tree in Nottingham Park. There were one or two half-withered trees, indeed, and one of these was planted, so ran the story, by Richard before he marched out of Nottingham, on his way to Leicester. When the Commonwealth soldiers occupied the castle ruins, they looked curiously at this tree, which, from root to top, was twisted violently awry, and had not a straight twig or branch in it. "Aye, aye!" said the parliament troopers, "it's as crooked as he who planted it," and King Richard's tree was speedily felled to feed the castle fires.

But, to return to the history of Nottingham, we have to observe, that the useful had precedence of the ornamental. Nottingham made stockings before it made lace; but it was a gentleman who invented the stocking-frame, and an ordinary Nottingham stocking-weaver who first made bobbin-net by so adapting his frame as to make it produce the imitation of lace after it had woven the reality of stockings. Soon after the Rev. William Lea invented the stocking-frame, at the end of the sixteenth century, the old trunk hose slipped away from the limbs of our ancestors. Nearly two hundred years later, that is to say, in 1770, Hammond, a weaver, was sitting at one of Lea's old-fashioned frames, and as he plied his task his thoughts dwelt on the expensive pillow-lace made of flax thread, by aid of fingers and bobbins; and he thought of the old Italian lace made by the needle, of the costly productions of Brussels, Alençon and Valenciennes; of Honiton lace made like the Italian, and of Buckingham lace, which more nearly resembled the commoner point d'Alençon. The result of Hammond's thought was the far-famed bobbin-net. The Nottingham weaver, it would be more

correct to say, rather made the first attempt than fully succeeded in the manufacture. The final success was achieved when Mr. Heathcote invented the bobbin-frame, whence machine-made lace obtained the name of *bobbin-net* and made Nottingham famous even in the bazaars of Eastern Ind. It is still the centre of the cotton hosiery and bobbin-net trade.

Those trades have, like all others, been subject to great fluctuations. Out of the misery and consequent calamities wrought by those who could not bear it, Nottingham and the shire generally issued just half a century ago (1816), after a struggle of five years. It began in 1811, by an outbreak of the hungry frame-work knitters, who could not exist on the small wages to which they were reduced. Under an imaginary General Ludd they issued by night, their faces variously disguised, and appearing where they were least expected, would smash into fragments five or six dozen of a manufacturer's valuable frames before dawn. The ruin wrought, they scattered, were not to be tracked, met again at night, armed with swords and muskets, and in detached bodies carried on their work of destruction in several directions, but never where the weary military and the vexed magistracy were waiting for them. Factories were regularly stormed and defended, blood flowed profusely, life was sacrificed, soldiers and weavers came into collision, and prisoners were made of the latter, but no severity of punishment could deter those who were free from carrying on the work of devastation. They not only destroyed frames, but burned the stacks of those farmers who served in the yeomanry against them; and they broke into the farm-houses and carried off money and provisions. The ruin was widespread, and at one time nearly half the then population of Nottingham was receiving parish relief. The work of destruction did not cease even when parliament decreed death as the penalty of breaking a lace- or stocking-frame. The destroyers only withheld their hands when they discovered that by chopping up and burning frames they were destroying the means by which they might live; and that, as the damage had to be made good out of a county-rate, the manufacturers would go comparatively uninjured, while the poor-rate was likely to be all the less when the county-rate was abnormally increased. At the end of the five years' fray they had cause to remember that the Wise Men of Gotham were natives of Nottinghamshire, in which that place, renowned for the peculiarity of its philosophy, is to be found. The rioters, in short, resembled their Irish prototypes, who, made angry by the failure of a local bank, avenged themselves by burning piles of its notes in front of the door from which those promises to pay had once been issued!

There is something, however, to be said for those ruthless Luddites. They were not only ill-fed but worse taught. Then, and long after then, Richard Carlile and his partner in iniquity, the Rev. Robert Taylor, made a little British Association of their own, with its head-quarters in Nottingham. The philosophy they pretended to teach was atheism, without disguise. Carlile was the devil's servant, and was not at all ashamed of his master; but the Rev. Robert Taylor, who was in the same service, wore openly the livery of Christ! One of their most active and efficient opponents was the late Rev. Joseph Gilbert, then an Independent Minister in Nottingham. How well qualified that Christian gentleman and scholar was to overthrow such adversaries may be seen in his remarkable work on the Christian Atonement. If any visitor at the coming meeting of the British Association should find a copy left

in Nottingham (it is a scarce book), he will do well to avail himself of the opportunity thereby offered.

The Castle of to-day is only the relic of the mansion built on a small portion of the site of the old edifice by the first Duke of Newcastle, in Charles the Second's time. He gave a six weeks' housewarming, and never opened his house again. This building was destroyed by fire in the election riots of 1832, which deed was denounced by "Anne Taylor, of Ongar," as she will be affectionately remembered, in stinging verse. The Robin Hood Rifles occupy a nook of the old place; and this they owe to the patriotism of the Nottingham ladies, who successfully exerted themselves to obtain the castle kitchen, and convert it into a drill-room. In the caves beneath, from which the British town was named, visitors may search for, and we very much hope may find, the story of Christ and his twelve apostles, scratched on the walls by the nails of a captive northern king named David. However this may be, there is one spectacle of delight which they may enjoy whenever philosophy and hospitality leave them a little leisure. The Trent still describes its gentle curve towards Wilford. It is still a breadth of silver on its gleaming passage to Clifton and its groves. There are still the rich valley and picturesque woodland drawing the eye towards distant Derbyshire; and as Thornton quaintly and truthfully adds, "a vast space is seen between Buddington Hills and Colwick, in which Belvoir Castle appears majestic." The town itself yielded Kirke White from a butcher's shop to earnest poetry, and thence Bailey flashed his promise of a poet, and William Howitt there belonged to literature while he was yet a chemist and druggist. Nottingham had the last of the English minstrels who made and sang his own songs, in David Love, and the last of town fools in the person of "General Ben." But as we are dealing with philosophy, and not with folly, let us conclude by noting that Nottingham has given Dr. J. H. Gilbert to Agricultural Chemistry,—boasts of Mr. Josiah Gilbert and Mr. Churchill as the discoverers of the Dolomite mountains, for the benefit of English travellers,—and confers, with reasonable pride, the brightest crown that mine can furnish on the brow of the great metallurgist, Dr. Percy. And, *à propos* to crowns, let us conclude with a reference to skulls. The skull which Byron preserved, in shape and use as a cup, at Newstead, in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, has been buried by its present scrupulous owner! Philosophy may no longer speculate on the wisdom, nor jollity calculate on the measure of wine that was once held within that old mansion of the brain. But they will find other matter for speculation in the Sections, and other subject for discussion in the hospitable homes of ancient Tiggo-cobauc.

From Calcutta to the Snowy Range; being the Narrative of a Trip through the Upper Provinces of India to the Himalayas, containing an Account of Monghyr, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, and Simla. By an Old Indian. With Eight Coloured Illustrations. (Calcutta, Wyman & Co.; London, Tinsley Brothers.)

This book carries the reader from Calcutta, through Monghyr, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra and Delhi, to Simla, whence the Snowy Range, still sixty miles distant, seems but ten. All the places mentioned by our "Old Indian" have been again and again described by older Indians; nevertheless his volume is chatty and amusing, and we are

very glad to refurbish with it our recollections of places too interesting to be ever forgotten. It must be remembered, too, that the Mutinies, and the deeds of Havelock, Outram, Clyde, and Wilson, have invested the greater part of the route traversed by the author with fresh interest; and many in whose minds Delhi and Lucknow formerly awakened no sensation, are stirred by the mention of them now, since England shed her best blood to win them back. Steam, too, has wrought its wonders in India, and one is curious to compare railroad with palanquin, station with bungalow, express dāk with telegraph. Let us see what the Old Indian says of the new régime. Railway travelling in India, he tells us, though "by no means so luxurious as at home and on the Continent," possesses two advantages,—your fellow-passengers are few, and in long distances you may go to bed, though you must provide your own pillow, quilt, and blanket. Note well that the last-named article is by no means to be disregarded even in India, as "the temperature after sundown is totally out of comparison with what one might suppose it would be, judging from that of the day." The rate of travelling in India, chiefly owing to halting at innumerable petty places, seldom exceeds twenty miles an hour. Slow, however, in this case, is not altogether sure. The Old Indian learned this to his cost, having met with three serious accidents on his way up; two of which cost the company 20,000*l.*, and one the lives of several unlucky wights. On the subjects of cost and refreshment, we read as follows:—

"Most unfairly, I think, the cost of first class travelling in India is precisely double that of the second, whilst the charge in the third class is disproportionately small—on a par, nevertheless, with the accommodation afforded. The rate of the former is thus prohibitory to many, but the distances to be traversed are so long, and the fatigue in a tropical climate so considerable, that one cannot afford to dispense with the extra comfort secured by the better-provided carriages of the 1st class; not to mention the fact that in the 2nd class you are quite liable to have as a travelling companion some half-clothed native, redolent of unsavoury odours,—respectable though he may be. I have travelled much on railways in England and France, but have never experienced anything approaching the dust and glare of an Indian line. I was fortunately careful to provide myself with 'eye-protectors'—either these or a veil being highly necessary. There is another little precaution which well repays the trouble of carriage,—a small bag containing towel, soap, and sponge, with brush and comb. The luxury of an occasional ablution, although taken *al fresco* at the carriage-door, is not to be over-estimated. At almost every station water can be got—to wash with, not to drink; although the *bheestie* may generally be seen running up and down the station platform with a greasy *mussuck* (water-skin) on his back, employed in filling the glasses of such thirsty passengers as are foolish enough to partake of this 'cholera mixture,' and who may have thoughtlessly neglected to provide themselves at starting with that most necessary appendage—a wicker-work water-bottle of *aqua vite* and *aqua pura* mildly combined, or with the latter only, as taste dictates. For anything like a long distance, the experienced traveller, in lieu of depending on the railway refreshment-rooms, provides himself with a small box containing such eatables, drinkables, and necessary accompaniments as are likely to be needed on the road. One is thus able to take such refreshment as is required, when one requires it, and in comparative ease and comfort. The pretence of a meal at the refreshment-room, in the limited and uncertain time allowed you for it, only results in spoiling your digestion, souring your temper, and diminishing unnecessarily the contents of your purse. And if the traveller happens to arrive at night, the prospect becomes still more dismal and uncomfortable. Ye Indians who remember the brilliantly-lighted refreshment-

saloon of Wolverhampton, or of any large station at home, with its smiling attendant handmaids, its scalding-hot coffee, and its seductively-arranged patties; with its counter covered with delicacies—the genial sight of all which makes you regret the return to your now cheerless-looking carriage—forget all this when you travel on Indian lines, and picture to yourself instead, what you will assuredly witness:—a large, comfortless-looking room, found with difficulty; an apology for a carpet on the floor, in shape of a dirty piece of stripe-coloured canvas; a broken-down plated candlestick (or perhaps two) on the table, the glass shade covering which is as innocent of having undergone the cleansing process as is the linen of the half-awake attendant *Khitmutgar*, who rouses himself reluctantly from a snooze on the floor, just as you, in despair, have decided to return supperless to your carriage. And then, if tempted by the greasy curry and half-cold chops, the leathery steak or hashed unmentionable in the dish with the cracked cover, the tough old bantam or unsavoury-looking stew in ditto of another pattern, you do venture to appease your hunger, be sure that before you have had time thoroughly to discover all the drawbacks of such a repast, the bell for starting will ring, and you will hurry off, hardly waiting for your change, fearful lest you be left behind at the station, where desolation reigns supreme, discomfort everywhere, and at which, most probably, passenger-trains upwards stop but once a day."

Of the cities described in this volume, Delhi and Lucknow are the most changed. From these the pageantry of Mohammedan rule has wholly passed away. In Lucknow there is most to be remarked in the way of improvement. "The vast reforms" which have taken place "already indicate that it will not be many years before Lucknow can truly boast of being the model city of the East." This is saying much; but it must be remembered that the town was full of beautiful buildings under the native rulers, and the English have added "a state of cleanliness and order quite marvellous to behold." There is a municipal commission, which receives the rents of various confiscated buildings, and expends them in improvements. The description, indeed, of Lucknow is the most interesting part of the Old Indian's volume, and of all the places he describes not one is so noteworthy as the Residency. We read,—

"The world-renowned Residency. — This is approached through the well-remembered 'Bailey Guard' Gate, which stands now in its solemn ruin, a monument alike of the bravery and devotion of that handful of heroes who held it for five months successfully against overwhelming numbers, and of the self-denying heroism of the women and children who died uncomplainingly in its cellars. Little now remains of the buildings which, in 1857, formed the Residency and its defences. The position of the beleaguered garrison must have been very much more extended than is generally supposed. The Residency building itself only afforded accommodation to about one fifth of the besieged. Many other large buildings, including the residences of the different Commissioners, the post-office, and the jail, were within what are rather mis-named the entrenchments. Thus 'the Residency' must have been quite a quarter of a mile in diameter in places. Such of the walls and rooms as are standing bear the impress everywhere of shot and shell, constant streams of which compelled the removal of the ladies and children to the *Tyehkhanah* or underground apartments. So exposed, indeed, was the position on all sides held by the defenders, that it was only necessary for one of the garrison to be seen, to ensure a shower of bullets from the adjoining houses. Major Banks, upon whom the chief control devolved on the death of Sir Henry Lawrence, was killed thus, while incautiously raising his body above the parapet of an outhouse to view the enemy. A crowd of buildings of all kinds surrounded the Residency position, and on one occasion the enemy were within twelve feet of the houses in the Residency compound.

One who had served in the garrison told me that, on a mine being sprung, the outer wall of one of the houses occupied by the garrison fell down, and the defenders found themselves within jumping distance of the sepoys in an adjoining house, who, however, lacked the courage to rush forward: had they done so, this line of defence must have been taken. Protected even as were the underground apartments, on one occasion a shell found its way through the wall, killing and maiming the defenceless inhabitants. Sir Henry Lawrence, who occupied a room on the first story of the north-east of the building, a position greatly exposed to the enemy's fire, had, it appears, been previously entreated to remove to some safer quarters, but had refused; notwithstanding, also, that on the 1st of July a shell had entered the room and burst in it. On the following day, the natives having by this time made sure their aim, another shell entered but with more deadly results, shattering Sir Henry Lawrence's leg, and causing his lamented death on the fourth of the same month. At the time of my visit the foundation was preparing for a memorial monument adjoining, which has probably by this time been completed, and it is hoped that the Government will not stop here, but increase the ruins themselves, sufficiently restoring them to prevent total destruction, and inclosing and guarding them as a memorial and warning of the terrible past. A little in advance of the Residency, to the west and north-west of the building, where Lawrence was killed, is the church yard, where many a gallant soldier and helpless victim lie sleeping. The chapel attached was destroyed during the mutiny, but the grave-yard has been restored, and is now kept in elegant order. Here is the tomb of Sir Henry Lawrence, with the simple inscription—'*Here lies Henry Lawrence, who tried to do his duty.*'"

We cannot close this notice without expressing a regret that the author did not submit the sheets to some one acquainted with the languages, who would have cleared them of several unsightly blunders. Who would think of writing *Das ashwa-medh*, "Ten horse-sacrifices," thus, *Das-as-Wamedh*? One would think that the Old Indian had a notion that the chief mosque at Delhi is called from the river *Jainuna*, or *Jumna* as he writes it, for he invariably writes *Jumna Musjid* instead of *Jum'ah Masjid*. He ought, too, to have known that the marble pulpit is not for calling the faithful to prayer, but for preaching.

Texts from the Holy Bible explained by the Help of the Ancient Monuments, with a few Plans and Views. By Samuel Sharpe. Containing 160 Drawings on Wood, chiefly by Joseph Bonomi. (Day & Son, Limited.)

Illustrations of the Bible from ancient customs and manners, as well as from antiquities, monuments, sculptures, coins, &c. have not been productive of the utility which was reasonably expected. Beyond a doubt, the accumulation of books on the subject has not produced a corresponding increase of knowledge. The reader has been often mocked with the semblance of instruction, and with an array of figures, pictures, ornaments, and such like, which please the eye without informing the mind. This observation applies to such books as Kitto's 'Pictorial Bible,' a work well executed in many respects and useful in its day, but overloaded with superfluous illustrations; and to Roberts's 'Oriental Illustrations,' in which, with a very few pictures, a heap of miscellaneous remarks is collected, often irrelevant. The department has certainly been overdone, so that when the actual gain to our better acquaintance with the Bible comes to be computed, it seems very small. Such books as Layard's and Lepsius's are welcome, standing out as they do from the common mass, and proceeding from men of ability. Mr. Sharpe informs us in his Preface

that the illustrations in this volume are argumentative and explanatory, rather than ornamental. The earlier are chiefly taken from Egyptian and Assyrian sculptures; the later include several coins. A few maps and plans are given. Those acquainted with the author's writings will be prepared to find distinctive views, not an iteration of common opinions; and a prevailing desire to confine himself to such illustrations as explain an obscure passage, or prove the truth of the historian's statement. Mr. Sharpe investigates, inquires, and thinks for himself, leaving his individual mark on all he writes. The present book is in harmony with his former works.

The perusal of the volume, with its 160 illustrations, has yielded us instruction and pleasure. It does throw light on various passages of Scripture, sometimes as novel as it is unexpected. The first thought arising from the reading of it is one of regret that it is too short. Could not the varied knowledge and ingenuity of the author have supplied more such observations? An example or two will show the nature of the work.

1 Kings xiv, 26. "And he (Shishak) took away the treasures of the house of the Lord, and the treasures of the king's house."

After the figure is given, we have this:—

"Among a number of figures of captives sculptured by Shishak on the walls of the great temple of Karnak, in Thebes, is the above. Every figure has his arms tied behind, and is in part covered with a shield, on which is written, in hieroglyphics, his name, or rather the name of his country. These figures thus recount the conquests of King Shishak over his neighbouring enemies, and on this shield is written, 'JUDAH-MELEK-LAND,' or the Kingdom of Judah. In this way Shishak recorded his conquest of Rehoboam; and this is the earliest Egyptian record that has yet been found mentioning any event in Jewish history. Before this time Egyptian history and the Bible run parallel; the Egyptian monuments throw much light on the Jewish laws and customs; they help us to understand the Bible history; but they do not, before this, record any event mentioned in the Bible. After this time the histories of the two nations are more closely united."

Acts xliii, 8. "For the Sadducees say that there is no resurrection, neither angel nor spirit; but the Pharisees confess both."

"From the Egyptian paintings on their mummy-cases we learn that in that country these two opinions about the resurrection had been both entertained. This picture relates to the resurrection of the body by the spirit returning to it. The other opinion of the resurrection by means of an angelic body, without the help of our earthly body, is shown in the note on 1 Cor. xv, 44. Here the dead man is lying upon a lion-shaped couch, bandaged as a mummy, ornamented with paintings. The god Anubis, known by his dog's head, is advancing to unwrap the bandages, and thus to allow the body to move when life shall return to it. Above is the man's soul, in the form of a bird, with human head and hands. It is bringing in one hand the character for Life, and in the other the character for Breath. This latter is the sail of a ship, thus figurative of Wind. These the soul places in the mouth of the mummy at the time of his resurrection."

Various opinions advanced by the author will be objected to by scholars; neither do we accord with some of them. Thus, he confounds Sephar, in Genesis x, 30, with Shapher, in Numbers xxxiii, 23; and identifies both with Mount Serbal. The two places, though alike in English, have a different orthography in Hebrew, and are quite distinct. They are also at a great distance from Mount Serbal, and near the west coast of the Gulf of Akabah. The former is somewhat difficult to define; the latter is probably the same as Burckhardt's Jebel Sheráfah. Neither of them means written

mountain, as Mr. Sharpe affirms; not even that mentioned in Genesis x, 30.

It is also stated that the Septuagint translators changed the words of Isaiah xix, 18, from the city of destruction into the city of righteousness, wishing thereby to screen their city, On, or Heliopolis, from the reproach of the prophets. It is not easy to say what the original reading of the Septuagint was in this verse. But the writers did not change the original, because what is sometimes translated city of destruction does not exhibit the true text. No historical city is meant by the prophet; the sense of the phrase being city of protection, or protected city.

We are unable to see the reasoning by which Mr. Sharpe supposes Isaiah xi, 15, to show that the passage of the Red Sea took place at a spot now dry,—between the sea and the Bitter Lake,—but then covered with water, which joined the two. The passage is Messianic and ideal, pointing to the future, and throwing no light on the historical past.

Notwithstanding these and other things in the volume which require correction, it is a welcome contribution to the elucidation of the sacred volume. Mr. Sharpe, who has worthily devoted many of his best years to the study of that book, has been ably seconded by Mr. Bonomi's skill in preparing the woodcuts. To both we tender our thanks for the pleasing and instructive book before us.

The Viceregal Speeches and Addresses, Lectures and Poems, of the late Earl of Carlisle, K.G. Collected and Edited by J. J. Gaskin. (Dublin, M'Glashan & Gill; London, Routledge & Sons.)

Two things combine to recommend this book—the character of its subject and that of its author. We would not willingly say a word in disparage of the late Lord Carlisle. A kinder man never existed. No man was ever more alive to the duties entailed on him by his position and opportunities; no man was more aware of the necessity of giving an account of his talents, and making them useful in the station to which he had been called. As a great English landlord, as Viceroy of Ireland, he followed the principles laid down in his lectures and speeches, and showed that he could practise the generosity, the justice, the noble toleration, which he had so often inculcated. Modest in his own claims, he was proud of the genius of others. Patron as he was, he did not boast of the name, but rejoiced in the opportunity. The deadly weapon which represents the majesty of the law became in his hands a means not of terror, but of conciliation. He did not wish to impress offenders with awe, but to improve them by the gentle influences of education and example. And thus the sword of state was unsheathed only for pacific purposes—not to smite the wicked, but to knight the deserving.

The gentleman who has collected Lord Carlisle's speeches and poems has also some claims on our regard. When quite young he attracted Lord Carlisle's notice by his method of teaching, and, at the instigation of Lord Carlisle and Archbishop Whately, he was appointed to teach geography and history by a method which he calls inductive interrogation. Afterwards he was sent by the same patron to study music under Hullah, in order to qualify himself for introducing a popular system of vocal culture in Ireland. The testimonials he has received are ample proofs that he has worked hard and done well. His gratitude to Lord Carlisle is most conspicuous. And yet, with all our regard for Lord Carlisle, with all our sense of Mr. Gaskin's deserts, we must say that this book

is the most unfortunate compilation that ever came before us, and is calculated to do serious injury to Lord Carlisle's reputation.

We have no wish to wound Mr. Gaskin's feelings, and we are convinced that he will not accept this verdict. It is plain that he cannot distinguish what does a man credit and what is merely accepted as the necessity of his position. Lord Carlisle is Mr. Gaskin's hero, and everything he says, or does, or writes, is equally valuable to Mr. Gaskin. This is, no doubt, the true biographical spirit which is so fatal to biography. But it is equally fatal to every kind of memorial, because good, bad, and indifferent are jumbled together; and it seldom happens that, even with the truly great, the good things predominate. The only men who leave "no line that dying they could wish to blot" are those who have blotted conscientiously while living. The only men whose every line is perfect in itself are those who have written few lines, and those few lines with labour. The same rule prevails with regard to speeches. If the greatest orator was called upon to speak daily, almost always on the same subjects, and always at great length,—if these speeches were reported word for word, and preserved with great care, he would not leave the same reputation as he would have earned by a tithe of the same number of speeches, half of which had perished. A judicious selection of his best speeches would enhance his fame: it would be stifled under the mass if all were published.

When we read the judgment of some contemporary on works that have not been handed down to us, we naturally form a very high idea of them. But how often does it happen that on turning to the works themselves we are led to distrust that judgment. In one of Lander's Imaginary Conversations it is said by Southey that the lost classics are most regretted by those who would not read them if they were recovered. It is always convenient to fix some standard which you have no means of defining. There are some men who lend themselves most gracefully to reference, and who are great while they are unknown. If they are wise they are content to remain in that illustrious obscurity, and do not challenge criticism, as they have gained already all that the most favourable criticism could give them. This is the sort of fame we should have recommended Mr. Gaskin to claim for Lord Carlisle. We have it on the authority of one of the greatest living orators, and a political opponent of Lord Carlisle's, that his Lordship was second to none in the House of Commons. "I sat," said Mr. Disraeli, "in this House for ten years with Lord Carlisle, and let me remind the House that those were not ordinary times. This House then reckoned amongst its members probably a greater number of celebrated men than it ever contained at any other time. At other times, indeed, there may have been individual examples of higher intellectual powers; but a greater number of great men never flourished than during those ten years. Lord Morpeth met them on equal terms; he took a great part in the greatest debates; and he was a man remarkable for his knowledge, his accomplishments, and his eloquence." If this panegyric is not enough to establish his Lordship's fame as an orator, it would be hard to find anything more effectual. But it is robbed of all its value when it stands as a motto to a book containing twenty-six speeches in answer to the toast, "The health of Lord Carlisle and prosperity to Ireland," and countless addresses on the subject of education, or at the cattle-show banquets of agricultural societies.

It would be unjust to pass any sentence on the literary or the oratorical value of these speeches. Even if a famous orator is called upon

to return thanks for the Ladies, or the House of Commons, or the prize pigs, at some country gathering, we cannot expect him to give us anything worthy of being ranked with the orations of Demosthenes or Mr. Mason Jones. Take the speech at p. 172 of this volume:—

"I beg to return the Commissioners of the Town and Harbour of Dundalk my cordial thanks for their assurances of attached loyalty to the Throne of these realms, as well as of considerate courtesy which they have been pleased to use towards myself. I entirely partake in the feeling of satisfaction which you have gracefully expressed that my first visit to this ancient and historic town, and this fair and thriving district, should have occurred on an occasion which has brought together, on the adjoining sward, so splendid an exhibition of the material progress of Ireland, and so harmonious a fusion of class, occupation, creed, and race, to witness and appreciate her still expanding resources, her matured, but not stagnant, energies. It is my sincere hope that the town and neighbourhood of Dundalk may amply share in the bounties and blessings which I trust that a merciful Providence has in store for the entire country."

—This may have been worth speaking, but it is not worth printing. It is just what regal or viceregal speeches ought to be, very gracious and very empty; and no doubt it answered its object at the time by making the good people of Dundalk proud of their loyalty and complacent at their own courtesy. Perhaps it might furnish Mr. Disraeli with another argument against abolishing the vicerealty. And as Lord Carlisle's popularity in that office is the great argument for its retention, it may be well that its advocates should have the means of knowing exactly how he discharged every detail of his duties.

But we have the further ground of complaint against Mr. Gaskin that even Lord Carlisle's virtues are made ridiculous. We are presented with an introductory sketch of his vicerealty. Again we have the opinion of others as to his great efficiency. The tributes from all the newspapers, from Mr. Lever, from Sir Robert Peel, testify to the approval of England and the gratitude of Ireland. Occasional passages in Lord Carlisle's own speeches show his sense of his duties, and that he acted up to it is evident to us from our knowledge of his character. But if we ask Mr. Gaskin how these duties were performed, the answer, as we have said, is ludicrous. A great deal is said about Lord Carlisle's zeal for education. Medical education, we are told, attracted his peculiar attention. Of the medical profession in Ireland he entertained a very exalted opinion. The most distinguished members of the faculty were noticed by him with honour. Looking for an instance, we find that he called one physician "a living light of the profession."

Under the heading of "Lord Carlisle's desire to confer honour on distinguished Irishmen," we read that his Lordship was most active in raising memorials to genius and valour. But he "displayed the same ardour and zeal in conferring honour on the *living* sons of Ireland who had earned a hard-won reputation on the deadly but glorious battle-field, in defence of the Empire; or devoted themselves to the nobler career of discovery in science, or to the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of their fellow-countrymen." This time, too, the rule is followed by an example. Lord Carlisle gave a banquet at Dublin Castle when Lord Gough was installed as Knight of St. Patrick, and he presented the address of the Royal Dublin Society to Sir Leopold M'Clinck. Not the less conspicuous was Lord Carlisle's recognition of the Lord Mayor of Dublin whose year of office was marked by the visit of the Prince of Wales as well as by that of his royal mother.

Mr. Gaskin speaks as if the visit of the Prince of Wales was chiefly memorable because it occurred during this gentleman's second mayoralty; and he gives us at full length the Viceroy's allusion to the Lord Mayor's manufactory of Irish poplins and tabbinets:—

"Let us, then, drink, with the cordiality the toast deserves, 'The Health of the present Chief Magistrate of the City of Dublin'; and I feel sure that he will not resent the allusion, when I say that from my heart I cordially wish that the texture of his remaining days may be as soft, as rich, and as bright as that beautiful fabric with which he has done so much to enrich the manufactures of his native land."

Lord Gough and Sir L. M'Clinck are known to fame, and no doubt the Mayor of Dublin has his circle of admirers; but what are we to say to Mr. Gaskin's collection of the letters he received from Lord Carlisle, the longest of which extends to seven lines, while three of them are only one line each? "Dear Gaskin, I accept the dedication with very great pleasure,"—"Dear Mr. Gaskin, I am extremely obliged by your timely and friendly vindication,"—"Dear Mr. Gaskin, I shall feel much gratified by the dedication,"—are thought worthy of print and paper. And though we do not gather that any of his Lordship's letters are not communicated to us, we are told that "Lord Carlisle continued to hold a familiar and friendly correspondence with the author on the various questions of interest relating to the welfare of Ireland." With the same grand simplicity, Mr. Gaskin comments on the literary works of his hero. When the Earl writes a poem addressed to a sea-gull, Mr. Gaskin remarks, that "the free and unrestrained flight of a sea-gull . . . seems to have inspired, and in part suggested, the following impromptu verses." Lord Carlisle's general merits as an author are summed up in this passage:—

"Literature elevates and humanizes the mind, and is the soul of a people. Nations always take rank in the great commonwealth of civilization in proportion to the literary eminence and attainments of their public men. Lord Carlisle had a pure taste and a keen appreciation for the beauties of literature; his patronage was ever extended to the encouragement of rising genius and literary merit. His own works, generally the production of his leisure hours, leave us to regret that his duties did not permit him more steadily to apply his vigorous mental powers to literary pursuits. However we may regret this, we must admire the merits and excellence of the beautiful productions which he has left us. Throughout his works we may observe a pure atmosphere of religious principle—a style solemn in tone, and irradiated with the warmth of devotional feeling. The acquirements of his well-stored mind, his copious information, and the retentive powers of his memory, were wonderful."

Whatever we may have to say of Lord Carlisle as a writer or a speaker, will probably be exactly opposed to these sentiments of Mr. Gaskin's. Lord Carlisle had not made the proper start for doing anything in literature. "Vigorous" is, we think, the last word that should be applied to his mental powers. Had they deserved that name, the extreme culture bestowed upon them must have raised them to undoubted eminence. But one of the surest tests of originality is how far it can survive culture; whether it will be crushed by it, or will raise it to its own level. We therefore notice that some minds which are conscious of their weakness are afraid of any culture that would make that weakness more prominent. Some men preserve their originality by a resolute abstention from reading. But Lord Carlisle found no temptation in originality, and great temptations in literature. He did not want to work his own mine so much as to gain the practice which would enable him

to explore the mines of others. His lectures on Pope and Gray are at hand in this volume to illustrate our meaning. There are scarcely to be found two other pieces of criticism aiming so purely at exhausting the merits of the poets with so little original remark. A running commentary on a string of extracts is the character of each lecture; and however much the extracts may have impressed the mechanics' institutes where the lectures were delivered,—however profound may have been the noble Lord's study of the poets whom he was dissecting,—there is no attempt at analysis or proportion; to say nothing of the want of that deeper insight by which some can convey an involved character in a single sentence. Yet Lord Carlisle has read all the works and all that has been written upon them. He sees when Dr. Johnson is in error,—he sees that others who were less prejudiced have not quite hit the mark; but he does not know what that mark is, and he is quite content to leave off without having taken aim at it.

With an unconscious prediction of his own fate at the hands of his biographer, Lord Carlisle is always ready to give his hearers the testimonies of other men to the excellence of those he is illustrating. This is sometimes done by an anecdote; and a favourable instance is the allusion to the parting tribute paid to Gray by General Wolfe and Daniel Webster:—

"We are always glad to have our own judgments assisted by the thoughts and doings of eminent men; and these acquire a more impressive and thrilling interest if they have been expressed shortly before the close of their lives. Let me present you with two tributes paid to the Elegy of Gray at the end of two very varied historical careers, with just more than a century intervening between them. We are informed, upon what appears to be sufficient authority, that on the night before the capture of Quebec—which of all the single passages in the long catalogue of British glories was perhaps the most romantic in its incidents, and the most decisive in its consequences—General Wolfe, with his small band of soldiers, was being rowed up past the hostile ramparts, and between the steep cliffs which line the St. Lawrence, and there and then, in the stillness of that dark summer night, and on the eve of his glorious victory and immortal death, he repeated to those around him some of the stanzas of the Elegy, and then said, 'Well, gentlemen, I had rather be the author of that poem than take Quebec.' I pass on to my more recent instance. About two months ago the great American statesman, Mr. Webster, was lying upon his death-bed. * * Even in the intervals of severe pain, even in the languor of decaying nature, even amidst the appropriate and exalted topics of Christian penitence and hope, there was a further craving of the dying man yet unsatisfied. We are told that he was heard to repeat somewhat indistinctly the words, 'Poet, poetry—Gray, Gray.' His son repeated the first line of the Elegy—

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day.

'That's it, that's it!' exclaimed Mr. Webster. The book was brought, and some stanzas were read, which seemed to give him pleasure. Surely it is not a slight thing to have satisfied, so far as the world they were about to leave was concerned, the latest aspirations of such a hero as Wolfe and such a statesman as Webster!"

A less favourable instance is afforded on a former page, where Lord Carlisle shakes his head playfully at Dr. Johnson, exclaiming, "Oh Doctor, Doctor!" and then goes on with the excuse, "as the Doctor has drawn me into levity," to repeat some pointless Eton tradition. Yet we have no doubt this "levity" was quite acceptable to his audience. Profound thought or novelty would only have gone down for the sake of the lecturer.

Still we imagine that Lord Carlisle's poems were addressed to men of cultivation, and not solely to babes in the word; and, if so, we

must say that his lectures are more thoughtful and show more trace of his culture than such lines as the following, which betray the strangest misapprehension of Napoleon's feelings:—

On seeing a Tree in the Isola Bella, upon which Buonaparte had Carved some Letters Two Days before the Battle of Marengo.

Perchance as here, beside the crystal flood,
In pleased repose the hero-despot stood,
Where art and nature emulously smile
With all their charms on each enchanted tale,
The scene's own soft contagion gently stole
O'er each stern purpose of his toll-worn soul:
Pursuance e'en here he grieved awhile to mar
Such climes of beauty with the waste of war;
Wish'd that the tumult of his days might cease
In some bright vale, in some blest home of peace;
Sigh'd for the joys he ne'er was doom'd to gain;
Then rush'd to conquer on Marengo's plain.

—The word Napoleon carved on the tree was "Battaglia."

Our readers will think that we have forgotten our opening words, or that we have failed to keep the promise which was conveyed in them. It is true that we have not been able to praise Mr. Gaskin's book, or to speak highly of Lord Carlisle as an author; but when Lord Carlisle wrote down any of his thoughts, and even when he printed his writings, he did not put them forth to challenge criticism. When he wrote and delivered lectures he did not send round the syllabus with card of terms to the secretaries of Mechanics' Institutes; and therefore in the one case we do not judge him as an author, nor in the other case as a lecturer. We have judged him here solely by what he professed to give us, and we have praised him, not for the intrinsic merits of any of his works, but for the spirit in which he undertook them,—not for the oratorical excellence of his speeches, but for their scope and tendency. He did not write in order to put his own thoughts before the world, but to assist the world in understanding the thoughts of others. He did not speak in order to convince or silence, but to counsel and to aid. His literary taste led some to look upon him as an author, and to praise him for those merits which he was teaching them to appreciate. We cannot suffer them to place him on a pedestal to which he is not entitled; but unjust praise of him must not blind us to his real excellence: and if we remove him from the pedestal of the author or the orator, we must be careful to give him his stand on the broader base which belongs to him, which is less envied, but not less enviable, and the great glory of which is, that it may be shared by all who seek the good of their fellow creatures, though they have neither the wealth, the culture, nor the high station of the Earl of Carlisle.

Charles Lamb: a Memoir. By Barry Cornwall. (Moxon & Co.)

IN this book, full of grace and sweet thought, and grave, glad memories, and deep earnestness, a book, however, not without errors of omission and commission, the author, under weight of years exercising youthful power, tells his readers that Charles Lamb had little influence on his own times. We are not disposed to agree altogether with this judgment; but, however it may be, no one can dispute that Lamb, in the story of his life, will exercise considerable influence on after-times. The oftener his story is told, the more true and tender and heroic does he appear. The effect of the telling of it should and doubtless will be, that men will cease to complain of the small evils of life, and if calamity come upon them, they will bear it uncomplainingly, almost cheerfully, as Lamb bore his.

And his was enough to overweight any human being,—yet he never even staggered beneath the burden. The consciousness of

madness in the blood would be an intolerable oppression to most sensitive beings; but Lamb, the most sensitive of beings, had not only the proof that in his own veins the blood, paternally inherited, flowed unhealthily, but that the current was still more disordered in the veins of his sister. When the domestic calamity culminated, by that generally shy and gentle sister slaying her mother, in a sudden access of fury, in Lamb's presence, the course of his life was decided. The victim was reverently consigned to the grave, and Lamb took the poor sister to the shelter of his heart and home for ever.

Few men have ever borne, so long and so unweariedly, a burden so terrible. There were seasons of calm sunshine, but no one could tell when the gloom would descend or the storm sweep over them. When the latter was imminent the scene in the little household was affecting. Charles and Mary Lamb walked forth, arm in arm, to Hoxton Asylum, and one of the two carried a strait waistcoat in a silk handkerchief! With recovery, a sort of sunshine again broke over the household.

But there was a disappointed life there, too, though there was no outward interpretation of such disappointment. Indeed, real sunshine never fell upon it except what came from Lamb himself. From 1775, when he was born in a dull corner of the almost sunless Temple, to 1834, when he fell in a dull walk in dull Edmonton, and died of it, Lamb lived more in the shade than in the light of life; and yet he had, as he said, "an intolerable disinclination to dying," particularly when old friends were thereby taken out of his circle. Some of these, as if attracted by affinity of disordered wits rather than by sympathies of finer humours, were at least "perplexed in mind," "eccentric characters," peculiar. Lamb could hail them as being twice his brothers. His regard for Cowper was based, perhaps, not so much on the strength of Cowper's poetry as the weakness of Cowper's mind.

His own life, Lamb used to say, could be told in an epigram. It certainly had a sting in it; disappointment was in and about it. His defect of speech effectually stopped the way which lay between Christ's Hospital and College. He had "a foolish passion," the journal of which he destroyed, not because it was foolish, but because, the matter being hopeless, the record of it was not worth preserving. Later, when this clerk in the India House could only have asked a bride to a home with an occasionally insane though clever sister, Lamb fell in love with Hester Savory, a beautiful Quakeress. He never spoke to her in his life, but for some of the heavy sadness of that life there was a little compensation in paying the silent homage of the heart to its unconscious mistress. It was not every comer he took to that heart, even as friend. Those he adopted were his own for ever; but as Barry Cornwall remarks, Lamb's "affections were not widened (weakened) by too general a philanthropy."

Of himself, Lamb said, "I am made up of queer points. My theory is to enjoy life, my practice is against it." For thirty years he sat at a desk,—in the South Sea House for awhile, in the India House for most of the time. The places were even duller than the Temple, with its terrace, dial and gentlest of fountains; duller than the cloisters of Christ's Hospital, where Lamb looked on and played not. He had to make entries in an indigo ledger when his thoughts were on other books, whose authors had been immortal for centuries. He longed to break his chain, cast off his oar and escape from the galley where he had been so long a slave. When the day of his freedom came, and

he "went home—for ever!" liberally pensioned, Lamb's joy was boundless. Joy! it was a frantic enthusiasm, with odd illustrations of feeling, as when the old bachelor exclaimed, "If I had a little boy, I would call him *Nothing-to-do!*" But the long-coveted freedom from labour soon became a heavier oppression than the toil from which he had panted to escape. His liberty came when he had fewer friends wherewith to enjoy it, and less mental power to turn it to account.

There has always been, we think, a wrong estimate made of Lamb's clerkship employments in the India House. There were days, no doubt, when the ledger was a hateful book to open, but it was not opened every day, and then only for a brief period. From ten to four were Lamb's office hours, and during them he wrote all, or nearly all, his letters, and probably most of his essays and other works. The India House was as much the author's study as the clerk's place for work. At home were his books and his friends for enjoyment, and his sister for his anxious but loving care. 'Elia,' a name which attached that of Lamb to English literature for ever, was partly written at the India House. The tone of the place, nay, the place itself, is in those essays. The very pseudonym under which they were given to the world was the veritable family name of one of Lamb's (deceased) fellow-clerks. His salary reached the respectable figure of 600*l.* a year; his retiring pension to two-thirds of that sum; but he and his sister were never so happy as when they had a guinea or so a week, and Lamb could not buy a desired old book without the rare joy of feeling that he had made a sacrifice to obtain it.

The full portrait of Lamb has probably never been so elaborately and successfully done as in this volume, by one of Lamb's most valued friends, but not the sole survivor of the friendly brotherhood, as the author seems to think. We see Lamb in his beauty and his strength, in his natural defects and his weaknesses; in his oddities and quaintnesses, in his wit, his wisdom, his childish simplicity, and his clever follies. In short, it is a book worthy of Lamb, and worthy of one among whose inheritance is the boast of being the friend of Lamb.

Nevertheless, as we have remarked, the volume is not faultless. There is at least one passage in it that will give undeserved pain to a most worthy gentleman. We think, too, that the list of what Lamb wrote for the *Reflector* is not quite correct; and there are some inaccuracies, some of which we notice (indeed we notice these matters of drawback generally) that they may be corrected in the second edition of Barry Cornwall's work. There are few of us who have not read that exquisite sketch in the second series of the 'Elia' essays, called 'Barbara S——.' It is the story of a little girl, an actress, to whom the treasurer of the Bath Theatre one day, in a fit of absence, paid a guinea, instead of the weekly half-guinea that was due. The struggle of the girl as she descended the stairs, the thought of what the guinea would achieve at home, and the triumph over the thought, and in the struggle, are depicted in Lamb's most striking and effective manner. Barry Cornwall tells us that by Barbara S—— Lamb meant Miss Kelly, one of the ablest actresses of Lamb's time, and now surviving in honoured old age. This is a singular mistake on the part of the author, since Lamb assigns Barbara S——'s birth to the year 1733, and describes her, truly, as the daughter of a poor Bath apothecary. In short, Barbara S—— was Miss Barbara Street, subsequently the wife of Mr. Dancer, of the great Spranger Barry, and finally of Mr. Crawford, all actors in various ways. Moreover, Lamb him-

self, in his essay, identifies its heroine. Here are his words: "This anecdote of herself I had in the year 1800, from the mouth of the late Mrs. Crawford, then sixty-seven years of age (she died soon after); and to her struggles upon this childish occasion I have sometimes ventured to think her indebted for that power of reading the heart in the representation of conflicting emotions, for which, in after years, she was considered little inferior (if at all so in the part of *Lady Randolph*) even to Mrs. Siddons."

We are at a loss to conjecture how the author of the Memoir has fallen into so singular a mistake as that we have attempted to rectify. We will not, however, close his volume without offering him our congratulations on his having completed his task (save the exceptional cases indicated) in a way worthy of his theme and of the interest which the public take in the subject.

Sketches of Russian Life, before and after the Emancipation of the Serfs. Edited by Henry Morley. (Chapman & Hall.)

Russia has had an important part to perform in the history of Europe, and she has performed it well. She has done on the east what the Greek Empire, and afterwards Austria, did on the south-east, what the Normans did in Sicily, and what the hammer-strokes of Charles Martel effected on the sunny plains of Touraine. We mean that she has saved Europe from Oriental domination, and has assured the freedom and supremacy of the Christian branches of the human family. Incontestably the growth of the civilized and ruling minority of mankind, now known as "Europeans," was, during some centuries, in imminent peril from the then superior civilization of the Mohammedan powers. Now, however, the tables are turned. Prohibited always from reaching the central heart of Europe, and now long since driven from Spain and Sicily, the followers of Omar are fain to be content with a mere corner of south-eastern Europe, which they have only held for a few centuries, and only hold now by the common consent of Christian countries. In the mean time, we, the descendants of northern barbarians, have advanced to a civilization which even the polished Moors of Spain never exceeded, and which, when added to our superior physical force, makes the poor Moslem, once so proud and chivalrous, a mere plaything in our hands. It might have been far otherwise (in spite of the prowess of the western chivalry) if certain brave Scandinavians and Slavonians had not guarded the eastern frontier of Europe, if Rurik the Norman had not founded an enduring dynasty, and the three Polanian brethren, Kii, Chitchek, and Khorif, with their sister Libedia, had not hunted in the forests by the Dnieper, and laid the first stone of the ancient city of Kiev. It might have been far otherwise if, in later generations, the rival principalities of Kiev and Novgorod had not become amalgamated and acquired sufficient force to repel those mighty Tartar invasions which for ages threatened the nascent Empire of Russia with extinction. Alas for human ingratitude! We of Western Europe repaid the Muscovite with neglect, and scarcely looked upon him as a rational fellow-creature, while the gallant but misguided Poles, who are now looked upon simply as the victims of Russian aggression, figured in past ages as haughty oppressors in the capital of those who were afterwards to be stigmatized as their ruthless taskmasters. No nation in the world has struggled more manfully for existence than Russia, and few nations, if any, have met with less general sympathy. With the Mussulman on one side, and the Christian of the Roman faith on the other, she

stood alone and unaided; for the faded Eastern Empire, whose religion she had espoused, was utterly powerless to help her, and the nations of Western Europe were full of their own quarrels, and all unconscious of the battle that was being fought for them on the debatable ground between Europe and Asia. But the instinct of self-preservation carried Russia safely through the struggle, and now the Emperor Alexander the Second gives the law to a third part of the Old World, and issues his edicts to people who speak forty different languages.

There is quite enough in the merest sketch of the rise of Russia to account for its being a country presenting great anomalies, and including extraordinary varieties of character, manners, and national and local peculiarities. But there is also this consideration, showing that a description of Russia must be accepted in a different sense from that of any other European country. Under the single name of Russians, we are accustomed to include all the variety of fixed and nomad tribes that own the sway of the Emperor Alexander. Probably Queen Victoria rules over as many races or more; but as these are scattered widely over the face of the globe, and many of them are not in the least assimilated with the parent state, we call them colonies and foreign possessions, and never think of treating them as part of England. In writing and speaking of Russia the case is far different. With the exception of a few of the more modern acquisitions (as Finland, for instance), we speak of the whole as Russia, and treat of all the heterogeneous inhabitants as Russians. When we remember, in addition to this, that the country is of vast extent, and that the means of communication are as yet very imperfect, it must be obvious that there can be little common nationality, and that, for many years to come, every pen-and-ink sketch of the country or people dashed off by an observant writer must present new objects of interest and wonder.

The book before us comes out under good auspices. Prof. Morley, by whom the sketches contained in it have been selected and revised, expresses his conviction of the *bona fides* of the author, who has resided in Russia fifteen years and has been brought in contact with people of all classes. Those who think that a true book cannot be an amusing book will here be agreeably surprised. The natural "cuteness" of the Russians forms a strong contrast to the simplicity of ignorance which a half-civilized nation must often display. Peter the Great was wont to say that he excluded the Jews from the empire out of pure benevolence, as the poor innocents would be sure to get fleeced by his clever countrymen. This character of superlative sharpness is still maintained by the tradespeople of the towns, and, to a great extent, even by the serfs on the estates. The author wanted to buy a pair of fur boots and a portmanteau at Tula, a town of some 40,000 inhabitants, in the very heart of Russia. The grey-bearded and highly respectable tradesman to whom he had recourse presented him with several pairs of boots in succession, all of which "were of the best quality to be found in Moscow—Yea Boch! (God's truth)." Yet on examining these pretty closely, the author found the soles to consist principally of pasteboard, and the upper-leathers of horse-hide with cat's hair glued on to it. He insisted on rejecting these choice specimens, although the venerable man protested that "they would wear all his life, Yea Boch!" At last a better pair was produced, in which, at least, glue did not do service for needle and thread; and then came the tug of war. The merchant asked 40 roubles for boots and portmanteau, and vowed, Yea Boch,

that he was giving them away at that sum! But the traveller knew his man, and boldly offered 16 roubles, which sum, after about an hour's chaffering, was finally accepted with perfect good-humour. "How shameful of you," cried the author, "to ask three times more than you take, and to tell so many lies!"—"O!" said the phoenix of shopkeepers, "words do not rob your pocket. I am no thief. It is all fair bargaining."

The great railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow is one of the best managed and most commodious, if not quite the most rapid, in Europe. The guards (as in America and Switzerland) can walk from one end of a train to the other without risking their necks on the tops of the carriages, or holding on to the side like cats, as they do in Belgium. The stoppages for refreshment are sufficiently long to be beneficial both to the travellers and to those who furnish the provisions. How any English refreshment-room can pay, with its "gutta-percha pork pies, mahogany cakes, and sawdust sandwiches," it is very difficult to understand. In highly civilized England we stop ten minutes to scald ourselves with bad coffee or worse broth; in primitive Russia they dine at leisure, for the small sum of three shillings, on joints, vegetables, fowls, game, fish, entrées, and dessert. At Bullagonie, the middle station, at which the trains meet, between the old and new capitals, a simple old gentleman, with a patriarchal beard, descended to partake of the luxuries of the season. He was on his way from Moscow to St. Petersburg, and he was overjoyed, on stepping out, to greet on the platform an ancient friend, who, it appeared, was travelling in the opposite direction. Much had our good old friend been talking of the wonders of steam, for he had never been in a train before. His *naïve* observations amused the other passengers, who respected his snowy locks, and politely responded to all his questions. After dinner the same gentleman renewed his remarks, sitting comfortably in the same carriage with the old friend he had met. "How different," said he, "is this from the old way of travelling; it used to take seven days and a hundred horses."—"True," said his friend, "and see how fast it goes. I cannot understand how the steam can make it go."—"It is wonderful," rejoined the patriarch; "but the most strange thing of all is, that here I am going to Petersburg and you to Moscow in the same carriage! Railways are wonderful things. I cannot understand it!"

The venality of the officials has always been a fruitful theme of English and French writers on Russia. Our author quite confirms the general view with regard to the lower class. The higher officials he does not seem to have had much to do with. At Moscow the author was bargaining for a couple of tarantasses, or travelling carriages, when his follower Harry, a kind of Mark Tapley with a dash of Sam Weller's pugnacity, made a violent onslaught on some fifty drivers, under the impression that they were illtreating his patron. The British fist usually produces a wholesome dread when judiciously used, and our friends would have retired triumphant had they not unluckily been caught by some armed police. Having a lurking idea that money can generally get one out of police difficulties abroad, the author placed a rouble in the palm of each policeman, and quietly awaited his fate. He was promptly led before a kind of magistrate, who listened patiently to the evidence of the assault, which was strongly corroborated by the bruised faces and bleeding heads of the drivers. These unfortunate men seem to have made just one mistake, that of taking a broken wheel, which

arry had picked up at random, for an iron bar. Thereupon the policemen at once saw their way to earning the roubles, and they said, "There was no iron bar, your honour, and we won't fight," all which was literally true. They then added that the Englishmen could speak no Russian, and that they had only taken them in charge to save them from the infuriated drivers. An interpreter was then sent for, and the author told him that he would prefer not to be locked up, and that "if ten roubles would be of any use —" "Just the thing," said the interpreter; so the ten roubles were handed over to the magistrate, who presented four of them to the "pigs" of drivers, and, it is presumed, found an equally good use for the other six.

The author gives us in these sketches a view of Russian life before the promulgation of the new code, and some rather striking scenes pertaining to the present state of transition. Notwithstanding Prof. Morley's firm belief in his correspondent, we cannot help imagining that some of these scenes are a little worked up, or, at any rate, that the author sometimes indulges in exaggeration of expression. It is not quite easy to believe that a Russian peasant can mend pens and pencils "with the same piousness" as with which he can "hew down trees" and "cleave his enemy's head from the neck to the throat." It would be satisfactory to know positively whether the personal anecdotes are to be taken as literal records, or merely as fiction founded on fact.

The Lincolnshire Tragedy.—Passages in the Life of the Faïre Gospeller, Mistress Anne Askew. Recounted by y^e Unworthy Pen of Nicholas Moldwarp, B.A. And now first set forth by the Author of 'Mary Powell' (Bentley.)

The language which the complaisant reader is required to accept as an accurate reproduction of the English prose written by authors of Henry the Eighth's day, the lady to whom we are indebted for 'Mary Powell,' and many other more or less commendable tales, has tried her hand at a romantic memoir of Anne Askew, with success that is by no means perfect. Nicholas Moldwarp, the character credited with the original composition of the narrative, is an old scholar and domestic tutor of Ascham's habit of thought and manner, who resembles Ascham, moreover, in reluctance to see the birchen rod with which he is authorized to discipline little Anne Askew and the other pupils committed to his charge. A wider and more exact acquaintance with the literature of the sixteenth century would have enabled the real writer to render greater justice to her imaginary scribe, whose English, both as regards structure of sentences and orthography, no more resembles English of the period in which he is supposed to have lived than it resembles English of the present date. In his old age, under Queen Elizabeth, or during an early year of James the First's reign, this bookish chaplain and graduate of Cambridge is made to say of his volume 'On the Adornment of Gardens,' "I conceived you referred to that — 'tis the only thing of mine that will live — A few brochures that made a noise, Sir, at the time, have all dropt out of sight." The author of 'Mary Powell' might, with equal propriety, represent Erasmus as gossiping about his *feuillets* and "leaders." With similar ignorance of the change which time has wrought in the discipline of schools, as well as in the usages of men of letters, she makes a young Templar of Henry the Eighth's day talk about "eating his inners," as though the educational discipline

of the law colleges was merely formal in the sixteenth century, as it became, or rather began to be, after the restoration of Charles the Second. Edmund Britain and Nanny Askew speak to each other thus:—

"Well, I will not: only I suppose you'll have a wife, some day.—" "Yes, I suppose I shall, and then you shall come and visit us. Then you shall see all the sights in London town. But meanwhile I must read hard for a Lawyer, and keep my Terms, and eat many dinners . . ." "That will not be hard, if only once a day."—"No, only it will keep me on the spot, you see; and that's why I must eat them." "Twas worth a world to hear their pretty talk, only I was glad the Boy plighted not himself to have her for his Wife, but only for his Visitor, to see the sights of London town. Boy-like, he may be hoped to do much better for himself than that, without considering that Sir William would look a good deal higher than the Law-courts for his daughter."

All this is very laughable to readers who have given thought to the life of the Law University as it was in its palmiest days of vigorous discipline and high renown, learned readers and laborious students, mootings and exercises after the two pompous daily meals in each college-hall, when the troops of patrician lawyers by their courtly pursuits and pastimes gave the law colleges their distinctive name, *Inns of Court*,—a term which in its origin made no reference to courts of law, but was an allusion, as Fortescue's 'De Laudibus' testifies, to the courts of kings. On other points the author betrays her ignorance of the economy of an Inn of Court in Henry the Eighth's reign. Thus when she writes, "Master Britain's clerk, in the outer chamber, whom I know pretty well by this time," she speaks as a lady of this century might speak of a young barrister's quarters in the Temple, not as a visitor to the Temple would have spoken at a period when the word "chamber" meant "a set of rooms," and when no Templar, unless a Master of the Bench, was permitted to hold a whole chamber to his own separate use. These errors—though antiquaries will deem them of importance—will seem trivial slips to the children and unlearned ladies for whom such books as 'Mary Powell' and 'The Faïre Gospeller' are written, and who will derive considerable pleasure from Master Moldwarp's unworthy version of Anne Askew's tragic story. "Sir," runs the narrative after the woman's heroic soul has passed from the flaming faggots up to Heaven, "they say there was a Thunder storm burst over us at the time, but I was too absorbed to note it. To me, the whole world had, for the nonce, become a blank. That night, strange to say, I slept heavilie. During the evening, I and Lettice, and Mistress Berry and Christopher, had gathered together and communed on all that lay in our Hearts. We were sensible of an inexpressible Load taken off us; the worst had been done. It could never be done agayn: she was beyond and above their reach now. We wept, and talked of her pretty ways, and how we had feared once and agayn her courage might fayl at the End. But it never did." The effect of the story is not enhanced by the clumsy suggestion that it was sent to Stratford-upon-Avon for Shakespeare's perusal.

The Military Writers of France.—[Les Écrivains Militaires de la France, par Théodore Karcher.] (Trübner & Co.)

This work undoubtedly supplies a want in military literature, and can scarcely fail to be considered as essential to every military library, however small. Unfortunately, the principal idea by which the author was induced to undertake this task has been extended, we think

disadvantageously. By adding to the "biographies of the most eminent military writers since the days of the French Revolution" extracts from their works, he has increased both bulk and price to an extent which will, we fear, militate against the popularity of what otherwise would have been regarded as an indispensable handbook to military literature. M. Karcher's hope is that, by inserting the extracts above mentioned, he has rendered the work before us useful, not only as a guide to French military literature, but also as a reading-book for those students of French who are about to enter the army. The two portions of his plan seem to have little connexion with, and indeed will, we apprehend, act injuriously on, each other.

The first part of the book gives a list and brief review of French military writers, from Geoffrey de Villehardouin, who was born about the middle of the twelfth century, down to Théophile Gautier fils, the well-known living author. To the military student this portion of the work, though somewhat dry, is invaluable; to the general reader it possesses little attraction. The second part consists of brief sketches of the principal French military authors, accompanied by a specimen of the style of each. As might be expected from the nature of the subject, this portion of the work is extremely interesting, though it must be allowed it contains little fresh matter. The most striking feature in this book is the union of intense patriotism with the most rigid impartiality. In the latter quality, indeed, M. Karcher stands unrivalled amongst his countrymen, whose anxiety to soften down and account for the disasters which no nation can better afford to acknowledge than France, generally renders them untrustworthy historians. M. Karcher's literary honesty is particularly remarkable in his sketch of Marshal Soult. Speaking of the battle of Toulouse, he says, "The English and the French equally claim the victory; the former, it is true, experienced considerable losses, but in the end they were able to enter the town which their antagonists evacuated. It must be concluded from this that Wellington attained the object which he had proposed to himself. Let us add, that ultimately Soult himself did not pretend to have gained the day, although he was able to retire in good order. In France his partisans used to speak of victory, his adversaries of defeat. As Madame Emile de Girardin, with the witty malice which was peculiar to her, has said, "When Marshal Soult was in the Ministry, he had lost the battle of Toulouse; when he was in the opposition, he had gained it."

During the Battle of Marengo Soult was lying wounded, and a prisoner, in the neighbouring town of Alessandria. It may easily be imagined with what anxiety the helpless warrior marked the fluctuations of victory, as shown by the ebb and flow of the fire which showed now the Austrians, now the French, to be advancing; how anxiously he listened to the reports brought in from time to time by his staff. The account given by himself of the manner in which he spent this eventful day will well repay perusal, and is, perhaps, the most interesting of all the selections with which M. Karcher has illustrated his book.

Scarcely less attractive as regards dramatic interest, and withal excessively instructive to the military reader, is an episode of the brief campaign of 1815, related by Marshal Bugeaud himself, the chief actor in the brilliant feat of arms described. With only 1,700 infantry and 40 cavalry, Col. Bugeaud during ten hours withstood all attempts on the part of 6,000 Austrian infantry, supported by 500

dragons, to force his position. In this affair, which was only terminated by superior orders, given because the fate of France had been decided at Waterloo, the Austrians suffered a loss of nearly 3,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

One of the most eloquent and impartial of French military writers was the late Col. Charras, who, even as a boy of twenty, displayed the fiery courage and natural aptitude for war which, but for political reasons, would have raised him to the highest rank in that profession which his literary acquirements have so highly benefited. His military career may be said to have commenced during the famous three days of July, 1830, in which he exhibited the same uncompromising firmness which subsequently led to that noble preference of honour to fame, which drove him into exile and deprived France of one of her most accomplished soldiers. In the early part of 1830 Charras was expelled from the École Polytechnique for having, at a banquet of the pupils, proposed the health of Lafayette, and sung the 'Marseillaise.' Three months later the revolution broke out, and Charras, plunging into it with all the energy of his disposition, played no mean part as a leader of the populace.

Before closing our notice of this useful work, we must draw attention to an inaccuracy scarcely pardonable in an author who is also a professor at an English military college. In the sketch of General Foy, M. Karcher gives the reader to understand that, in a charge on a French square at Salamanca, "General Cotton was killed." Now there were no squares in that action; and it was General le Marchant, not General Cotton, who was killed in the charge of the "Dragons Rouges." General Cotton, afterwards the celebrated Lord Combermere, was, it is true, wounded on that day; but it was by the bullet of a Portuguese sentry, who, in the dusk of the evening, mistook him for an enemy, and fired without challenging.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Beggar's Benison; or, a Hero without a Name, but with an Aim: a Clydesdale Story. Illustrated by upwards of 300 Amateur Pen-and-Ink Sketches. 2 vols. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

A more distasteful story than this Clydesdale one does not occur to our memory. Its writer may have read Galt's clever Scotch novels, to-day too much forgotten. He has tried his puny best, moreover, to reproduce those effects and sensations of which Mr. Dickens is the master; but the fruits of his labour amount to nothing more or less than an improbable apotheosis of vulgarity, selfishness, and ingratitude. A "getter-on" is always, more or less, a questionable character. "Honesty is the best policy," said a dying man to his son; "I have tried both." Here is a getter-on, born in the Glasgow gutter, who began life as a thief,—who was helped and rescued, and dragged out of the mire,—and whose callous selfishness to those of his family who never wronged him is confessed with a cynicism which is not well to read, not well to think of, not well to be expressed in the pages of Fiction, and not well to have been illustrated by the prolific amateur, more well-meaning than successful, who contributes his three hundred sketches to the distasteful story. Let any one who doubts our word compare this tale with Galt's 'Sir Andrew Wylie,' by no means his best novel, not equalling his 'Ayrshire Legatees,' his 'Annals of the Parish,' his 'Entail' (with that desperate litigious "rudas" *Leddy Grippy*). Galt's hero got on, but gave out in proportion as he got in. The egotist to whose deeds this novel is devoted, a scion of the Chuzzlewit family, had no notion of cordiality, kindness, or natural affection. He abandoned his family, including a poor struggling mother and a patient sister (who is reclaimed in the grandest theatrical style by the aid of an Australian fortune in the last chapter), and rejected his

father very nearly as insolently as did the hero of 'Le Prophète' his mother; he married a nobleman's daughter (himself a Glaswegian Baillie), and made, and kept, great wealth. Such feats as this have been,—such may be again; but the story of fortunes and adventures such as his, made by creatures of the mud and mire, who remain muddy and miry to the last, if told at all, should be better told than is the case here.

Artemus Ward among the Fenians. With the Showman's Observations upon Life in Washington and Military Ardour in Baldinsville. (Hotten.)

OUR old friend exerts himself with but moderate success to be funny amongst his new acquaintances, and no wonder. To be mirthful among Fenians would be a hard task to accomplish. There is no fun in men who would give their peace and their liberty to Ireland by murdering the aristocracy and plundering the merchants. The best thing in the book is in the preface, where, in reference to funny writers, it is said, "Perhaps it would be as well if they remembered the joke of poor Thomas Hood, who said that he could write as well as Shakespeare if he had the mind to, but the trouble was—he had not got the mind."

The Legend of the Mount; or, the Days of Chivalry.

By Alfred Elwes. (Effingham Wilson.)

OF affections who shall see the end! Here is a tale in steady-going verse, Printed as though the same were so much prose. He who translated from the French so well The legend old, with Dor's drawings dight,—'Jaufray the Knight and the Fair Brunissende,'—Had little need, when telling his own tale, To use the poor devices of conceit, Fitting resource of far inferior men. Albeit, his 'Legend of the Mount' is wild, Made up of love and dreams and sorceries; Also, adventures of a gallant knight, Bright as the morn, and modest as a maid. The verse in which 'tis told is rather mild. Nor will the reader weep or be afraid. In truth, the story by its form is spoilt!—A twilight tale neither in shine nor shade.

A Seaside Sensation. By Charles H. Ross. (Routledge & Co.)

As this is "written and illustrated" expressly for the waste-paper basket, it would be unfair to delay it a moment on its passage. More insufferable snobs than the characters here described we never met with; and, in the interests of society, we are grateful that they are as stupid as their portraits are vulgar.

Our Postal and Revenue Establishments, considered with a View to Utilizing the former for the Receipt and Payment of Revenue Money, the Granting of Licences and Sale of Stamps in all Provincial Towns, and to a thorough Amalgamation and Consolidation of the Surveying Branches of these Departments. By a Civil Servant. (Pitman.)

THE long title of this book sufficiently states its scope and object. No one who is acquainted with the interior of a merchant's counting-house and has also attended in any government office, can have failed to be struck with the difference between the two. In the former, every one is busy; in the latter, one or two clerks do the business of the office, while many others are engaged only in waiting for four o'clock. There can be little doubt that any establishment which had not the patient and highly solvent John Bull to draw upon would, if managed on Government principles, soon be in the *Gazette*. The author's argument is that a well conducted post-office affords all the machinery necessary for the receipt and payment of revenue monies and for the sale of stamps and the granting of licences, and that all these duties could be performed with facility by the Post-Office clerks, whereby a large number of officials throughout the country, who now daily wait for four o'clock at the public expense, would be discharged from their dreary duties, to the great relief of John Bull's purse. The suggestions in these pages are chiefly founded on the evidence given before the Horsfall Committee in 1862 and 1863, and, as the minutes of that evidence are now out of print, extracts of those minutes are added in an appendix, and form more than four-fifths of the present volume.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Benson's Divine Rule of Prayer, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Bourdillon's Short Sermons for Family Reading, 2nd Ser. 2/6 cl.
Ewens's Pica for a New Translation of the Scriptures, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Everett's Universal Proposition Table, 21 cl.
Ferguson's America during and after the War, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Keller's Lake Dwellings of Switzerland, &c., roy. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Man's Educator's Guide, 12mo. 1/6 swd.
Michelet's The Churches of Asia, 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Pinchock's Laws of Rubrics, 8vo. 3/6 swd.
Power's Fagot of Stories for Little Folk, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Proctor's Handbook of the Stars, 12mo. 5/6 cl.
Race (The) for Wealth, a Novel, by Mrs. Riddell, 3 vols. 21/6 cl.
Reid's Guerrilla Chief, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Rock (The), and other Poems, 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Ross's Merry Conceits and Whimsical Rhymes, large sq. 2/6 cl.
Spencer's Travels in France and Germany, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21 cl.
Trust, by the Author of 'The Beginnings of Evil,' 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Walcutt's Memorials of Lincoln, 8vo. 2/6 swd.
Winter (A) in the East, Letters to Children, by F. M., 2/6 cl.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION.

ONE of the finest, one of the most characteristic portraits here by Vandyke, also one of the most famous, is that which represents *Thomas Carew and Sir W. Killigrew* (No. 754). Carew is reading to his brother bard. A portrait with a subject that is better expressed than common with Vandyke; a picture singularly rich in colour, wealthy in tone, solid and broad; the composition is a little awkward.—Mirevelt's capital portrait of *William Harvey* (756), discoverer of the circulation of the blood, successfully represents the French manner of that time at its best: an icy but very soundly wrought picture.—*Algernon Percy* (760), Vandyke, was the tenth Earl of Northumberland, a sea-captain of his day, who drew back his hand when King Charles's person had to be decided about. Another of the master's heavy portraits, the foot on an anchor, the stock of which is curiously out of drawing: a very spirited work.—Nos. 761 and 762, *Lady and Sir George Chute*, two capital portraits, but certainly not the work of Jansen, as stated here; they suggest the work of Cleynre; their condition indicates the need of a little care.—In No. 765 we have *Dobson and his Wife*, as painted by the former. We share the doubts of Stanley when he wondered why King Charles called Dobson "the English Tintoret"; it could not have been because the "martyr" fancied any resemblance between the style of the great Venetian and that of the very able Englishman. He was a fine painter, as this Exhibition has sufficed to show beyond even our expectations, great as they were. His reputation has been vastly extended of late. For a man who died at thirty-six, he did much and well. We hoped for that portrait of Francis Carter, from Blenheim, which pleased Vertue so much, and the large picture of the Earl of Peterborough; above all, the noble picture from Northumberland House of Sir Charles Cotterel, Dobson and Sir Balthazar Gerbier.

One of the most interesting triple works here gives portraits of the *Tradescant Family* (983), a very curious group, noteworthy on account of the manner in which it is treated in composition and colour; rich in character.—*Dr. John Owen*, the able and learned Nonconformist writer, is well represented by No. 768, the property of the Baptist College at Bristol. How few of us know that this worthy man was Vice-Chancellor of Oxford for five years and Dean of Christ Church, the Protector being Chancellor! He died at Ealing, and was buried in Bunhill Fields; his grave there is not quite out of peril, we believe,—may yet be let as "eligible building land."—The portrait of *Sir Philip Monckton* (770), without a name here, is probably by Dobson, and has certainly been repainted.—The capital but rather heavy picture of *Sir P. Basset* (778) is very far removed from being a work of Vandyke.—*Philip Sidney Lord Lisle, Algernon and Robert Sidney* (780), three boys, if it ever had a touch of Vandyke's hand, has long ago lost it under a deluge of paint; it is noteworthy what a sneaking looking fellow is Algernon.—There is an odd story about the very curious but well-painted portrait of *Sir Henry Mildmay* (779), laid out for dead, the black pall cut to show the feet and hands, the face bare. There was a superstition zealously fomented by one party at least that alleged the impossibility of any one of the regicides having the privilege of dying in his bed. Poor Sir Henry had many a narrow chance of keeping up the superstition in his own person, for he was condemned to be drawn

a Tyburn every year with a rope about his neck: a perilous journey under the circumstances. He did, however, die in his bed, and a loving friend dressed the old man's withered and white body to be painted as here. The Royalists said that he escaped the common doom of regicides because he did not actually sign the warrant for the execution of their master.

Mrs. Jane Lane (781), attributed, doubtless with truth, to Mary Beale, is a very bad portrait, badly repainted.—In No. 789 we have that very handsome and refined gentleman *Lord Deputy Verdon*, by Robert Walker, a singularly beautiful head, full of tenderness and valour, but over-delicate in health. His death, of the plague, before Americk, refutes the superstition referred to above.—The portrait of *Andrew Marvell* (795) is a signed Hanneman, much in Walker's manner. Compare it with that caricature styled *Marvell* (804), by Jaspas Smitz. This is the single example of the work of this painter here,—so says the Catalogue, erroneously we think. It is noteworthy on that account, however, because, according to Vertue and Graham, he taught "one Gandy of Exeter"; if this was meant for the father of the man whose pictures so influenced Reynolds, it was probably a mistake to attribute his teaching to Smitz, when not only the evidence of his style, which is distinctly influenced by Vandyke, but the tradition of the same effect, as mentioned by Northcote, affirm otherwise. The only circumstance which countenances the assertion of Graham, is the statement that Gandy the elder went into Ireland with the "Old Duke of Ormonde," where *was* Smitz also, according to Graham, who says he died in that country "miserably poor." Pilkington states that Gandy the elder died in 1689, a year which is, curiously enough, also given as that of the death of Smitz. Again, Graham (Vertue) says the latter died in 1707. We hope the recurrence of this gathering will bring some of those pictures by the elder Gandy of which Pilkington spoke so highly, likewise those of Gandy the younger. Many of the former are in Ireland; of the latter, still more are in Devonshire and Cornwall.

The portrait of *John Bunyan* (796) is well known, full of character: a good, manly picture, though not a little bricky in colour. See the signature, which looks rather modern, but is not necessarily so.—Robert Walker's portrait of himself (797), from Hampton Court, should attract all eyes; it is so well done, of so handsome a man.—Here are several portraits of *The Protector*, of diverse orders in merit: No. 798, attributed to Lely, which should be compared with No. 790, by Walker; and No. 799, also attributed to Walker. With better reason, we say, No. 803, the Sidney Sussex College possession, by S. Cooper, is by far the most valuable of these pictures.—*General Lambert* (800), by Walker, is a capital sketch, full of character as regards the painter and the sitter.—The portrait of the *Earl of Falconberg* (801), by Van der Helst (?), represents the man—a very honest-looking gentleman—who married Oliver's daughter, who is buried in Chiswick Church, close to the lady here numbered by her picture, 842, *The Duchess of Cleveland*. The tenant of another neighbouring grave is unaccountably not represented here; this was that great traveller—great in this way while it was worth while to be a traveller, a man who had seen the "Sophy" while he was worth looking at, probably the last of the real "old travellers,"—we mean Sir John Chardin himself, who, with the luxurious woman, exemplified the uses of the grave, wherein "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." Near this strange pair lies Hogarth.

The Countess of Falconberg does not appear here; but we have her sister *Mrs. Claypole's* singularly pleasant face (821), the work of some very clever miniaturist, not Walker. The features have a great deal of what is lovable about them, withal a certain shallow expression of self-will: see the likeness between this face and that of her sister Bridget, *Mrs. Irton* (785). That other sister is not here to whom *Jeremiah White* (814) is said to have made such violent love, Frances Cromwell, on whose behalf, according to the 'Personal History of Charles the Second,' her father refused

for a husband the "debauched young man," "who afterwards proposed to marry *Hortensia Mancini*, niece to Cardinal Mazarin (840), and the most beautiful young woman in the world, but met with a similar refusal." The tables were turned, however, with regard to the king and the duchess, ere Pierre Mignard so cleverly depicted the then rather mature charms of the lady as we see them here. Those who are interested in Commonwealth history, and in the Cromwell family, will not forget the charming letter by Mary of that name to Henry her brother (787 and 817) about the wedding Frances desired with Mr. Rich (relative of No. 574).

Admiral Robert Blake (816) is, doubtless, a picture by Hanneman; a very good portrait of a prompt, determined man, but strangely unlike the portraits of *Blake* (816 and 825), one of which is copied from the other. Compare the so-called *Lely of Mrs. Claypole* (824) with No. 821, the same.—Here are the Countess Delawarr's and Mr. E. F. Moore's portraits of *Milton* (819 and 820); see also 727 and 808. Let the reader make up his mind as to which is the least satisfactory likeness of one of the greatest rulers of England.—In No. 826, *Sir Thomas Vyner*, we have a portrait of that jovial Lord Mayor who, when he entertained Charles the Second in Guildhall, was so much delighted with his company that, when the monarch thought fit to go, insisted on his stopping "to take t'other bottle" (see Grammont's 'Memoirs').—No. 828, *Moll Davis*, was the lady who brought about the "cutting of Coventry's nose," that Coventry being the son of the *Lord Keeper Coventry* (599), before referred to here.—The portrait of *Nell Gwyn* (841), by Lely, looks very like Lady Byron; the subject seems to be tying up a garland of rue: a capital portrait in a very bad condition. As to the likeness, compare it with Nos. 833 and 880, the last, like the first, an excellent picture in its order.—See No. 839, the so-called *Lucy Walters*, or *Barlow*, holding a portrait of her son, the Duke of Monmouth, in her hand, as much probably to show how like he was to herself as how little he resembled his royal reputed father: see Evelyn's reference to this matter. Compare the mole on the upper lip of the portrait No. 836 with the reference there given. We do not believe this picture is correctly named.

In No. 837, *Catherine of Braganza*, by Huysman, a clever reproduction of Domenichino's manner, we have a singular picture of that "greasy-looking Portuguese woman" who, when she stood up, "looked as if she had no legs," or, as Grammont put it, "as if she was always on her knees." This most flippant of courtiers, who was, perhaps, not so bad as he painted himself, was often hard upon Queen Catherine. He said, with reference to another unlucky wife whose picture is here, Nos. 902 and 1001, *Mary Fairfax, Duchess of Buckingham*, daughter of the *Third Lord Fairfax* (706), and wife of the *Second Duke of Buckingham* (904), that she was a "little, round, crumpled woman, a short, fat woman, like Her Majesty." Of No. 834, the same Queen, it may be worth while to say that Walpole had a portrait, said to have been that which Charles saw when he decided to marry the original, the description of which, to a certain extent, agrees with the appearance of this work. That lurid beauty, that outrageously extravagant woman, whose tawdry charms Lely painted with such gusto in No. 866, was King Charles's "seventeenth mistress abroad." If that is true, as Pepys tells us, no wonder Oliver would not marry his fair and honest daughter to so "debauched" a youth. *Elizabeth Hamilton, Comtesse de Grammont*, (844) has a name familiar in her brother's memoir; her face is fairer than most of those of her class here, by Lely, an inferior work; such, in truth, is the condition of most of the so-called "Hampton Court Beauties." The picture of the tawdry *Duchess of Portsmouth* (845), by Gascar, was a very bright work of old, and is interesting now. Another portrait of this woman appears in the singularly characteristic miniature by Lely, *Louise Renée de Kerhouel, Duchess of Portsmouth*, (884) taken later in life than the last-mentioned. It shows how she fattened in her splendid sty. In this wonderful collection of all sorts, one has not far to go for an antithesis to anything; here, for example, in Nos.

948 and 996, is that terrible *Dr. Busby*, who flogged Sir Roger de Coverley's grandfather, and many other grandfathers. In No. 851, *The Duchess of Cleveland*, by Lely, we have the dishevelled harlot playing at grief. In *Sir John Granville* (986) we have the messenger to Monk from Charles the Second, an instrument of the Restoration.

Catherine of Braganza was the butt of almost all her husband's courtiers, and in dying regent of her father's kingdom she was less unfortunate than her successor and sister-in-law, poor *Mary of Modena* (1021, 1027), who stood in the cold rain on that windy night when her husband fled, while she waited for friends, her infant, the Pretender, at her breast, under the porch of Lambeth Church. The last-named picture, 1027, is a capital specimen of Kneller's manner.—The portrait of Queen Mary's husband, *James the Second*, No. 1019, by Kneller, is stated, and with every appearance of truth, to have been that for which the king was sitting when the news of the landing of William the Third was brought to him, and he said, with characteristic coolness, which had no shade of dullness in it,—for James was no dullard in any sense,—"I have promised Mr. Pepys my picture, and I will finish the sitting."—One of the most beautifully drawn and sound portraits here is that which is attributed to R. Walker, *The Duke of Albemarle (Monk)* (858). This is wrought like a piece of sculpture, shows a singularly reticent-looking man, fair and fat.—No. 860 gives us, with intense expression, the whimsical *Duchess of Newcastle*, by Lely, and exemplifies one of the many phases of his practice by its cold whiteness; like many other pictures which exhibit this defect, this appears to have been "restored" without regard to the glazing.—Here is *Mrs. Aphra Behn* (864), with the face of a satyress. *Sir George Carteret* (862) is a very fine Lely.—No. 866, *Lady Byron*, by the same, is one of what Pepys might have called his "cattle pictures."

Greenhill's *Sir Henry Lyttelton* (872) is a noteworthy portrait; so are others here by this same little-known painter. There is an immense deal of mischievous humour in the picture of *John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester*, (888) crowning his monkey with a wreath of laurel, while the beast tears a book: not a good picture.—The portrait of *Mary Fairfax, Duchess of Buckingham*, (902) is certainly by Lely.—*George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham*, (904) by Michael Wright, is a capital specimen of that very able artist's work.—Nos. 908 and 914, *The Earl of Shaftesbury*, both by Greenhill, curiously display, by comparison with the features of the subject's descendant, how a likeness goes through families, from generation to generation; both works are first-rate in their way. Of the series of Cabal pictures which are hung here, we wrote inadvertently that Shaftesbury had the black patch across his nose; we referred to *Bennet, Earl of Arlington*, (903) where it may be seen.—In No. 912 appears *Jacob Hall*, the rope-dancer, and particular friend of the Duchess of Cleveland. He has a comb in his right hand, a profusion of black locks on his shoulders, and what looks like a roll of *cire de moustache* on the table before him.—In 966 we have *The Countess of Chesterfield*, by Lely, whose green stockings caused such a commotion; she died at twenty-five years of age.

ON SOME MEDIEVAL MAPS OF AFRICA BY ARABIAN GEOGRAPHERS.

Norton House, Stockton-on-Tees, Aug. 18, 1896.

HAVING read parts of the notice in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*, of Mr. Baker's 'Albert Nyanza,' or the 'Little Luta Nziye' of Speke, and as the following passage is not correct, I trust you will allow me to add what I have previously written on some Arabian maps of Africa, executed during the Middle Ages, as they indisputably prove that the Arab merchants were early acquainted with the great equatorial lakes from which the Nile derives its principal waters, though not its sources. "We stated," says the writer (page 168, No. for July, 1866), "in a former paper on this subject (*Quarterly Review* for July, 1863), that an Arabian map, of about the year 800, had been recently brought to light from Lelewel's 'Géographie du Moyen Age,' representing the source of the Nile as being in a lake."

In correction of the statement as made in that number (227, page 278), I wrote in the autumn of 1863, as follows: "The statement respecting *Ben Musa's* Arabian map, being taken from the July number (1863) of the *Quarterly Review*, must be corrected, for I find that the date of it is A.D. 833, and not '883.' And 'the Nile is placed on it, as flowing out of a large reservoir-lake, but not 'rising in it,' on the Equator, named 'Kura-Kavar,' and the sources or feeders of that lake are represented by six rivers, which run into it from the south.—See Plate I., 'Tabula Almamuniana,' in Lelewel's atlas, 'Géographie du Moyen Age.' This is considered the first Arabic map, and to have been constructed in the time of Almamoun (or *El Ma'mun*), about A.D. 830."

Again, the reviewer continues (page 168, *Quarterly Review*, No. 239), "A still later map, by an Arabian geographer, Edrisi (A.D. 1154), has recently been published in a German work ('*Geschichte der Erdkunde*,' von Oscar Peschel, Münch, 1865), in which three great lakes are represented as connected with each other, and the Nile as issuing from the most northerly. This indicates the three great lakes, the Victoria Nyanza, the Tanganyika, and the Albert Nyanza."

This same Arabian map I described in 1863 thus: "Two other important maps are given at No. X. in Lelewel's Atlas, the larger one being entitled, 'Tabula Itineraria Edrisiana,' and the second, 'Tabula Rotunda Rogeriana,' of the date A.D. 1154. In this last we see two lakes at the Equator, from the north-western of which the river *Kanga* (or *Kanga=Congo?*) takes its origin, and flows to the west. This lake, from its position, probably indicates the little Luta Nzige. The second, or larger lake, on the Equator, may be the Nyanza; the west lake, in about 8° of south latitude is, perhaps, the Tanganyika; and the east lake, that called Baringo, which has not yet been investigated, although it is evidently placed too far south. The head rivers of the two southern lakes proceed from the 'Mons Komr,' and the 'Fons Nili'; but the range, being situated in lat. 12° S., is most likely given from Ptolemy. Lelewel calls the 'Tabula Rogeriana' the 'Mappemonde' of the geographers of Sicily. It was preserved and described by Edrisi, and was the result of researches made and related by an African Mussulman at the Court of Roger, King of Sicily, who reigned from A.D. 1130 to 1154."

In addition to the descriptions of those maps, I have also given accounts of several other mediæval maps of Equatorial Africa, as may be seen by those scientific persons who wish to know what geographers of their own country have long ago written and published. My Memoir, from which these extracts are taken, was published in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*, vol. viii. Part I, in September, 1864, and consequently the year before Peschel's work, now brought forward by the reviewer, but which new book I have not yet seen.

JOHN HOGG.

THE MOSQUE OF OMER.

August 13, 1866.

DURING a recent visit to Jerusalem I read Mr. Fergusson's two books on the ancient topography of that city and on the Mosque of Omer; and I find the following objections to Mr. Fergusson's theory that that mosque was built by Constantine.—

The door on the Kiblah or south side is not an invincible objection to the building being a mosque; besides, it is not certain that it has always existed. One of the attendants of the mosque told me that it had been opened on account of the darkness of the building. If the door always existed, it may also always have had, as at present, a wall with a *mihrab*, screening the door and the worshippers within from passers by outside. Mr. Fergusson does not seem to have noticed this, which does away with his great objection to a door on the Kiblah side.

The arches of the inner circle immediately surrounding the rock are pointed, which Mr. Fergusson admits to be contrary to his theory, p. 112, and they are made of alternate black and white marble, an essentially Arabian style of decoration. The arches of the outer circle have lately

been found to be of alternate red bricks and white stones.

The entablature which joins the columns and supports the arches of the second row of columns or screen of the Dome of the Rock is only a development and improvement of the single beam that unites the columns in the Mosque of El Aksa.

The dome, which contains in its gallery pointed windows, was restored and re-gilt in 718 A.H. according to the inscription, by Al Mansur Ibn Kalaun, one of the Memluk Turkish Sultans of Egypt (the same who was in correspondence with James the Second of Aragon about pilgrimage to the Holy Places).

The capitals of the Mosque of the Rock did not appear to me by any means identical. Mr. Fergusson seems to be wrong in calling the basket-work capitals of the Aksa, of which he has given a drawing, p. 109, Arab work, since one such is in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, on the north side of the choir, or principal Greek chapel; and there are others in the underground chapel of St. Helena.

The plan called a "vile figuration" of Adamnanus (left out of Mr. Fergusson's second work) tells against him, since the octagon building would not have been constructed by Constantine as it now stands, if it had had doors only on the north-east and south-east, and there are still entrances on the north-east and south-east to the dome of the Holy Sepulchre, as in Adamnanus's plan.

The Mosque of the Rock, having corners, might possibly have been called square; but at any rate it certainly could hold 3,000 people: the attendants say many more.

Mr. Fergusson has lost sight of the passage of Eusebius to the effect that the propylea of Constantine's basilica touched the street of the bazaar on the eastern side (quoted by Dr. Robinson, vol. iii. page 263), which is confirmed by the remains of granite columns still near the bazaar, as mentioned by Dr. Robinson, vol. iii. page 168; this passage is inapplicable to the strip of graveyard between the Haram and the valley of Jehoshaphat.

The Turrus Antonia, according to Josephus, stood on a high rock; there is none such, except under the Turkish barrack at the north-west end of the Haram.

The rock of the mosque is only a short pistol-shot from the wall of the Haram platform, or Temple or city wall according to Mr. Fergusson, which is too near for a garden and a tomb. Mr. Fergusson calls the rock of the mosque Mount Zion; if the Holy Sepulchre had been there, it is impossible that that circumstance should not have been alluded to by the Apostles or the Fathers.

Mr. Fergusson has omitted to account for the very massive northern wall of the Haram (commonly called that of the Pool of Bethesda), which has no reason for its existence according to his theory, but which is easily explained as that of the fosse separating Antonia from Bezetha.

The short distance from Mr. Fergusson's Antonia to his Golgotha (a slant across the Haram) is inconsistent with the Gospel narrative, and the number of incidents represented in the *Stations*. The stress laid by Mejd eddin (not Mejr eddin, as this name is mis-spelt by both Dr. Robinson and Mr. Fergusson), and the other Arab historians, and the sayings of the Prophet quoted by Dr. Robinson, vol. i. p. 300, make it highly improbable that this rock, which the Arabs so esteemed, should have been hidden away underground in the Aksa, as Mr. Fergusson supposes; and the circumstance of the rock is sufficiently exceptional to account for the form of the Mosque of Omer, or of Al-Mamun, and to set aside Mr. Fergusson's conclusions as to the impossibility of its being a mosque.

A PILGRIM.

MONSIEUR JOSEPH ADDISON.

Paris, August, 1866.

Addison is not dead—not a *mauvais petit mort*—like Shakspeare, the twin-spirit of Alexandre Dumas. The *Spectator* is to be supplemented by a French volume or two. The spirit of the great man has arisen, according to *L'Événement*, in order to have the honour of addressing some "New Letters" to M. de Villemessant. "J. Addison"

is to survey the Boulevards, comment on the social anomalies, vices, and immoralities of the hour, and, in short, to amuse M. de Villemessant's subscribers. But before making his observations on French men and things, Addison treats M. de Villemessant's readers to a little autobiography. He betrays a laudable desire to make a clean breast of it. He says he died of droopy.—

"To have drunk so much whisky, strong beer, gin, usquebaugh, and dozens of Bordeaux—to have emptied so many generous pints to the eternal health of old England, and to have burst like a skin overfilled with Thames water—was not this a piteous ending! I confess that it is not without a certain posthumous shame, which my countrymen will understand, that I venture to recall the aquatic termination of an existence that was watered with so many generous liquids. But fie on these recollections! After a century and a half of sleep, I find myself alive and as well again as if I were still carousing at the Brothers' Club, with Pope, and Congreve, Samuel Johnson, and, above all, with thee, O my dear Dean of St. Patrick!"

"I am Joseph Addison, the poet, the journalist, the Whig, the boon companion; with my tender moments and my sarcastic moments. I need not say how I have returned from those shores which are usually seen only once. I will only say that I have not been spirited back by an American or French medium. I decline to be used by any of the thaumaturgists who make exhibitions in your public rooms. I have nothing to do with your Mr. Home, or Davenport, or Dellsage. I come of my own accord, sir, to pass the holiday which has been graciously given me by the director of the great theatre beyond the tomb."

It must be surely conceded that the spirit of Addison, translated to Paris, does not attack the new condition of things *de main morte*. Addison comes prepared to glance at contemporary society in Paris, and to study the manners, literature, and politics of the Third Empire. He promises the naked truth, as befits his independence. He recognizes in M. de Villemessant a journalist "to the tips of his fingers." He rapidly recounts to him his travels in Europe, and how he entered upon letters under the wings of Lords Somers and Halifax. He hopes that great personages still deign to patronize poets, and enable them to travel as pensioners. He relates how, on his return to England, he found his former friends in disgrace. He could hardly pay his score at the chocolate houses or at the Kit-Cat Club; but presently the battle of Blenheim was fought, and he made his bargain with Lord Godolphin, obtained his appointment, and presently 'The Campaign' was written. It would seem that he was purveyor of incense to the great, and kept very nice scales indeed; and never gave a peppercorn in. "I have said nothing to you about my home," says Addison to Villemessant. "It was the refuge neither of love nor of gaiety. I had enjoyed the dismal vanity of marrying a woman of rank superior to my own. Haughty, sour, rigid and sad, the Dowager Countess of Warwick always treated me less as a husband than as a serf. She never consented to look upon me as her equal. In vain did I fill England with my name. In vain was I regarded as one of the men of genius of my century. In vain did I win fortune and power. She never ceased to see anything more in me than a proud *parvenu*." But the poet took his revenge. He says, "I consoled myself by assiduously cultivating the acquaintance of the great spirits of my time. Oh, those delightful gossips, with our elbows upon the table, in clouds of smoke and amid the clatter of pots! How the Calf's Head Club, the Authors' Club, resounded with our Shakspearean laughter! What spirit, what sarcasm, what jollity there was in those haunts where the most illustrious writers of our free England did not disdain to get royally drunk! With what delight we breathed together the acrid but fresh perfumes of the humour—that wild flower of the national spirit! O the glorious times! and how sorry I am to be dead, if London have kept up our traditions!"

M. Addison adds, that his dearest remembrance is that of having been the chief contributor to the *Spectator*. He refers to his glorious companion in

"about and patriotic debauchery," Richard Steele, as the real creator of the English Press. He explains how the work was written: "Without asperity, but without weakness, we made war against the absurdities, the contradictions and the vices of our time. Did we correct the public morals? I doubt it; but we suppressed many abuses, and at any rate we solved the difficult problem of amusing honest folk. Were we free from the vices with which we reproached others? Alas! not always. More than once it was at our Bacchanalian meetings,—at the Trumpet, for instance,—while the ale flowed about us, upon us, in us,—that we wrote, our eyes heavy with the vapours of the beer, thundering invectives against drunkards and drunks. It is true, that in my time no thorough Englishman disdained the pleasures of Silenus and the excesses of Falstaff. I believe this is no longer the case. But in my time it went to this extent, that lords and ladies of the Court rivalled one another in intemperance, without arousing the indignation of anybody."

With this introduction, Addison promises a new *Spectator*, to be composed, he says, "alas! without the help of that good and spiritual Richard Steele." He declares war against the "grotesques and the *malfaisans* who at the present time abound in French society and in French literature." He has taken to himself as a secretary and help through this crusade, a well-tongued, honest, learned young man, called Bienvenu. "He has been warmly recommended to me," says Addison, "as a poor devil who, in spite of his merit, is unable to get a living." The good Addison is surprised that a young fellow who includes so many precious qualities should not be able to get a position worthy of them. He is answered in the slang of the hour, that Bienvenu wants *toupet* and has no *chien*. The innocent Joseph, not knowing that *toupet* means actually "cheek," and that *chien* is equivalent for "go," replied in his simplicity that if all Bienvenu required were a *toupee* and a dog, he would provide him with them. Then Addison and Bienvenu opened their pilgrimage by entering a public reading-room. Addison was astounded at the number and various forms of the periodicals; but on a close examination of them he found that they nearly all contained the same dishes—re-hashed. He asked Bienvenu how it was that so many papers, in so many respects alike, appeared. Bienvenu made answer and said, "How is it that there are so many bakers in Paris, where all the bread is made with the same flour?" Next, the difference between great journalism and little journalism is explained to the wondering author of the old *Spectator*. How, for instance, the *Grand Journal*, which will cover a dining-table, belongs to the Little Press. Addison spends half a day in the midst of the Paris papers; whereupon some reflections. Satire should be put aside, because now it can be expended only on generalities. In the last two centuries the writer, when condemning hypocrisy, might unmask the hypocrite. Now all kinds of precaution and reserve are necessary. Voltaire could no longer write direct at his enemies; and for himself and Steele, if they were to write now as they did in their lifetime, they would have more than enough duelling on hand. Even literary criticism has degenerated. In the good old time, the author saw in the criticism which condemned him only the free judgment of a sincere mind. But now every writer who is condemned attributes his condemnation to the jealousy, or envy, or personal animosity of his critic. Every writer who is not proclaimed a man of genius, becomes the enemy of his critic.

Again, Addison falls foul of the French publishers, who issue new books with long unblushing puff of them, written in their shops. I think most people would agree with Monsieur Addison that this custom is one persevered in to the shame both of publisher and author. The author of the *Spectator* has not quite got rid of his old habit of confounding hypocrisy by unmasking the hypocrite. He puts his finger on an instance. M. Dentu has just published a new story, by Emmanuel Gonzales, entitled '*Amours du Vert Galant*.' The publisher is not at all inclined to wait for the critics. He puffs his own merchandise. It is remarkable, he says, for its dramatic interest, as well as for its comic force. It is brilliant and full

of energy. "Now let us be precise," says Addison; "this is perfectly ridiculous." According to the publisher, it is just a *chef-d'œuvre*; neither more nor less. From this little lesson Addison turns to a deplorable incident which has just happened in the French literary world. A young soldier in the literary camp has been borne to the earth under the crushing fardel of his distresses. He died of want, and he is buried. "Surely there is a question that has not been buried in the grave of poor Malbousquet,—a question quite as important as that of discovering whether Paul Blaquière is the veritable father, or only the godfather, of '*La Femme à Barbe*.' Malbousquet died in harness. He worked under galling privations, with *Nulla dies sine lineâ* over his humble desk, till the pen fell from the spent fingers, and the wrist was nerveless and the brain was dim. He lies in a village churchyard, and he has had his five lines in the necrology of the daily papers. And is all said! Monsieur Addison remarks, "I ask for literary men neither pensions, nor sinecures, nor alms of any description; but I desire that they should learn to protect themselves. What! the compositors have known how to create societies through which they are cared for in illness, and provided for when work fails them; and what they do—they who live by our brains—we cannot do for our own fraternity! We cannot be united and strong! Ah! how sad a family are we! I turned to Bienvenu and said, 'There are still men of letters in France, then, who die of hunger?' Bienvenu shrugged his shoulders, and replied, 'You see, they are just the Irishmen of France.'"

It would seem that Joseph Addison has come to life again, at the bidding of M. de Villemessant, with all that was English in him wrung out of him. He is Monsieur Addison, possibly Monsieur Addison de Miston. Should he remain long in Paris he will be Monsieur de Miston—*tout court*; and we shall see his shadow moving along the Boulevard des Italiens about sundown, daintily nibbling the point of a toothpick! He has already cast critical eyes on the buttonholes of the literary men whom he has elbowed. He must have been astonished at the number of the ribands. He has been bold enough to publish his speculations on the value of them to men of genius; saying that the consciousness of talent is the reward of talent. But he discovers, I think, a sneaking partiality for a red rosette; and while he is pleasant and playful on the crowd of literary candidates who crave the Cross of the Legion, he has become, I suspect, already Frenchman enough to think that the upper left-hand buttonhole looks more finished with an honour blushing in it than without one. Be this as it may, however, he has picked up a fair anecdote.—

A feeble, dandified little writer of stories said the other day, "Monselet is too fond of suppers and orgies. I shall be decorated before him. His books recommend him, but his life is against him, while there is nothing against me."—"Except the contrary," replied a very dear friend. B. J.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Queen has made Mr. Baker a Knight, and Capt. Grant a Companion of the Bath, in acknowledgment of their having discovered the lake-feeders, though not the river-sources, of the Nile.

It is with great satisfaction that we announce the appointment of Mr. Thomas Watts to the Keepership of the Printed Book Department of the British Museum. One of the most eminent philologists of our day, Mr. Watts has served the Museum in the various capacities of Assistant, Assistant-Keeper and Superintendent of the Reading-Room respectively, since the year 1838, and the vast range of his linguistic acquirements has enabled him during that period to furnish our national establishment not only with all those important works in the classical and more familiar modern languages which have raised it to the position of one of the most magnificent libraries in the world; but also with all the most useful, elegant and curious literature of such out-of-the-way idioms as Icelandic, Bohemian, Chinese, &c. He has thus, under Mr. Panizzi's and Mr. Jones's immediate directions, accomplished the almost incredible

task of creating within the precincts of the Museum, the best English library in England or the world, the best Russian library out of Russia, the best German out of Germany, the best Spanish out of Spain, and so on for every language, from Italian to Icelandic, from Polish to Portuguese, Russian, Hungarian, Danish, Swedish, and other rare literatures, have, through his exertions, found a home in England; and the time has already come when the denizens of far-away countries flock to Great Russell Street to find the works of their native tongues in fuller array there than in their own principal libraries. Nothing short of the most energetic and untiring efforts, coupled with ripe judgment and large experience, could, of course, produce such a result; and we may mention as an instance that Mr. Watts cannot have examined less than about 600,000 titles in the endless array of catalogues, reviews, and bibliographical works of all countries, and that he has classed and arranged about 400,000 volumes himself.

Every one will be glad to hear that Mr. Dickens intends to give another series of readings, to commence immediately after Christmas.

"Her Majesty's Opposition" is not an idle word. The Queen, in accepting the bust of the late Joseph Hume, offered by his widow, to be placed in the House of Commons, told the House, in a message addressed to it last week, that the late Member was one "who, for nearly forty years, ably, laboriously, and disinterestedly served his country in the House of Commons." During the whole of that time Mr. Hume was an opponent of every Government whenever there was money to be voted. A grant was scarcely ever asked for, which he did not endeavour to make less, and he was one of the staunchest (and successful) opposers of the annuity to Prince Albert as originally proposed by the Ministry. Hume was plentifully abused by writers like Hook; but the Queen's praise will outlive all party censure.

Mr. Swinburne's '*Poems and Ballads*' have been withdrawn from circulation. Whether this course has been taken by the author or adopted by the firm of Moxon & Co. is not a matter which concerns us. It is, at all events, the result of unequivocally expressed disgust, by the press generally. Mr. Swinburne has it in his power, by pure and noble work, to induce the public to forget the insult flung at them through his book. He, too, "may win the wise who frowned before to smile at last."

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the Paston Letters have been sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge to the British Museum, the proper resting-place for such literary treasures.

On the last day's sale of the pictures, drawings, &c., belonging to the late Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, a very small pen-and-ink sketch by Raphael was purchased, for the British Museum, for 600*l*. The history of some of the other lots will form a singular chapter in the annals of auctions.

Mr. G. R. Emerson forwards the following remarks on a literary coincidence:—

"8, Shortlands Villas, Bromley, Kent, Aug. 14, 1866.
"By a singular coincidence Tennyson's pathetic poem is almost identical in story with a poem by the late Miss Adelaide Anne Procter, '*Homeward Bound*,' in the volume '*Legends and Lyrics*,' published by Messrs. Bell and Daldy in 1858, five or six years before the appearance of the Laureate's poem. The remarkable similarity of the incidents have been pointed out to me by a friend. I beg to call your attention to it as a singular instance of the varied manner in which the same set of facts may be illustrated by two persons differing in mental peculiarities. Indeed, it is somewhat noteworthy that Tennyson, supposing him never to have read Miss Procter's poem, should have adopted the same story as the subject of a poem. In Miss Procter's story the narrator tells us—

I was wrecked off red Algiers,
Six-and-thirty years ago.

He was held in slavery for ten years.

How I cursed the land—my prison!
How I cursed the serpent sea!

Dreams of home and all I left there
 Floated sorrowfully by.
 A fair face, but pale with sorrow,
 With blue eyes, brimful of tears,
 And the little red mouth, quivering
 With a smile to hide its fears;
 Holding out her baby towards me,
 From the sky she looked on me:
 So it was that I last saw her,
 As the ship put out to sea....
 Then I saw, as night grew darker,
 How she taught my child to pray,
 Holding its small hands together,
 For its father, far away.

He regains his freedom, and reaches home, thinking
 of his wife and child—

I would picture my dear cottage,
 See the crackling wood-fire burn,
 And she, too, beside it seated,
 Watching, waiting, my return.

He reaches the cottage, and hears her voice within,
 "low, soft, murmuring words she said"; and,
 looking in at the door, sees what Tennyson's
 Enoch Arden saw when he returned after long
 absence. The situation, as dramatists name it, is
 precisely the same in each poem:—

She was seated by the fire,
 In her arms she held a child,
 Whispering baby words caressing,
 And then, looking up, she smiled—
 Smiled on him who stood beside her—

and who "had been an ancient comrade."
 At this point Tennyson departs from the story;
 and, as we all know, makes Enoch depart broken-
 hearted to die, without revealing his secret—an
 ending of the story worthy of his fine genius.
 Miss Procter makes the three recognize each
 other, and the narrator of the story, having heard
 that his child is dead, blesses his wife, and departs
 to roam for many years "over the great, restless
 ocean." That Tennyson's conclusion is much the
 finer none can doubt; but the similarity of the
 general outlines of the poems has struck me, and
 may interest other lovers of poetry.—I am &c.,
 "G. R. EMERSON."

There are eminent men who lack neither graceful
 clearness of style nor all-sufficient knowledge of the
 subject on which they write, but who, for want of
 a little care, become obscure and sometimes mis-
 leading. Thus, at the annual meeting, held last
 week, of the Devon Association for the advance-
 ment of Science, Literature and Art, Earl Russell
 said: "Of living historians, although Macaulay
 and Prescott have passed away, we still have
 Carlyle and Froude." Here our italics will do duty
 for comment. As an example of the want of care
 which may mislead the hearer or reader, we will
 only cite a passage from Dean Stanley's lecture on
 Westminster Abbey:—"Garrick lies—where else
 could he lie?—at the feet of Shakspeare; Charles
 Kemble took his place among the statesmen: I
 trust that I shall be considered to have exercised
 a not unwise discretion in having moved him to
 the chapel of St. Andrew, by the side of his sister,
 Mrs. Siddons." Of course, Dr. Stanley knows as
 well as any of us, that Shakspeare lies at Stratford,
 and that the body of Mrs. Siddons is buried in
 Paddington Churchyard. As the words of the
 lecture stand, however, they would seem to refer
 to the mortal remains, and not to the effigies of
 the poet and the actress, as being at Westminster.

Dr. Gray has issued a fourth edition of his *Illustrated Catalogue of Postage-Stampes*, for the use of
 collectors. This indicates the interest which con-
 tinues to be taken in stamp-collecting, which, as
 the Doctor observes, has a literature of its own.
 The "epigraph" on the back of the title-page serves
 to indicate the antiquity of posts:—"And he wrote
 in the King Ahasuerus's name, and sealed it with
 the king's ring, and sent letters by posts on horse-
 back, and riders on mules, camels, and young
 dromedaries." The quotation is from Esther. To
 Cyrus is ascribed the first establishment of couriers
 and post-houses in Persia. In England, Edward
 the Fourth has the credit of establishing them, not
 for the public good, but his own advantage. He
 placed horsemen at a distance of twenty miles, who
 carried one to the other news, for the king, of the
 progress of the war with the Scots.

They who are curious in the matter of peers of
 the realm who are also tradesmen may add to their
 list the name of Earl Vane, who, a week or two

ago, was defendant in an action brought against
 him as a dealer in iron, or ironmaster. The new
 peer, Lord Penrhyn, is a thriving owner of slate-
 quarries.

By a return recently made and published by
 order of the Metropolitan Board of Works, it
 appears that 46,878 houses in London have been
 renumbered, 2,110 names of streets, &c. abolished,
 and 824 new names approved. The confusion of
 London street-nomenclature has been thus far
 abated, and more than 1,200 repetitions of names
 have vanished for ever, we trust. These include
 Victoria, Albert, Royal, Crown, King, George,
 Mary, Park, Prospect, and other fancy titles, in a
 proportion that is gratifying to notice. These are
 the chief absurdities of the matter.

The French tribunal has annulled that part of
 the will of the late Duc de Grammont Caderousse
 by which he left the bulk of his fortune to his
 physician, Dr. Déclat. This is in accordance with
 the Code Napoléon, wherein such bequests, made
 by patients to their medical advisers, are pronounced
 illegal. Other legacies, including one of 50,000
 francs to Mlle. Schneider, the "belle Hélène" of
 the Variétés, are confirmed. The Grammonts in
 the male line are now extinct. The historical
 house has not gone out nobly. Three years ago the
 Mayor of Luxeuil horsewhipped the Marquis de
 Grammont for threatening to kick the Mayor if he
 refused to take off his hat when the Marquis passed
 him.

Father Secchi, Director of the Observatory at
 the Collegio Romano, has invented a new stellar
 spectroscope. The spectra produced are remark-
 able for the brilliancy of their tints and the clear
 definition of their bands.

Col. Shaffner has presented a Report to the
 United States Government on the relative strength
 of nitro-leum compared with gunpowder, to which,
 he states, it is superior for blasting purposes.

Considering the political and social convulsions
 that Sicily has of late experienced, it is particularly
 encouraging to know that her scientific men have
 been able to carry on their researches and publish
 the results. The Consiglio di Perfezionamento,
 which is an annex of the Royal Technical Institute
 of Palermo, have just brought out the second half
 of their 'Giornale di Scienze Naturali ed Econo-
 miche,' in a royal quarto form, with well-executed
 engravings. It contains papers on mathematical,
 botanical, geological, physical, and physiological
 subjects; among which are, one on the newly-dis-
 covered grotto of Carburanceli, containing bones,
 old flint weapons, and other relics, by Prof. Gem-
 mellaro; another, by Prof. Sequenza, on the geology
 of Mount Rometta, with especial reference to the
 origin of its potable waters. One, 'Rigelazione,'
 is a translation of Prof. Tyndall's well-known paper
 'On Regelation.' For meteorologists there is a
 review of the weather of the third and fourth quar-
 ters of the year 1865, by Prof. Cacciatore.

Mr. Wilkinson, English Consul at Saloniki
 (Thessalonica), has sent to the Rev. D. Morton, of
 Harleston Rectory, Northampton, a photograph of
 an ancient Greek inscription which remains in that
 city, on the inside of a marble arch. From the form
 of the letters there is reason to believe that it is
 nearly coeval with the time of St. Paul. The ear-
 liest copies of it, published by Dr. R. Pococke and
 by Muratori, were strangely incorrect. It is humili-
 ating, as Mr. Morton remarks, to "observe how
 human eyes and human hands have been at fault
 in this matter. The copies which were in existence
 during the last century were so palpably erroneous
 that a distinguished German scholar of our own
 day, who had not seen others, boldly ventured to
 alter the documents before him. . . . In 1823, I
 think, Boeckh published the inscription, with his
 emendations, in the first volume of his 'Corpus
 Inscriptionum.' It is No. 1,967. Unhappily, Cony-
 beare and Howson, in their 'Life and Epistles of
 St. Paul,' and, after them, Alford, in his Greek
 Testament, adopted the erroneous version. . . . Some
 years later Boeckh . . . withdrew his emendations;
 but . . . the faulty version was not altered in the
 edition of the 'Life and Epistles of St. Paul' issued
 in 1858, and it remains in the edition of the Greek
 Testament issued by Alford in 1861. . . . In the

17th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, in the
 6th and 8th verses, mention is made of the 'rulers
 of the city,' that is, of Thessalonica. The Greek
 word used by St. Luke is, when put into English
 form, *Politarchs* (not *Poliarchs*, be it observed),
 the meaning of which is, strictly speaking, 'rulers
 of the citizens.' It is a simple and a very natural
 title for the magistrates of any Greek city; but,
 as far as is known from the classical Greek authors
 whose writings have come down to us, the magis-
 trates of no other city, except that of Thessalonica,
 were ever called *Politarchs*. . . . The inscription
 . . . informs us that whilst certain persons, whose
 names are given, were the *Politarchs*, something
 or other was done which is not recorded. Most
 probably the authorities only intended, in this
 way, to announce the time of the erection of the
 marble arch, on which the words appear."

In a communication to the American Philoso-
 phical Society at Philadelphia, Mr. J. P. Lesley
 states that from facts collected in eastern Kentucky
 he is further confirmed in opinion that the coal-
 measures are the source of the springs and wells
 of petroleum which have there been recently
 opened. The plants of the Great Conglomerate, he
 remarks, have been converted into thick oil, which
 reaches the surface by horizontal drainage over
 the water-bearing shales of the false or lower coal-
 measures. There is still another "horizon," or
 deposit of oil, but that is far down in the Devonian
 series. Mr. Lesley mentions further that he has
 seen "petroleum trickling from Upper Silurian
 limestones at Cape Gaspé, Canada East, the sur-
 faces of the limestone-bed being almost covered
 with the vestiges of cocktail fucoids, coralloids,
 bivalves and trilobites."

We notice with pleasure that the beginning,
 made quite recently by Nova Scotia, to think about
 other things than cod-fish, lumber, and speculative
 gold-mines, has been followed up,—that the Nova-
 Scotian Institute of Natural Science continues to
 exist, and apparently in a flourishing condition. The
 third part of the second volume of its *Proceedings
 and Transactions* has been published,—a respect-
 able octavo, which contains brief reports of what
 takes place at the meetings of the Institute, and
 full particulars of the papers read. Some of the
 details are highly interesting: a specimen of a very
 rare bat (*Vespertilio pruinatus*) had been found in
 the sail of a ship arrived at Halifax from the West
 Indies; Kjoekemoeddings had been discovered at
 various places along the coast, which show that
 the people by whom they were heaped up must
 have been almost identical in their mode of life
 with those of Denmark and other parts of the coast
 of Europe, for similar materials are found in both,
 with the exception that the rude pottery of Nova
 Scotia is different in colour from the European.
 Fresh discoveries of manganese had been made,
 some hundreds of tons of which have been exported
 to Liverpool, and a quantity to Boston (U. S.),
 and one of the members declared himself "firmly
 persuaded that the best manganese the world could
 produce was to be found in Nova Scotia." Attempts
 are to be made to preserve the Fauna of the coun-
 try from the utter extinction now threatened by
 wanton destruction and the absence of precautionary
 measures, especially as regards the river fisheries.
 The introduction of foreign species is to be encour-
 aged, particularly of "the feathered tribe, which
 would enliven our forests and farm-yards with
 their presence and melody." The subjects of the
 papers printed in the present part are, the 'Mam-
 mals of Nova Scotia,' 'Provincial Acclimatization,'
 'Occurrence of Heather in Cape Breton,' 'Land-
 Birds of Nova Scotia,' 'Additions to the Game of
 Nova Scotia,' 'Production of Lakes by Ice Action,'
 'On Brine Springs,' 'Antiquity of Man,' 'On Me-
 teorology,' 'The Gaspereaux (a native fish),' and
 the 'Reptilia of Nova Scotia.' A very commend-
 able bill of fare.

Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in
 A YACHTING CRUISE, by J. C. Burnard, Esq. Edited by
 Messrs. T. and W. Grieve; with THE WEDDING BREAKFAST
 at Mrs. ROSELEAF'S, by Mr. John Parry. Every Evening (except
 Saturday), at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Three.
 —Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent Street.—Admission,
 1s., 2s., 3s. and 5s. LAST WEEK, ending August 26.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES IS ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Hobman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—Eggs, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Bosch—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Crawford, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—Calderon, A.R.A.—Sant A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Nicol, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Faed—Frère—Ruilperes—Brillouin—Lidderdale—Geo. Smith—Duverger, A.D.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The Prussian Needle Gun and other breech-loading rifles in Professor Pepper's Lecture, at Two, Saturdays at One—Henry Drayton's Musical Entertainments—The Kaleidoscope—The Cherubs floating in the Air—The Modern Delphic Oracle—and Shakespeare and his Creations, with Recitals by F. Damer Cape, Esq.—Dugwar's Indian Feats—Lectures—and numerous other Entertainments.—Admission to the whole, 1s. Open from 12 till 5, and 7 till 10.

SCIENCE

British Bees: an Introduction to the Study of the Natural History and Economy of the Bees indigenous to the British Islands. By W. E. Shuckard. (Reeve.)

THERE are few tasks more difficult than that of writing an introductory work, on any science, which shall be at once scientifically correct and popularly interesting; and, although the natural history sciences offer the most obvious facilities for such elementary instruction, how few, comparatively, are the successful attempts which have been made to effect this object even in this branch of knowledge, the most fascinating to young minds, and that which offers the greatest abundance of interesting illustration. If, too, we select that division which is, perhaps, more generally followed than any other, and which most completely fulfils the necessary requirements of amusement, accessibility and aptness for scientific definition, Entomology, how often does it happen that writers who profess to teach its elementary principles err either, on the one hand, by dwelling too much on dry technicalities, or, on the other, by filling their books with mere anecdotes or biographies, often borrowed or pirated, without much examination as to their correctness, and almost to the exclusion of the scientific basis on which all such attempts ought to be founded.

The work now before us is one of a proposed "series of natural history for beginners," undertaken by a publishing house long known for the numerous high-class works which they have issued, in almost every department of natural history. We have already noticed favourably one of the series, Mr. Rye's work on British Beetles. There is an obvious advantage in illustrating introductory works on natural history issued in this country, by examples taken from the native Fauna; and it fortunately happens that there are comparatively few classes of animals which cannot be sufficiently illustrated for preliminary study, by species indigenous to our own islands. The veteran entomologist, whose earliest work dates as far back as thirty years, and who has done so much, and done it so well, towards promoting a knowledge of his favourite subject, has here produced a book which combines in a remarkable degree all the requisites of a popular elementary work which we have above insisted on. Having selected the most interesting family of the whole class of insects, as presenting, in the habits of its various members, the greatest variety, the most striking examples of a high order of instinct, and as remarkable and irrefragable proofs of a divine intelligence in the correlation of structure with function as are to be found in the whole range of the animal world, he has brought to the treatment of the subject, in addition to a thorough knowledge of its scientific phase, an amount of historical information and literary skill, which render it as pleasant and instructive to the general reader as it is useful as an introductory scientific treatise. The historical account of the common

hive-bee, *Apis mellifica*, is very interesting, and we give a few passages from this portion of the work in proof of the correctness of our favourable opinion:—

"That bees were cultivated by man in the earliest conditions of his existence, possibly whilst his yet limited family was occupying the primitive cradle of the race at Hindoo Koosh, or on the fertile slopes of the Himalayas, or upon the more distant table-land or plateau of Thibet, or in the delicious vales of Cashmere, or wherever it might have been, somewhere widely away to the east of the Caspian sea,—is a very probable supposition. Accident, furthered by curiosity, would have early led to the discovery of the stores of honey which the assiduity of bees had hoarded; its agreeable savour would have induced further search, which would have . . . led in due course to the fixing them in his immediate vicinity. . . Claiming, then, this very high antiquity for man's nutritive 'bee,' which was of far earlier utility to him than the silkworm, whose labours demanded a very advanced condition of skill and civilization to be made available; it is perfectly consistent, and indeed needful, to claim the simultaneous existence of all the bee's allies. The earliest Shemitic and Aryan records, the Book of Job, the Vedas, Egyptian sculptures and papyri, as well as the poems of Homer, confirm the early cultivation of bees by man for domestic uses; and their early representation in Egyptian hieroglyphics, wherein the bee occurs as the symbol of royalty, clearly shows that their economy, with a monarch at its head, was known; a hive, too, being figured, as Sir Gardner Wilkinson tells us, upon a very ancient tomb at Thebes, is early evidence of its domestication there, and how early, even historically, it was brought under the special dominion of mankind."

That our hive-bee, or some of its nearest relations, has been utilized by man from the remotest historical period, is thus sufficiently shown; and this domestication led to a certain amount of knowledge of their habits; but it is not generally known that the very means by which in modern times we have obtained as perfect a knowledge of their economy as we possess of almost any object which has been subjected to our investigation—the transparent hive—was employed in a rude form in the time of the Romans, and is particularly mentioned by Pliny. The translucent medium was, doubtless, either talc or mica, called by Pliny *lapis specularis*. The passage occurs in the twelfth book of the 'Historia Naturalis,' cap. xiv, and is as follows: "Alvearia optima è cortice, secunda facula, tertia vimine: multi ea et speculari lapide fecere, ut operantes intus spectarent." It is remarkable that no writer on bees whom we have met with, from old Fitzherbert or Barnaby Googe, down to Mr. Shuckard, has ever noticed this early allusion to "observatory hives."

We would willingly offer further extracts in proof of the justice of our approval of this excellent little work; but we have, perhaps, said enough to recommend it to all our readers who wish to be introduced in a most agreeable manner to a very interesting study. We may particularly refer to the chapter on the geographical distribution of the different genera and species of the family, to the accounts of the various bee-parasites, and of the economy of the leaf-cutting, the mason-bees, the upholsterer-bees, and others, which the general reader will find sufficiently interesting, we hope, to follow up the study into its scientific arcana. The illustrations are by Mr. Robinson, and are perfect. They consist of coloured figures of all the principal forms. There are also many woodcuts of the anatomy of those parts on which the generic distinctions depend. On the whole, we have rarely seen an introductory book on any science so entirely suited to its object as this.

FINE ARTS

Architecture of Ahmedabad. Photographed by Col. Briggs. Text by T. C. Hope and J. Fergusson. (Murray.)

THIS is one of those volumes on Indian architecture, the approaching publication of which was stated in the *Athenæum* many months ago. It is a magnificent book, superbly and profusely illustrated with photographs, woodcuts and maps. Of the first there are 120, of the second 21. The cost of publishing so large a work would have been necessarily so heavy that, even if sold at prime cost, the price must have put it beyond the reach of most persons; "certain native gentlemen, therefore, volunteered, for the honour of their country and the greater diffusion of an acquaintance with it, each to take a volume" of a series intended to illustrate the architectural antiquities of Western India. Mr. Premchand Raichund, a Jain and native of Goozerat, has, with almost princely magnificence, taken under his patronage two volumes, of which that before us is one. A third volume, treating of architecture at Bejapoor, an old Mohammedan capital in the Deccan, is under the patronage of Mr. Kursondas Madhowdas.

The student of architecture in general will accept with ample thanks the munificent act of Mr. Premchand Raichund; the student of Indian antiquities will not be less grateful for the opportunity which is thus afforded him to become acquainted with one of the least-known yet most beautiful phases of design. Goozerat occupies, on the south of the Gulf of Kutch, that broad peninsula which may be styled square also, and the land which faces it on the east side of the Gulf of Cambay, rather further south than the river Taptee,—a stream which is famous as having on its southern side those vast and numerous rock-cut temples, the caves of Ajunta, an unparalleled series of caverns that have been wrought in the unstratified trap-rock of which the country is formed, into the faultless solidity of which the ancient architects hewed without hesitation or fear of flaws. Two years since we reviewed a work comprising photographs of these marvellous caverns, with a text by Mr. J. Fergusson. That now before us is a much larger and more valuable work, not less astonishing, however, in its riches, and infinitely more worthy of study on account of the beauty of the architecture it illustrates. In what way the subject has historical claims, let Mr. Hope speak. Goozerat is about equal to Great Britain in extent. The south-western peninsula, which includes Somnath, famous for its gates,

"is, for the most part, gracefully undulating, with a fringe of hills along the coast, and abounds in good water and pasturage. Here and there lofty peaks tower suddenly out of the plain as if in rivalry of Aboo and Champaner, the great bastions of the north-eastern range,—all alike remarkable in that religion has for ages hovered around their summits, while dynasties arose and passed away at their feet,—Châmârde, beside which a capital of Goozerat was overwhelmed in sudden and mysterious ruin; Shore, whose battered towers still guard the City of the Lion; Shutroonje, sacred from all time, restored after barbarian ravages whilst our Saxon forefathers were landing on the British coast, and covered with many hundred well-served fanes; Geernâr, the six-peaked mount of Jain and Hindoo faith and protector of the Lunar race; Champaner, whose red-eyed goddess dealt ruin upon those who loved her well; Aboo, most favoured by the nymphs of lake and grove, out of whose fire-fountain at the saintly Vashishta's prayer arose the great progenitors of the Rajpoot race and went forth to subdue the world to purity and faith and love."

Here was the greater portion of the India of the antique world. Here are Surat and Cambay, places of old English commerce, whence, as every old traveller told us, came much of the product of India generally, besides that of Goozerat itself. There are three races inherent here—the Bheels, or aborigines, and Koolies, Scythian Káthi, and Rajpoot, the last the ruling class. Race after race occupied the territory,—Yádoos, Bactrians, with Greek names, remnants of old power, Menander and Demetrius, dating from 200 years before Christ, and dominant nearly 300 years. Then came Parthians, who worshipped the sun. Guprás reigned a short time, after whom the native line cropped up again, and lasted about 600 years. Of their magnificence Chinese travellers and ruined cities attest the greatness. The Kings were Brahmins, afterwards converted to the belief of the Jains, who were analogous to the Buddhists. These maintained their ground in Goozerat, if nowhere else in India, against the supporters of the religion of the Vedas, and, with the inhabitants of Mysore, still flourish and hold much of the wealth of India—much of its intelligence. These were great temple-builders. Another change brought ruin again: long struggles reinstated the old blood, and led to the foundation of a new capital, Unhilwára, that endured for 600 years—a splendid city. A change of dynasty in A.D. 942 brought a Rajpoot, Mool Raj, to rule, another temple-builder, and extended the nation's boundaries in every direction. The first quarter of the eleventh century brought the Mohammedans to ravage the land of Goozerat, under the rule of that redoubtable, indomitable Mahmood of Ghuznee, a terrible iconoclast, who, when the priests of Sonneshwur offered a monstrous sum as ransom for their statues, replied that he was there to break idols, not to sell them. He defeated the king, returned to Ghuznee, and for more than a century and a half the faith of Goozerat was undisturbed. One of the Jain kings undertook a siege, that lasted twelve years, of the capital of Malwa. In the fourteenth century, the Mohammedan conquest was completed; this was effected by a converted Rajpoot, Moozuffur Khan, whose grandson, Ahmed Shah, founded Ahmedabad about the middle of the fifteenth century. Three hundred years later brought the Mah-rattas, who, in 1755, supplanted the Mohammedans in Goozerat. They were rather plunderers *en permanence* than rulers, and properly leviators of taxes. They damaged the architectural monuments, and did endless ill to Ahmedabad, the beautiful city, desolating its suburbs, and ruining whole quarters within the walls. From a small beginning in 1662 the British rule increased until, in 1819, Goozerat became theirs in trust and in paramount power. Now peace reigns there; but,

“on the other hand, whoever visits Goozerat may behold the subterranean temple of the persecuted Hindoo, and the tall minaret of the Moslem in his day of power and intolerance, and may compare the state of affairs which these recall with things that are. The falling mosque strews the earth with its ruins, while beside it, emerging from their dark hiding-places, the images of Shiva and Párusnáth are installed in newly-erected temples, and the descendants of the swaggering Patháns and Moguls inlay the marble floors of the Hindoo shrines, or, for a pitiful hire, wave the torch and beat the drum in those idolatrous processions which move along to re-establish in state the mute gods which their forefathers fancied they had destroyed.”

This is, according to the author, the “moral” of our rule. Whether or not we are better as tax-collectors than the Moslems is not hard to say; we care less about idolatry it would appear. Commercially speaking, Goozerat flourishes

in our hands. Thus far the history of the district.

As to the architecture, the reader will look at it with astonishment. The pointed arch, but slightly inclined to the ogee form, retaining therefore nearly all its grace,—the lofty minaret, the semi-classical cornice, the bands of sculptured ornaments, rich as in Norman work of western lands, the brackets, the rosettes in the spandrels, the moulded voussoirs, the pinnacles and the battlemented lines of many walls, recall at once the characteristics of Gothic design, and unite in some examples to decorate mosques that were half fortresses, palaces that seem to have been half tombs. Hindoo pillars recall Assyrian works, and are essentially classic in their arrangement and ornaments; trabeal forms prevail. Tall, moulded columns support architraves, and fill wider spaces than would otherwise be practicable by widely spreading brackets, which, being four fold, form capitals to masses of rich moulding.

Apart from its details, the porch from Hybut Khan's Mosque, at Ahmedabad, would not shame an Ionian builder. Seyd Alum's Mosque is beautiful in every way; deep porches, inclosing pillars, that catch bright light at their feet, while all above is gloom, are recessed there. Most gracefully proportioned is the Jumma Mosque,—a triple gateway with inner arches, a cloister-like arcade in front piercing great reposing spaces of broad white wall, battlemented, corniced and, above all, carved where carving is most apt. Within, slender pillars, banded, capitalised, enriched with fret-work balconies upon very elegant entablature, finely designed bases, all reeded and moulded in diverse ways; none inelegant. This work contains “three hundred and thirty pillars arranged in magnificent aisles, and supporting at proper distances domes of converging stones, the interiors and pendants of which are adorned with the most delicate fret-work,” the points for prayer (Kiblas) are inlaid with coloured marbles, disposed in rich harmonies of form and colour. This is one of the vastest of the Mohammedan buildings in India, dates from about 1433, is 382 feet by 238, and 40 feet high. Niches, or, as we should describe them, canopied spaces richly carved, comprise foliage of marvellously fine carving and varied design, and stand upon a band of annulets diversely filled with ornaments.

The Queen's Mosque in Mirzapoor is more elaborately decorated, but hardly so fine in the photographs that illustrate it as that last-mentioned building. Nothing has surpassed the delicacy, the astounding subtlety of carving which, as in the form of a conventionalized tree, fills a window of the Mosque of Seedee Syed. The founder, a slave of Ahmed Shah, who built within the royal precincts a mosque which, says Mr. Fergusson, has been ravaged like our own Chapter House at Westminster, but retains two windows, or rather lunettes, filled with tracery which, for delicacy of stone-working, is incomparable. They are ten feet wide, by seven feet high; the whole opening filled with perforated stone, in boughs, twigs, exquisitely delicate leaflets and leaves, springing from a central trunk that ends in a palm-like summit. The windows differ in detail, but not in merit or in character; one is rather finer than the other in its elaboration, and comprises seven trees, with foliage that is somewhat more naturalistic in treatment than that of its neighbours, but rather less bold. The boughs form scroll-like involutions, variously disposed, but lovely in design, and perfect in execution, as fine and as well combined in their way as the most elaborate and delicate piece of Chinese ivory carving on a fan or globe.

The tomb of Ahmed Shah is really a monument: a roof supported by coupled pillars that are very classical in their forms, having the spaces between the grouped columns filled with pierced work in panels; of severer character than that of Seedee Syed. The tombs of the queens of Ahmed Shah form a singularly picturesque group; within a sort of cloister are charming altar-tombs, the work of the admirable Moslem architects, those Gothic workers of Asia. Beautiful is the pavilion of stone of Sirkhej, most elegant its proportions, and varied in enrichment. The Harem of the Palace at this place shows the ruins of a superb double range of columns rising from a lordly flight of steps, and placed one above the other, which must have been most effective, if less noble than some other examples that are illustrated here; still there are exquisite parts here. Superb the architecture that surmounted the exit for waste water from the palace-tank. This tank, which was more than a mile round, is entirely surrounded by many tiers of cut stone steps, with six sloping approaches, flanked by cupolas. The supply-slucice—a great water-gate, with three huge circular openings, flanked by dwarf towers—is not only exquisitely carved, but admirably designed.

We should not do justice to the variety and riches of this splendid volume, unless we took a space as large as its own pages. Suffice it that we trust the patriotic effort of the donor will serve to attract attention, which must bring honour and admiration to the surpassing art of the wonderful people whose works are before us. Mr. Hope's essay, which introduces the illustrations, is readable, succinct, and sufficient for the general reader. Mr. Fergusson knows more about the subject he has chosen for his theme here than any one else in this country. His essay will remove many lingering absurdities from the British mind about India and Indian Art.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE new home for the Royal Academy is definitively settled. Burlington House will be the nucleus of the new building; the vestibule, in fact, to the picture-gallery to be erected on a portion of the gardens behind the mansion. In this vestibule will be the offices, students' room, library, and permanent galleries of Art, always open to the public. The Academy will enjoy twice the superficial space they had in Trafalgar Square, and it is only to be hoped that the 40,000*l.* or so they may have to spend in constructions may not be thrown away on incompetent builders. Other portions of the ground, including the wings of the building, will be occupied by the University of London, and by scientific Societies.

The August number of Mr. Walford's ‘Photographic Portraits of Men of Eminence’ (A. W. Bennett) contains the *cartes-de-visite* of Messrs. W. Hepworth Dixon, A. de Candolle, and W. H. Ainsworth, with memoirs of those gentlemen. Of the resemblance borne by the portrait of the first this is not the place to speak. M. de Candolle is, at any rate, fairly represented by the *carte-de-visite* before us. The likeness of Mr. W. H. Ainsworth is highly characteristic; the memoir appended to it does not, however, contain a complete list of the author's works.

A very spirited photograph, from as spirited a painting by Capt. Anderson, of the Great Eastern paying out the Atlantic Cable, has been published by Messrs. Demezy & Hemery, the photographers. The Great Eastern walks the waves like a giant monarch, and the triad of attendant vessels are like subject liege-folk, ready to fulfil the monarch's behests.

The National Gallery has just acquired a superb Rembrandt, ‘Christ Blessing Little Children,’ a work of considerable size, about five and a half

feet upright. The price was 7,000*l*. The picture is not yet hung.

The grave of Lord Palmerston in Westminster Abbey has recently been marked by placing over it a large slab of reddish-grey granite, the surface of which is highly polished and incised with a floriated cross, inclosed by a border of double lines; between the last is an inscription in Gothic characters, giving the title and name of the deceased, and the date of his death: this writing fills one side only of the slab. The grave is exactly in front of the monument of the three sea-captains, Lord Robert Manners, W. Bayne, and W. Blair, by Nolckens, erected in 1793. This stands under the second arch from the north end of the western aisle, in the north transept. In Henry the Seventh's Chapel, south aisle, the pavement has, under the direction of Mr. Poole, the Abbey-mason, been repaired, and inscriptions placed to indicate the interments of King William the Third, Queen Mary the Second, Charles the Second, Anne, and her consort George of Denmark. The grave-slab of Lord Clyde has been placed on the south side of the nave of the Abbey. It is of polished granite, with an incised inscription of the simplest character, not a work of Art.

The stone facing to the west side of the Speaker's Tower, Westminster, is now complete; thus that portion of the Parliament House may be described as finished. The panelling of the upper portion of the tower has been by this process carried to the ground, in place of the blind brick wall that was originally left, in order to the junction of that side of the tower with the once-contemplated wing to face Westminster Hall. The open space looks rather bare. It is a pity that Mr. E. M. Barry's proposed arcade for the reception of statuary, and its substructure, has not been adopted. The difference of level between the surfaces of Palace Yard and Bridge Street would thus be made advantageous to the architectural effect of the locality, instead of remaining painfully discordant, as is now the case. Something may be done when the railway-station is built at the foot of the bridge.

In one of the upper galleries of the South Kensington Museum may be seen a complete collection of works by the late Mr. Godfrey Sykes, a draughtsman and designer, well known in connexion with the Department of Science and Art, and at the Sheffield School of Art: the first work of this gentleman, which was the engraving of a manufacturer's show-card, early designs for teapots and table plate, sketches in oil-colours of the interiors of factories at Sheffield, some of which display considerable ability in a course of art not proper to the painter's education, and some sketches from Nature in the fields, which are much less fortunate. Besides these is the design for a pair of bronze doors, works of architectural detail, designs for mosaic and the like, all of which deserve to be studied with respect for the very able designer and executant.

As an example of good architectural design, applied to the construction of offices in the metropolis, we commend to students the most satisfactory building lately erected opposite the Cannon Street railway station. This is the work of Mr. F. Jameson, and is noteworthy, not only for the agreeable disposition of its masses, but for the well-designed arrangement of its decorations, which are placed where they are most apt to their purpose, and, especially, for the style of the capitals, which is developed from the Norman; richly varied, and well suited to the exigencies of London. The front is of Portland stone, with red and yellow Mansfield and Forest of Dean stones—the latter in the arches. In the third floor are columns of Belgian marble; those of the second floor are green and red marble from Galway; on the ground floor granite is employed in the like form.

The opening to the public of the covered passage between the Palazzo Vecchio and the Pitti Palace in Florence has been carried into effect. The passage is now filled with a variety of Art-treasures, comprising paintings, tapestries, and a most important collection of drawings by the old masters, belonging to the Uffizi, but which, from want of space, have never before been exhibited.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

Transactions of the Tonic Sol-Fa School. Fifth Session, 1865-6. (The Tonic Sol-Fa Agency.)

A more comical shilling's worth than this is not in our musical experience. The above coin at any given Casino enables the payer thereof to hear "The great Vance," or "The Cure," or some rather tiresome version of Herr Offenbach's newest Grecian, or Roman, or Romantic absurdity; but it will be as well invested by any musician who loves nonsense in the 'Transactions of the Tonic Sol-Fa School.'

There has never been any want of empiricism in the teaching of Music. But since the century came in the same has become rampant. To give two instances: Logier with his "Cheiroplast" (adopted by Kalkbrenner), so hardly hit by Lady Morgan in her Crawley dinner ("Florence MacCarthy"),—Colonel Hawker, the intrepid duck-shooter, with his "Hand Moulds," conceived they had smoothed the way to "a short and easy" mastery over the keys of the piano-forte. "Where is either implement now?" The Studies of Cramer and Moscheles endure, whereas the machines for subjugating Nature have passed into the limbo of obsolete tortures. No one sits in stocks (it is to be hoped) at the time present with a view of his toes being turned out in the canonical positions of dancing.

Those, however, who overlook the "Tonic Sol-Fa School" have faith in their own Galimatias, and expect the staff and staves of musicians to study a new nomenclature, from which they will have to proceed to the old one. Here, to exemplify, is a scrap from the cover of this comical book:—

1. Major Chords.

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|----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 1. | Da. | Fa. | Sa. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \\ 5 \text{ or } 5 \text{ or } 3 \end{array} \right.$ |
| 2. | Dó. | Fb. | Só. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 3 \text{ or } 6 \end{array} \right.$ |
| 3. | Dc. | Fc. | Sc. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 4 \text{ or } 4 \end{array} \right.$ |

The alphabet of music was arranged and has been completed many a year ago, and is not now to be revolutionized by enthusiasts, who recall by their airs and grimaces the transactions of the folk who attempted to establish the *Phonetic Nuz*, and who threw away money, time, talent (a grain of genius, too, perhaps), on an attempt to show that two spelling-alphabets are easier to learn than one. But not merely is the musical notation dislocated; we have to learn a new polyglott jargon. Such descriptions as Tonic Sol-faists, "Postal classes," "Mr. Longbottom's Choral-voice-training class," require a glossary for those who have not the "shibboleth." But the writers of these Transactions are, musically and orthographically, a peculiar people. Says Mr. Proudman, in his paper on 'The Common Marks of Expression,' "There is something deeper and higher which vocalists and orators must possess to make themselves felt as well as admired. While cultivating this soul-thrilling power," &c. The scholars are desired to take care "not to accent loudly the second pulse in the measure, as, for instance, the 'Lah' on the word good, Ex. 31, page 28, Standard Course." Then Mr. Proudman descants "on organ tones, or tones all of one thickness," on "staccatoed tones" on "laughing tones"; and thus closes his evidence:—

"If in drawing attention to these common things in musical expression, our execution becomes more correct and scholarly, we shall be the better fitted to illumine our performances with thoughts that

burn, and with flashes of feeling, fire, and fun, which shall stamp us as worthy students of a noble art."

Mr. Gardner's paper 'On the Relation of the Tonic Sol-fa Method to the Old Notation' is not less clear and comical than the above; and mark the deduction from all his entangled paragraphs:—

"In the discussion which followed, Miss Kenway said, that as a teacher she could not get on for one day without the old notation. For instrumental music it was at present indispensable. Mr. Dobson instanced a case in which by teaching the old notation he gradually succeeded in making his pupils see the superior advantages of the Tonic Sol-fa Notation. He thought we might often help Sol-fa by teaching the old notation."

Even Mr. Longbottom, who figures substantially in these 'Transactions,' declared that "in Scotland, he could teach in no normal school unless he taught the old notation." Mr. Griffiths, on the other hand, said that "in Lancashire, the mill-hands left the singing-classes so soon as the old notation was introduced; the music was too costly and troublesome." Mr. Dobson is weighty on the subject of instruction, and really holds that teachers who profess to teach ought to understand teaching. Pupils, which is more, are admonished that learners ought to learn. "Mr. Root, in the preface to his admirable 'Musical Curriculum,' says: 'May I be pardoned for hinting at the importance of learning music rather for the benefit and pleasure it may be to others than to feed and gratify vanity and self-love, since right views and corresponding motives will go far towards keeping the pupil in the right course, and practising in the right way.'" This is the very greenery of grass! But, later, Mr. Dobson throws some spirit and animosity into the relations of teacher and pupil, by declaring that "no teacher has any right to give his pupils that class of music which they cannot thoroughly appreciate and enjoy!" We had innocently fancied that the earliest steps in the art, such as scale-practice for voice and fingers, however salutary, were not peculiarly enjoyable. Then Mr. Dobson recalls with pride an un-instructed minister in Melbourne, as under: "Although he was no musician practically, yet he stood up for Sol-fa wherever opportunity offered, and has been of good service to the cause in the Antipodes." Into the overcoming analysis of harmony, tendered by Mr. J. K. Starling, A.C. (which means Advanced Certificate), we will not presume to venture, having no clear idea of what is meant by "part-pulse dissonances," "horizontal forestroke," "waving tones," "the ray in the tenor," and other definitions. Mr. Proudman turns up a second time, with receipts showing how to make "a successful programme." He thinks (to give an example of his taste in arrangement) that "'Home, sweet home,' which appeals to sentiments at once pleasurable and sad, should be succeeded by a piece like the 'Moonlight Song of the Fairies,' rather than by the 'Tickling Trio.' The interposing 'Song of the Fairies' would prepare for laughter without pain, and prevent the hurrying away of emotions and sentiments which refresh and exalt the mind." We plead guilty to having heard some music; and therefore respectfully inquire, What is the 'Tickling Trio'? Neither are we acquainted with 'The Showman's Courtship,' by Artemus Ward. The Sol-faists poke about apparently in strange nooks and corners. The Rev. Mr. Curwen, who is the director of this Association, next testifies about stringed instruments. We submit the following specimen of his evidence to "counsel learned in the law." The curious experiments in acoustics of Prof. Helmholtz have set his wits "a-gadding." At least, every one

would be glad to know what is meant by the passage we cite:—

"To deprive a tone of its harmonic octave would be a great impoverishment, but what if, by similar means (by hitting in the right place), you could deprive it of the sharp dissonant 'wiry' harmonics, *ta' d' r' m'*, which lie so close together by the third octave! Then surely you would have enough of fullness and all the richness without the hardness. That 'right place' for hitting on the modes of the dissonant harmonics is, according to the Professor's principles, the very same which the practical men have found out by accident."

Next testifies Mr. Bourke on 'Figured Basses,'—and so darkly mysterious is his evidence that we will not here attempt to get behind the "seven veils." To this succeed Mr. Longbottom's paper 'On the Use of Writing in Elementary Classes,' and "the discussion, by request of several influential teachers, on the question of Mr. Curwen's claims as regards his copyright in the tonic sol-fa notation." Where were the representatives of M. Émile Chévé, of Paris, who was to be heard of some twenty-five years ago, and who entered the lists of teaching class-singing by logarithmic notation, against Wilhem, who, on his side, had only adopted and adapted the method of Nægeli, of Zurich—even as Mr. Hullah adapted and adopted Wilhem's method for England? Mr. Kennedy's paper, 'On the Extension of Instrumental Music among Tonic Sol-Fa-ists,' is in the right key of a collection such as this. Mr. Proudman turns up, for a third time, as an exponent of 'Music and Morality,' and is fierce and sanctimonious, and, if sincere, very absurd. Mr. Evans speaks to "the training of boys' voices." Seeing that boys' voices change inevitably, it might be suggested, that whereas the musical training of boys could be made too complete, their vocal exercises might wait till such time as the settled organ for song presented itself. One would be glad to have the name of a single "marvellous boy" who has shot up into a great singer—Braham being the exception that proves the rule. Mr. Thomas Ryder (A.C.) is dismally stupid in his communication on the subject of Psalmody, and apparently disapproves of organs; on both subjects rebuked by Mr. Curwen. Next comes the rebuker's essay 'On the Stops of the Harmonium,' that cheap and shabby substitute for the glorious old organ. Stops more, or stops less, the "Harmonium" is only, at best, an economical makeshift for the great instrument, having generic peculiarities of tone which become to some ears intolerable. Mrs. A. T. Stapleton, another A.C., prefaces a long and amusing article 'On Voice-Training by the Italian System,' by declaring that "writing a paper is a task for which she is totally unfitted, having had a private education!" We shall merely give one or two valuable paragraphs:—

"Miss Glover—when I went on my visit of inquiry to Norwich, as to the comparative merits of the two systems (which I had Mr. Curwen's full approbation for doing)—urged me to use a Sol-fa Harmonicon in my classes, in order to cultivate purity of intonation, and softness of delivery of tone. She used one herself, and drilled her pupils to sing with it two years on twelve short canons. Thus she formed *their* voices, and very musical and soft they certainly became. In accordance with her advice, I purchased one, before I left Norwich, of Mr. R. Warne, who manufactured Miss Glover's, and commenced using it as soon as I returned home. But both my scholars and myself soon tired of it; for besides the annoyance of being treated as a dangerous fellow-traveller in every omnibus that I entered, with my suspicious brown-papered-baby-coffin shaped parcel, the children lost all interest in it, and as I could not force them to submit to such *irkome* drill,—like Miss Glover, who was almost the sole support of many of her pupils' education and future hopes in life,—I should soon

have lost them from the class. The glasses also occasionally got broke, and we had to wait till the maker could find time and opportunity to send us new ones from Norwich, so that I was obliged to give up voice-training by Sol-fa *Harmonicon*."

The "Italian system" includes, according to Mrs. Stapleton, devices as suspicious as "the brown-papered-baby-coffin." Some professors make their pupils practise with half-a-crown in their mouths. Mrs. Stapleton "thinks a florin, or, if that is too large, a shilling, might be advantageously held between the teeth when a looking-glass cannot be used." Practising with a looking-glass in the mouth must be a "parlous" sport. We believe wedges have been used to give the mouth a good *set*; and have even heard that the broad, ample smile of Pasta, which no one can have forgotten that ever saw her receive the homage of her subjects, owed some of its charm to mechanical appliances.

Enough of this shilling's worth of empirical conceit. We may be thought to have devoted more time and attention to the matter than its folly merits; but we have too much respect for the noble art of Music, to see it debased by the intrusion of quackery, without now and then offering our "screed of doctrine."

MUSICAL EDUCATION.

IN lieu of commenting in detail on the evidence given before the Musical Education Committee of the Society of Arts, we present the Minute passed by that body on the 1st inst., which has been forwarded to us.—

"1. It appears from the evidence that the Royal Academies of Music of Paris, Brussels, and Naples furnish instances of highly-successful institutions, on an extensive scale, and present especially useful suggestions for the re-organization of the Royal Academy of Music. At Paris above 600 out-door students, selected from all parts of France, are educated; and at Naples between 200 and 300 students are trained. In both cases the education is gratuitous to the students, the expenses being paid by the state. At Brussels there are above 500 students, whose expenses are defrayed partly by the state and partly by the municipalities.

"2. The Committee are of opinion that a National Academy for the United Kingdom, its colonies and dependencies, should provide for the instruction of a certain number of students supported by public funds, and a certain other number paying adequate fees. They consider that at present about 200 students might be fixed as a proper number to receive gratuitous training; and that of this number 100, selected by public competition, should be supported by public funds disbursed under ministerial responsibility; the remainder, if possible, by colonial, municipal, or other corporate funds and by private endowments and subscriptions. Arrangements should then be made to allow about 100 private students in addition to enter and pay adequate fees for their instruction; but this number ought not to be allowed to outgrow the number of students in training without very careful consideration of the responsible managers.

"3. The Committee are of opinion that, as our colonies and India send many young persons to this country for general education, it might reasonably be expected that they would be induced to send persons having musical gifts for musical education if the training were as efficient as it might be.

"4. So far as the Committee are enabled to judge from the evidence, they consider that the cost of properly training 200 free students would be about 15,000*l.* sterling a year, being at an average rate of 75*l.* a year for each student. Out of this sum grants for maintenance, at varying rates, might be allowed to the students, in accordance with the system which is found to work so successfully in the Art-Training Schools at South Kensington. Some students might hold scholarships without receiving any maintenance allow-

ance; and the Committee have reason to hope that private individuals will come forward and endow scholarships."

The above, it will be owned, is, in every sense, vague enough,—a result which might have been arrived at without the expenditure of a twelvemonth in the collection of testimony. We are assured, however, that the recommendations embodied in it have the concurrence of "the Directors of the Royal Academy of Music." This statement, we conceive, will have small allurements for the public, unaccompanied as it is by the slightest hint of reform or remedy contemplated. Some comprehensive scheme for the reconstruction of an establishment proved by universal testimony to have been so utterly inefficient, because managed on principles radically vicious, should have been propounded, we submit, ere any attempt to raise money was proposed. As matters stand, there is no guarantee that the code of management and of discipline will be revised; none that the list of Professors will be weeded. This measure of selection, however inevitable, must be so distasteful to many that, in its distastefulness, lies one among the many arguments in favour of complete destruction, as more practicable and efficient, and less offensive, than reconstruction. Having been the first, years ago, to point out the uselessness of the Royal Academy, and to advocate the justice of Government liberality as applied to Music, we strongly press on all who take interest in the question to observe that the Committee's recorded opinion leaves the matter where it was. If plan there be in the background, which we imagine may be the case, such should be stated openly, and openly canvassed, as a matter of first importance. It has seemed significant to many that Directors of the existing institution, which has been taken in hand with a view to its improvement, should have formed part of the Committee,—that Committeemen were allowed to testify,—and that no musician was invited to join it. That an attempt to force a case in favour of the Royal Academy has been made was evident to all under examination. It becomes yet more clear to any impartial reader of the Report. Observe, for instance, the appendical list, F, of country professors solemnly furnished in its defence—by a Director of the Academy, a Committeeman, and a witness. Only two out of the fifty-four enumerated hold a first-class position in the provincial towns they inhabit, as reference to the *Musical Directory* will sufficiently prove! Observe, on the other hand, that the specification of our London orchestral-players furnished to this journal (No. 1998, p. 212)—incontrovertible as disproof of the assertion that our orchestras are largely composed of pupils of the Royal Academy, frequently put forward in mitigation of censure, and which may be pointed to as one of the most valuable pieces of testimony tendered on the question,—has not been here reprinted. It will further be seen that a scheme uppermost in the mind of the Committee has been to locate the Academy, patched or unpatched, at South Kensington. All these things denote a foregone conclusion; the attempt to work out which claims the most wary watching on the part of those who do not desire to see public money and private munificence placed at the disposal of a coterie, made up of those inexperienced in the special subject and of those who are naturally enough not disinclined, for self-importance sake, to perpetuate existing abuses, or, at best, to have recourse to feeble half-measures, which will satisfy no one. It is impossible to speak out too explicitly at the time present,—too emphatically to declare that the Minute above cited, as it stands, has small substantial weight or value.

ASTLEY'S.—This theatre opened on Saturday for a brief season, during which it is underlet to Miss Sophie Young, who has provided herself with a new version of Miss Braddon's novel, under the title of 'The Mysteries of Audley Court.' The adapter is Mr. John Brougham, who has attempted from the materials to construct a regular five-act drama, making the heroine the central figure throughout. We cannot congratulate the playwright on his success. The first three acts are

tedious. In the fourth act the mystery is partly cleared up, and some interest is created. The fifth is languid in its movement, and the catastrophe is unprepared for by the development of circumstances, and as a surprise is singularly deficient in startling effect. Miss Young had serious difficulties to contend with in this state of matters, and in the course of the action suffered seriously from the intractability of the business she had to transact. Such a part as Lady Audley is too strong, either for her *morale* or her *physique*; nevertheless, her intelligence is considerable, and her knowledge of the histrionic art has evidently been well cultivated. We believe that she is a pupil of Mr. Ryder, who introduced Stella Colas to the English boards, on whose style Miss Young has formed herself. We even find the foreign accent! Her action is extravagant and incessant, and it provoked criticism to the extent of rousing a demonstration of the pit, in the fourth act, which we thought would have ruined the play. The actress here summoned all her energy, and showed that she was in earnest; her false art gave way in the presence of danger. She became for a short time natural, and redeemed the situation,—helped, doubtless, by the fact that the drama at this point rises in interest. In the fifth act, the declaration of her madness failed to excite sympathy. The characters were strongly cast, but so drawn as to be generally unthankful; the curtain, nevertheless, fell to applause, and the actors were recalled. The scenery, which is excellent throughout, is by Mr. Brew; the Lime-tree Walk, in particular, is admirably painted and set.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THAT English interest in church-music is on the increase there can be no doubt. Choral and parochial meetings are to be heard of on every side, in every shire; and among other moves in the right direction is the Bill which (to quote from the *Orchestra*) "has been brought into Parliament to empower the Commissioners to raise the salaries of the minor canons, the vicars choral, singing men, the singing schoolmasters, and all persons engaged in the performance of divine worship in Cathedrals. This power has been inserted in the Bill by our Prime Minister, who insisted that the surplus income derived from cathedrals should first be appropriated to securing adequate and proper income to those persons who really did the work in cathedral celebrations."—Simultaneously with the above comes the Report of those who have the charge of the school of military music at Kneller Hall. This is satisfactory, in every point of view save one. By way of comment, we cannot do better than transcribe our contemporary's words: "It only remains to be hoped that the time may come when the officers of the army shall be relieved from the tax now imposed upon them, of maintaining regimental bands at their own expense,—and when, as in all other states, the military music of the country shall be admitted as a charge on the national revenue, quite as legitimate as the cost of providing the arms and equipments of the soldier."

The last Ballad Concert but one at the *Crystal Palace* was attended by 15,000 persons. There was another this week.

Mr. Mellon has already given a Mendelssohn night, a Gounod night, and one mainly devoted to the over-rated old music to 'Macbeth.'

Mr. Tom Høhler appeared the other evening, with Mdlle. Tietjens, in the garden-act of 'Faust.'—A Mdlle. Wiziak sang the part of *Zerlina* in the act of 'Don Giovanni' which was given on the last night of Mr. Mapleson's season.

Among other touring parties in our provinces during the autumn will be one headed by Madame Lemmens-Sherington.

"A sincere lover of music, living in the country," wishes for some information concerning a company of Italian singers "who have been amazing the rural audiences of South Wales," and who seem to him to be "fit for any stage." The names of Signor Tencajuoli, Signori Gambetti, Viganotti, and Fiorini, are new to us. They are accompanied by Signor Paggi, whose instrument is the flute. If these artists are really of the calibre which our

Correspondent supposes, their presence in these parts is a puzzle.

The modest gentleman who goes the round of our musical world under the style and title of "Paganini *redivivus*," has had a piece written for him to personate the sublime and eccentric Genoese violinist, which has been played in the west of England.

Méhul's 'Joseph' is under revival at the Opéra Comique.—The 'Mignon' of M. Ambroise Thomas is to be the first novelty there.—The first novelty to be given at the Théâtre Lyrique is the 'Sardanapalus' of M. Victorin de Joncières—an amateur, we believe, whose music illustrative of 'Hamlet' was performed in Paris a year or two since.—M. Offenbach is preparing music for a grand fairy spectacle to be given at the Théâtre du Châtelet during the Exhibition of 1867. "There is a question," says the *Gazette Musicale*, quoting another journal, "of a grand choral meeting, to which the singers of all nations are welcome, to be held at the opening of the Exhibition. Every choral society or body of Orphéonistes, whatever be its number, nature, or place of residence, may take part, and sing what best pleases it. The first prize is one of 10,000 francs." What a task for the arbiters!—MM. Fournier and Wekerlin were the artist and author selected by the manager of the Grand Opéra to compose the *Cantata* performed there on the Emperor's fete-day.—M. Devoyod, one of the successful pupils of the *Conservatoire*, has been engaged at the same theatre.

The *Gazette Musicale* announces the discovery of a composition by Mozart at the age of ten years, produced for the installation of the Stadtholder, William of Orange the Fifth. It is in ten movements, and is written for harpsichord, stringed quartet, two hautboys, two horns, and a bassoon, and is described as very remarkable, the youth of its writer considered.

Three hundred unpublished letters of Beethoven, we are told, are in the hands of Mr. Thayer, and will be given to the public with the Biography, now in the press.

Musical festivals are to be organized in Belgium, after the fashion of those in England and Germany.

M. Georges Kastner, who has published one or two books of some curiosity and research on subjects connected with music,—among others, 'The Cries of Paris,'—has just brought out one with a not very comprehensible title, 'The Pæremiology of Music,'—a collection of the proverbs, sayings and allusions to which the art has given occasion.

It is said that Herr Wagner is at work on an opera, the subject of which is 'Frederic Barbarossa.'—A new 'Lorelei' (it is said the fifth opera on the legend) is in hand at Dresden. The composer is Herr Fischer, an organist.

It is understood that Mr. Harrison intends to enter on a new career—as an actor.

The Theatre in Holborn is to be opened with a new piece by Mr. Boucicault.—Miss Herbert will begin her season at St. James's with another new drama from the same source.—A third, as we have said, will be produced at the Lyceum Theatre on its re-opening; in this the author and his wife will appear.

Mr. Sothorn, it is said, intends to play the part of *Claude Melnotte* during the round of his country engagements.—The original *Pauline* of 'The Lady of Lyons,' Miss Helen Faucit, is advertised as having accepted an engagement at Drury Lane.

MISCELLANEA

The Roman Mint of London.—At the Archaeological Institute Mr. J. F. W. De Salis read a paper 'On the Coins issued by the Roman Mint of London from A.D. 287 to A.D. 330.' He commenced with a description of the early coins of Carausius, which are of inferior workmanship and without mint-marks. These were succeeded during the later part of his reign and that of Allectus, by coins of better fabric, bearing the mint-marks of London and Camulodunum, copper only being found of the latter. The coins of Carausius and

Allectus were struck between 287 and 296, and all the remaining coins with the mint-marks L, LN or LON belong to the reign of Constantine. After the restoration in 296, we have, instead of the copper denarius issued by the two usurpers, a larger coin called the *folles*, which gradually decreases in size from, say a penny, to a farthing. No gold was issued in London during this period, but there are billon coins with the exergal mark, PLN, of Constantine and his sons. Having described the coins in issue from 296 to 333, Mr. De Salis remarked that the suppression of the mint of London was one of the many administrative changes which attended the transfer to the east of the imperial residence. It had become an establishment of little importance, not having coined anything but copper and billon since the downfall of Allectus. A temporary revival of this mint took place under Magnus Maximus, who rebelled in Britain in 383. There are very rare gold solidi with the mint-mark AVGB, which are much more likely to belong to Londinium Augusta than to Augusta Trevirorum, of which we have similar coins of the same usurper, marked TROB and SMTR. No coins with the mint-mark AVGB have been found of the successors of Magnus Maximus, and it is probable that the mint of London, which he was obliged to revive after his successful rebellion, was again closed when he found himself in possession of the western empire after the overthrow of Gratian.

Crabbe and Great Yarmouth.—Mr. J. G. Nall writes with reference to the review on his 'Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft':—"I am charged with attempting to claim Crabbe as a Yarmouth worthy, and with suggesting that Yarmouth was 'the borough' of the poet's verse. In reply, permit me to quote the passage inculcated. 'He (Crabbe) was a frequent visitor to Yarmouth. His son relates that he carried there the MS. of 'The Borough' for completion, and for the inspection of his judicious friend, the Rev. Richard Turner, without whose counsel he decided on nothing, and adds, "Can it be questioned that he trod that beach again, to which he had so often returned after some pleasing event, with somewhat more of honest satisfaction, on account of the distinguished success of his late poems!" His description of the amusements of a bathing-place was assuredly drawn from the sands and quay-side of Yarmouth.' I submit that in no case can the paragraph be fairly made to carry the construction the reviewer has placed on it.—The word 'border,' noticed as omitted, will be found in my Glossary, under its usual Suffolk pronunciation of 'bawda,' with the strong senses attached which it is usually employed to convey in East Anglia."

Shakespeare Readings.—Mr. J. Nichols says of the passage,

This drachm of eale
Doth all the noble substance of a doubt
To his own scandal,—

and of the emendations proposed in our last number, "Why alter it at all? The passage as it stands contains within it its own explanation. The word 'doth' is the third person singular, present tense, of the verb *to do*, which means, according to Johnson, 'to make anything what it is not, and he gives Shakespeare as his authority,

Off with the crown, and with the crown his head,
And, whilst we breath, take time to do him dead.

The word *of* is the sign of the ablative, and is used indifferently by Shakespeare with *by*. These being admitted, the passage is clear enough. Hamlet is lamenting to his friend the drunken habits of his countrymen, and says, 'Their virtues else, be they as pure as grace, as infinite as man can undergo, shall in the general censure take corruption from this particular fault. This drachm of ill (i.e. this drunkenness, this fault) doth (i.e. converts, changes) all the noble substance, of a doubt, (i.e. by a doubt, by bringing its sincerity in question) to his own scandal.'—On this and other passages H. D. writes,—"1. Act i, sc. 4—

The dram of eale
Doth all the noble substance of a doubt
To his own scandal.

Mr. Dyce and Dr. Elze read 'dram of evil' for 'eale'; Mr. C. Knight reads 'ill,' as being the more correct quantity. Mr. Dyce reads 'aft

debate,' Dr. Elze 'often doubt,' and Mr. Knight 'often doubt' for 'of a doubt.' None of these readings appear to me to carry out the drift of the context wherein Hamlet so emphatically insists that one little drop of evil *always* corrupts the whole mass, that he would not, I think, wind up by saying it *often* does so. I would, therefore, read as more probable

The dram of ill
Doth all the noble substance overdo
To his own scandal.

2. Act iii, sc. 4—

For use almost can change the stamp of nature
And master the devil, or throw him out
With wondrous potency.

For 'master the devil' three proposed readings are mentioned, viz., *either master the devil, either curb the devil, and either usher the devil.* Why import the 'either'?—why not read

To master the Devil and throw him out.

First overcome the Devil, being enabled to do so by exercising a given tone of thought and feeling, and then cast him out. "Of habits, Devil" (instead of *evil*) should stand to preserve the contrast in the text

Of habits, Devil—is Angel yet in this.

3. Act iv, sc. 5—"They aim at it" is surely the correct reading; to 'gape at it,' as proposed, would entirely change the sense. To 'aim' at Ophelia's meaning is to try to find it out, to *hit it*, instead of to listlessly 'gape' at her. Without pursuing the matter further, I wish to protest against alterations of, and additions to, a text without something like a certainty that they are *restorations*.

Sales of MSS. and Coins.—The collection of manuscripts formed by the late Rev. Dr. Wellesley, of New Inn Hall, Oxford, has been sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. Among others of interest, we notice the following: Album Amicorum Jacobi Lauri, enriched with miniatures and coats of arms, 7l. 7s.—Allestree, *Calendarium Oxoniense*, 5l.—Brunozzi, *Arme Pistolee*, 8l. 8s.—Cascia dela Marcha, *Incomencia Lordene della Vita Christiana*, 39l.—Ceremonies de l'Eglise Romaine, sec. xvi., 6l. 10s.—Vanderdort's Catalogue of the Collection of Pictures, Medals, &c., of King Charles the First, removed from St. James's to Whitehall, a fair copy made for the King's own use, 20l.—Cronica di Venezia, with shields of arms, 10l. 10s.—Docti de Daulis, dell' Edificazione di Patalomia al Monte Rosso, 12l.—Commission from Andrea Gritti, Doge of Venice, 4l.—Another from Francesco Donato, 3l. 15s.—Federici, *Scrutinio della Nobilita Ligustica*, 7l.—Arms of the Knights of the Garter, 5l. 2s. 6d.—A volume of Heraldic Papers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, 8l. 8s.—Arms of the Gentry of Herefordshire, 4l. 4s.—Arms of Italian Families, 29l. 2s. 6d.—A Curious Collection of Novelle, 10l. 10s.—Ordinary of Crests, 5l. 7s. 6d.—Armorial Bearings of the Colleges of Oxford, 6l. 10s.—Segaloni, *Priorista Fiorentino*, 29l. 10s.—Alphabet of Arms of the Gentry of Salop, 7l. 7s.—The Libro d'Oro of the Sanuto Family, 14l.—Account of the principal Venetian Families in 1631, 5l.—Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of Wales, 7l. 2s. 6d.—A Wappen-Buch, with Coats of Arms, emblazoned, 4l. 15s.—Sketch-Books by J. Malchair, of Oxford, 27l. 10s.—The Cabinet of Coins of the late Mr. Gott, of Leeds, has recently been sold by the same auctioneers, from which we extract the following: Half Noble of Richard the Second, 6l. 6s.—Angel of Richard the Third, 7l. 15s.—Sovereign of Henry the Seventh, 39l.—Another specimen, slightly differing, 15l.—Sovereign of Henry the Eighth, 15l.—Sovereign of Edward the Sixth, of his sixth year, 12l.—Angelet of Mary, 11l. 5s.—Sovereign of the same, 8l. 2s. 6d.—Sovereign of Elizabeth, 5l. 10s.—Thirty-shilling Piece of James the First, 7l.—Sovereign of Charles the First, 7l. 10s.—Trebble Unite of the same, 7l. 2s. 6d.—Broad of Cromwell, 6l.—Half Broad of the same, 12l. 5s.—Penny of Egfrith, King of Northumberland, 23l.—The Oxford Pound Piece of Charles the First, 19l.

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10th August, 1866.*

CHARLES CHATFIELD, Esq., in the Chair.

The Directors have the satisfaction of reporting to the Proprietors that, in pursuance of the resolutions unanimously passed at the Special General Meeting held in April last, the amalgamation of the National Mercantile Assurance Society with the Eagle has been carried into effect, and two of the Directors of that Society—Mr. Wilcoxon (heretofore the Chairman) and Mr. William Frederick De La Rue—now occupy seats at the Eagle Board.

The following account exhibits the increased income and outgoing of the year arising from the junction, which, it may be remembered, takes effect retrospectively, and the Balance Sheet shows the Assets as they existed on the 30th of June last, augmented by those just transferred.

By the Surplus Fund Account it will be seen that the total income from premiums and interest is 483,376l. 0s. 11d., and the total outgoing, 414,790l. 13s. 6d. The difference, 68,585l. 7s. 5d., and the Surplus Fund contributed by the amalgamated society, viz., 151,545l. 8s. 6d., increase the Surplus Fund of the Company to 899,095l. 8s.

The premiums on new assurances are considerably less than those of the foregoing year; but, at the same time, a much smaller portion of them has been devoted to re-assurance.

The change in the financial position of the Company precludes an exact comparison with former years. The expenses of management of the Eagle for the year are almost identical in amount with those of the last. The expenses of the National Mercantile Society will, of course, henceforth cease.

Deducting the several items payable on demand, or at an early maturity, the realized Assets, as set forth in the Balance Sheet, amount to 2,559,135l. 4s. 8d. Of this sum 173,340l. belongs exclusively to the Proprietors, 1,481,099l. 16s. 8d.† exclusively to the Policy Holders, and 899,095l. 8s. partly to the one and partly to the other. The last two items subject, of course, to exact adjustment at each quinquennial investigation.

It remains only for the Directors to mention that, since the last Annual Meeting, the Company has lost, by the decease of Sir William Gore Ouseley, and by the retirement of Mr. Gould, the services of two of the members of the Board. Both gentlemen were much respected, and it is with great regret that the Directors have to make this announcement.

† 5,880,163l. 14s. 4d., less 4,398,463l. 17s. 8d.

SURPLUS FUND ACCOUNT.

INCOME OF THE YEAR.

| Dr. | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----|----|--|
| Balance of Account, June 30, 1865 | £678,964 | 12 | 1 | |
| Ditto National Mercantile Society | 151,545 | 8 | 6 | |
| | £830,510 | 0 | 7 | |
| Premiums on New Assurances | £21,553 | 18 | 10 | |
| Ditto Old ditto | 334,800 | 3 | 7 | |
| | 376,354 | 2 | 5 | |
| Interest from Investments | 107,021 | 18 | 6 | |
| Total Income | 483,376 | 0 | 11 | |
| | £1,313,886 | 1 | 6 | |

CHARGE OF THE YEAR.

| Cr. | | | | |
|---|------------|----|----|-------------|
| Dividend to Proprietors | | | | £9,420 17 6 |
| Claims on decease of Lives Assured, &c. | £265,399 | 3 | 6 | |
| Additions to those under Participating Policies | 22,874 | 13 | 7 | |
| Policies surrendered | 23,289 | 5 | 5 | |
| Re-assurances, New | 6,951 | 16 | 5 | |
| Ditto Old | 55,344 | 12 | 10 | |
| | 373,559 | 11 | 9 | |
| Commission | 10,405 | 0 | 10 | |
| Medical Fees | 892 | 14 | 4 | |
| Income-tax | 2,017 | 17 | 3 | |
| Expenses of Management | 12,482 | 10 | 8 | |
| Ditto National Mercantile Society | 6,012 | 1 | 2 | |
| | 405,369 | 16 | 0 | |
| Total Charge | 414,790 | 13 | 6 | |
| Balance of Account, 30th June, 1866, as below | 899,095 | 8 | 0 | |
| | £1,313,886 | 1 | 6 | |

Examined and approved,

THOMAS ALLEN, }
HENRY ROSE, } Auditors.

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.

| Dr. | | | | |
|---|------------|----|----|--|
| Interest due to Proprietors | £6,086 | 3 | 9 | |
| Claims on decease of Lives Assured and additions thereto unpaid | 80,748 | 9 | 11 | |
| Cash Bonus due to Policyholders | 538 | 6 | 1 | |
| Sundry Accounts | 69,624 | 9 | 11 | |
| Value of Sums Assured | 5,890,163 | 14 | 4 | |
| Proprietors' Fund | £178,340 | 0 | 0 | |
| Surplus Fund, as above | 899,095 | 8 | 0 | |
| | 1,077,435 | 8 | 0 | |
| | £7,114,596 | 12 | 0 | |

ASSETS.

| Cr. | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------|
| Amount invested in fixed Mortgages | | | | £1,317,142 13 2 |
| " " decreasing Mortgages | | | | 182,849 8 10 |
| " " Reversions | | | | 477,590 13 11 |
| " " Funded Securities | | | | 334,424 2 5 |
| " " Temporary Securities | | | | 80,124 1 6 |
| Current Interest on the above Investments | | | | 31,783 17 10 |
| Cash and Bills | | | | 17,744 10 2 |
| Advanced on Security of the Company's Policies | | | | 165,567 7 9 |
| Agents' Balances | | | | 34,231 6 5 |
| Sundry Accounts | | | | 60,500 5 8 |
| Value of Premiums | | | | 4,398,463 17 8 |
| Value of Re-assurances | | | | 44,173 14 8 |
| | | | | £7,114,596 12 0 |

Examined and approved,

THOMAS ALLEN, }
HENRY ROSE, } Auditors.

The DIRECTION of the COMPANY is now constituted as follows:—

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No. 2026.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1886.

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2. Metallurgy. By John Percy, M.D. F.R.S.
3. Natural History. By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
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THOS. W. AVELING, Hon. Sec.

NOTICE.—Applicants replying to the Advertisement (initials M.A.) inserted in the *Athenæum* of August 18, are respectfully informed that the Carter-de-Ville and other enclosures will be returned to their respective owners on September 10, by which time the Applications will have been considered, and the selection made.—C. MITCHELL & Co., 13 and 15, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.—August 24, 1886.

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JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

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Physicians—Dr. Farrer, Dr. Jeaffreson, Dr. Black, and Dr. Martin.
Consulting Surgeons—Mr. Skye and Mr. Lawrence.
Surgeons—Mr. Woodall, Mr. Sacket, Mr. Coote, and Mr. Holden.
Assistant-Physicians—Dr. Edwards, Dr. Harris, Dr. Andrew, and Dr. Southey.
Assistant-Surgeons—Mr. Savory, Mr. Callender, Mr. T. Smith, and Mr. Willett.
Physician-Accoucheur—Dr. Greenhalgh.

LECTURES.
Medicine—Dr. Black.
Clinical Medicine—Dr. Farrer, Dr. Black, and Dr. Martin.
Surgery—Mr. Paset and Mr. Coote.
Clinical Surgery—Mr. Skye, Mr. Paset, Mr. Coote, and Mr. Holden.
Descriptive Anatomy—Mr. Holden and Mr. Callender.
Physiology and General Anatomy—Mr. Savory.
Chemistry—Dr. Odling.
Demonstrators of Anatomy—Mr. Smith and Mr. Baker.
Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy—Mr. Vernon and Mr. London.
Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy—Dr. Andrew.
Tutors—Dr. Duckworth, Mr. Isaker, and Mr. Shepard.

SUMMER SESSION, commencing May 1st, 1867.
Materia Medica—Dr. Farrer.
Botany—Rev. George Henslaw.
Forensic Medicine—Dr. Edwards.
Midwifery—Dr. Greenhalgh.
Comparative Anatomy—Dr. Church.
Practical Chemistry—Dr. Odling.
Dental Surgery—Mr. Coleman.
Microscopic Demonstrations—Mr. Savory.
Demonstrators of Microscopic Anatomy—Dr. Southey and Mr. Vernon.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1866.

LITERATURE

Memoirs of Charlotte Corday, founded on authentic and unpublished Documents—[Mémoires sur Charlotte Corday, &c., par M. Adolphe Huard]. (Paris, Rondiez; London, Hachette & Co.)

THE London papers of the 23rd of July, 1793, contained a report of the debates in the French Convention on the 9th of the same month, and also, rare sample of "latest intelligence," a paragraph to the effect that, on the 14th of the same July, the notorious Marat had been killed by a blow from a dagger delivered by a young woman who encountered him on his way to or from the bath. Two or three days later the public were informed that the young person's name was Corde, or Cordé, that she acknowledged and justified the act, and that she had died like a heroine. Thus much being said, the English public heard no more of the matter. Scraps of foreign intelligence were flung to them from Mentz, Valenciennes, and more distant places, while home news was confined to records of the gay doings of our then young princes, of the whereabouts of great actors, and of the outpourings of Charlotte Smith and her equals in minstrelsy of the mildest quality.

Princes, players, warriors, poetasters, statesmen, quacks,—of all these but two or three remain on the surface to challenge public notice. Among those whose names still live there is not one that excites our interest and sympathy in an equal degree with Marie Anne Charlotte de Corday d'Armont. She was not a peasant girl in a *Cauchoise* cap, as fanciful artists have depicted her, but a noble daughter of one of the most ancient and noble families in Normandy. She was noble by blood and by intellect. Among her ancestry were a treasurer of France and the youngest sister of Corneille.

Up in grave Normandy her father, a decayed Norman noble, lived in a poor house with a wife, two sons and three daughters. His actual revenue was but 1,500 livres a year—60*l.*! Some addition to this he made, but by what means is not now known. This gentleman was named François de Corday d'Armont. The first name was that of his father; the second was a little territorial addition, *à la façon de Normandie*. With all his poverty he displayed a shield of arms, *sable*, three chevrons, disjointed, or; the legend "Corde et ore." He was a grave and gentle being, making (with his wife) great sacrifices for his eldest son, and teaching his other children to aid in the aggrandizement of the heir of the family. "It was his custom to place his money in a drawer open to all his children. He told them the amount, to what use he intended to apply it, and by such means he fully accomplished his ends. He rendered them acquainted with the modesty of his resources, and with the necessity for the strictest economy, that those resources might suffice for the wants of the household." In this household, Marie Anne Charlotte de Corday d'Armont was born in 1768, the second daughter. She was descended from the youngest sister of Corneille. This, however, obtained less consideration, probably, for her, in the convent where she was educated, at least brought up, than the fact that her father was a gentleman. Her convent life at l'Abbaye aux Dames was not a strict, secluded one. There was a liberal lady abbess, who allowed her pupils to read Rousseau, Raynal, and similar expressers of free thought. When the most beautiful of the daughters of M. de

Corday d'Armont came from the convent (on the suppression of religious houses in 1790) into the world, and began to see its vices and its miseries, she failed to share in her sire's royalist sentiments, was not sure that it was right to drink the health of a weak king, and she set no more value on the dear distinctive *de* before Corday, than she set on anything which had not some definite value through profitable use.

She appeared in the world with great personal beauty, playfulness of manner, and irresistible grace, for her endowment. She had a convent character for absolute unselfishness, for being "dure à elle-même," for uncomplainingness. She was as well read in the history of the saints as in that of classical heroes, wrote with so few faults of orthography that we wonder her biographer apologizes for them, and could compose a domestic business letter with such lucid brevity as to show that, as a wife and mother at the head of a household, she would have been a sensible matron, of few words and much promptitude of action.

There was a ready homage for her youth and beauty, and other maidenly qualities, when she came home to her father's humble château farm at Argentan; but she did not regard it. Young poets dedicated verses to her, and young idle gentlemen said pretty idle things to her; but these touched her not. France was then all on fire with revolution, and she had neither eye nor heart but for her country. Her father's sentiments in favour of reform and a limited monarchy fell far short of her own aspirations for a pure, free, and happy republic. We are not quite sure that she was not, at that moment, something of a strong-minded and self-willed young lady; but it is only out of strength of mind and independence of others' will that heroes are made, and fulfil their missions. The old Norman noble, still clinging to monarchy while he supported constitutional changes, had only angry controversies with a daughter who had learnt to think that monarchy was worn out in France, and that Louis the Sixteenth was, at all events, unfit to be at the head of it. These too-warmly sustained political encounters, joined with the father's diminishing resources, led to the withdrawal of Charlotte Corday from the thatched paternal château to the house of an aunt in the city of Caen. This separation occurred in 1792. The constitutional royalist did not spare his republican daughter. "I do not deserve the harsh words of my father," she writes to a friend. "It is not out of a spirit of contradiction that I do not share the opinions of my friends and relations. I see differently from what they see, because my conscience dictates to me the contrary of what they think." In the same letter she says of the King, "I have no feeling of hatred against him; quite the contrary, because he is full of good intentions; but, as you yourself have told me, Hell is full of good intentions, and is none the less Hell. His weakness is a misfortune to himself and to us." As the perils of France increased, Charlotte Corday recognized the prudence, but not the patriotism, of men who emigrated, and who, like her brother, went and waited at Coblenz. At the execution of the King she "shuddered" (as she wrote to Mdlle. Rose du Fayot) "with horror and indignation," and almost despaired of the commonwealth, the leading men of which sought by such means to establish their power. Her frankness startled some of her more discreet friends, to the monition of one of whom she answered, "One can die but once! but what fortifies me in our present perils is that no one will lose by losing me. Besides,

I have never valued life but by the good use that might be made of it." The idea of sacrificing herself in accomplishing some act by which her country might be saved seems to have taken possession of her mind at an early period. Her heart was altogether with the Girondins, and she did not affect to conceal her detestation of the Mountain and of Marat. To a young friend who once found her in tears and asked her why she wept, Charlotte Corday replied, "I weep over the misfortunes of my country, of my relations and of my friends. . . . As long as Marat lives there will be no security for the friends of law and humanity."

When the Mountain declared war against the Girondins, and eighteen members of that more moderate republican party took refuge in Caen from the death that menaced them in Paris, the feelings of the young enthusiast became more excited than ever; but she kept them more under control. When one of the refugee Girondins jokingly called her "the fair aristocrat," she answered, "You judge me to-day, Citizen Pôthion, without knowing me. The time will come when you will know me better." As no one dreamed of the deed, neither Pôthion nor any one else thought her capable of committing it. Even when it was consummated, "People here in Paris"—she wrote from her prison to Barbaroux—"are unable to conceive how a useless woman, whose long life would be good for nothing, can unreluctantly sacrifice herself to save her country."

Charlotte Corday's resolution to make this sacrifice was finally embraced when the volunteers of her district were about to march to Paris in support of the Girondin party. She reflected that in such a matter many valuable lives would be certainly lost, and she thought that the Mountain would be overthrown if Marat were destroyed. That destruction she took upon herself. Serenely, but with intent unalterably fixed, she made her little preparations. She left a letter for her father, asking his pardon for an act of disobedience in departing without the sanction of parental authority. With full sense of the almost certain death that awaited her, she had contemplated the bare possibility of escape, and had resolved, should the opportunity present itself, to take refuge in England. At another moment she thought that she might save her name if, after destroying Marat, she were herself to perish at the hands of those who might hasten to avenge him. Ultimately, however, while concealing her intentions, she took a passport and engaged a seat in the Paris diligence in her own name. To one young acquaintance only she used the words at parting, "Do not forget me, little friend; you will never see me again!" When bidding farewell to Madame Malblâtre, she took that lady's youthful son in her arms, kissed him tenderly, and bade him love well his mother and his country! The youth grew to be an old man, dying in 1851. He was, we are told, "the envy and admiration of his neighbours." Charlotte Corday's last kiss rested on his brow, and people learned to look upon him "as if that brow had been marked by the finger of an angel."

On the 9th of July, 1793, the young Norman maiden left Caen, in the public stage, with various other passengers, all Montagnards, among whom she found herself a stranger sunk in reverie. "I seemed to awake," as she afterwards wrote, just previous to her trial, "only as we drew near Paris. One of my fellow-travellers," she adds, "mistook me for the daughter of one of his old friends, attributed to me a fortune which I never possessed, addressed me by a name . . . I never heard,

and at last offered me his own fortune and his hand!" Charlotte Corday's mind was not attuned to such low comedy as this, and she dismissed the gallant Montagnard and his suit. "At night," she further wrote, "he sang plaintive songs, provocative of sleep. We parted, at last, in Paris; I, refusing to give him my own address or that of my father (of whom he professed to wish to ask my hand), and he in sullen humour!"

We need not follow Charlotte Corday to her modest "Hôtel de la Providence," in the "Rue des Vieux Augustins," where the room which she occupied for two or three days may still be seen. We may observe, however, as a singular coincidence, that on the day of her arrival in the capital (11th July, 1793) the *Chronique de Paris* contained a reference to the indisposition of Marat. "If he happens to die," says the journalist, "some secret motive would be assigned, for every one knows that the death of great men has always something extraordinary in it." A young girl hanging up her pink slip and other little effects in the closet of a third-rate hotel; occupying herself with rendering a good office in behalf of a poor lady, her friend, in Normandy; calmly buying a kitchen knife in a sheath, at the Palais Royal, for a couple of francs; and then sitting down to compose a long address to the French people, to be read after the deed and her own death, was the malady of which Marat was unconsciously dying. In that address she justifies the act then resolved on, and exclaims, "Oh, my country! thy miseries tear my heart. I can offer to thee nothing but my life, and I render thanks to heaven for the liberty I enjoy of disposing of it. . . . Let not my relatives and friends be molested; no human being knew of my design. I add the certificate of my baptism to this address, to show what may be effected by the feeblest hand joined with the most complete devotion. If I fail in my undertaking, Frenchmen, I have shown you the way. You know your enemies. Arise, march, and strike!"

Many a foreign explorer of Paris has traversed the distance between the Rue des Vieux Augustins and the Rue des Cordeliers (now the Rue de l'École de Médecine), which Charlotte Corday traversed on the 13th of July for the last time, after her repeated attempts to obtain admission to Marat. Alone, unsupported, with her resolve in her heart, the knife in her bosom, and her address of justification at its side, she almost forced her way into the room of the demagogue, where he lay in his bath, resigned, if not willing, to hear the important political intelligence she professed to bring with her. She seems to have anticipated Lamartine's objection to her being considered a spotless heroine on the ground of her obtaining admission under a false pretence. She herself, in a letter written after her arrest, described the pretence as "*perfidie*"; but she quoted Raynal, who authorized craft, duplicity, falsehood, anything in fact, whereby to circumvent a tyrant. Moreover, she was anxious to despatch the great scourge of France before the 14th, which was the festival of Liberty. As the two remained face to face, Marat seated in his bath, with writing-desk and materials laid across it, Charlotte Corday standing near, it was not till he had repeated more than once his design to send various persons in Caen under the knife of the guillotine that all her energies were braced, and with one blow she drove the knife through the "*clavicule*" into one of Marat's lungs. There are various reports as to the cries he uttered and the last words he expressed; but Charlotte Corday seems to have stricken him instantly speechless (save one shriek for help), if not instantly dead. Her own account, calmly rendered, was

that he spoke no word after she had stabbed him; none, at least, that she remarked. The great avenger, as she was called by some, was sufficiently calm to have remarked any incident of speech or action, and was calmly moving from the room when her passage was opposed by various individuals, by whom she was treated with a barbarity which she neither avoided nor complained of. That quiet passiveness and that gentle character never quitted her. Neither when conveyed through crowds eager to slay her nor when before the Courts of preliminary examination or final trial did she for a moment lose the support of that courage which was founded on her conviction of having fulfilled a perilous duty. She assented to most of the depositions of witnesses as being true, and when these documents were read over to her, she pointed out, with singular clearness of memory, where they differed, even in very minor expressions, from the testimony actually rendered.

Although the Mountain asserted the atrocity of the crime, the criminal was not treated with any great measure of rigour before her death. She underwent worse treatment at the hands of the ballad-singers. While those who had seen her were wondering at the great consummation effected by so fair a creature, the street-corners were re-echoing a new song hastily made on the subject, to the air of '*Cœurs sensibles*,' from '*Figaro*,' in which was this verse:—

Ce coup qui perce notre âme,
A jamais, d'un vif regret,
Part de la main d'une femme
Abandonnée au forfait.
Escan crâ cette infâme,
On y voit en chaque trait
Du tentateur le portrait. (*Bis.*)

But while the populace was disparaging her beauty, and likening her only to her father the Devil, Charlotte Corday, previous to her trial, was engaged only in justifying her motives and absolving all suspected persons from the charge of complicity. "I never hated but one human being," she writes in one of her letters, "and I have shown the intensity of that hatred; but there are a thousand whom I love far more intensely than I hated him." In another, written the day before her trial, which was on the 17th, she says—"I have no need to affect insensibility in my present condition, for up to this instant I have not felt the slightest fear of death." And she knew how near that death was, for she says: "To-morrow (the 17th), at eight o'clock, I am to be tried; by midday, probably, I shall have lived, to use the old Roman phrase." Lamartine has given one of the letters she wrote to her father. In another she trusts he will not be molested on her account, and in a message to her friends she says, "I only ask of them prompt oblivion. To sorrow for me would be to dishonour my memory." And she reiterates her fearless readiness to die, "not that to die is everything; it behoves us also to die becomingly." Then occurred that touch of human nature which betrays the desire not to be shrouded in oblivion. She addressed a note to the Committee of Public Safety, in which she asked permission to have her portrait taken. "I would fain leave that mark of my remembrance to my friends;" and she adds, with a touch of woman's argument that she thought might help to win the consent which without it might be refused, "Moreover, as the effigies of good citizens are cherished, curiosity sometimes seeks out those of great criminals, which serve to perpetuate the horror caused by their crimes." She does not say to which class she belonged; but when M. Hauer stood sketching her portrait during her trial (to which process Charlotte Corday readily lent herself) he was not audaciously risking his head, as some have

thought; he was preparing his picture of '*The Death of Marat*' by order. The portrait of Charlotte Corday, which he commenced in Court, he continued (but did not finish) in her cell, till the work was interrupted by the arrival of the executioner and his assistants. The least-agitated person was the one condemned to death. With the artist she spoke unreservedly of the deed she had done as one strictly lawful; and then turned to Samson to undergo that "toilet" of the condemned, which has been illustrated by Mr. E. M. Ward in one of his happiest pictures. M. Hauer's unfinished portrait, to which he added something after his sitter's death, is now at Versailles, with a guarantee of its authenticity.

There was but one moment before death when Charlotte Corday lost her self-possession. It occurred when it was insinuated that a woman so young and inexperienced must have been the tool of others. To be that would have sunk her to the level of an assassin, and she repelled the idea with equal energy and horror. Her bearing on the way to execution has often been described. It was that of a heroine whose calm conviction of having fulfilled her mission gave her adequate support. She neither feared nor scorned the multitude that assailed her with outrages during her passage of two hours. The little white cap she had made in prison covered the top of her short-cut chestnut hair, and her white frock, partially covered by the red mantle or robe, indicating a parricide, were often spoken of, in after times, by those who witnessed with wonder the supernatural tranquillity of the wearer. Robespierre, Danton, and Camille Desmoulins saw her pass, from the same window; the persons, if not the locality from which they witnessed the passage of Charlotte Corday to death, have been preserved in Mr. Ward's picture on the subject. They looked on her without triumph; they had heard, perhaps, that she called the day of the deed for which she was about to suffer "the first of the new era of peace," and they may have had forebodings of that course of things which did not leave the longest survivor of them alive in the July of the following year. Samson himself, the then hereditary chief executioner of Paris, was subdued by the gentleness of his "patient." When she expressed a wish to wear her gloves, he consented, but added, "It is not necessary; I will tie your wrists without hurting you in the slightest degree." He taught her how to sustain herself in the cart so as to avoid the shocks of that springless vehicle; and when, on reaching the Place de la Révolution, she turned her head to look at the guillotine, he hurriedly placed himself between her and the hideous object; but she said, in her sweet, low, steady voice, "Let me look on it; my curiosity is natural; I never saw one before."

All accounts agree in the unaffected courage with which she submitted to the terrible death which she accepted beforehand as the result of her act in behalf of her country. "She is the Judith of France!" exclaimed her uncle, the Abbé de Corday, when he heard of her deed. "She merits a statue," said Adam Lux, the Conventionalist, "on which should be inscribed, 'To one greater than Brutus,'—a sentiment for uttering which the member for Mayence perished on the same scaffold. "She has ruined us," said Vergniaud, "but she has taught us how to die!" To these comments added that of Madame de Lamoignon, an old Royalist, as Lord Byron called her in the *André*, "the old lady who had seen the guillotine in the old days."

of one of the executioner's assistants having, as he held up the head of Charlotte Corday, smote it with his hand on the cheek, and of that cheek having blushed with indignation, a theory has been advanced that sensibility does not immediately die with the body, when violent death kills the latter by decapitation. The German anatomist, Sömmerring, appealed to the above incident as a "well-known fact," witnessed by many people, in proof of the theory of sensation after death by beheading. Dr. Sue indorsed the theory, the more readily, as he says, the cheek of an ordinary corpse will not redden by being struck, and that, when the head of Charlotte Corday was held up, it was only smitten on one cheek, but that both cheeks blushed with shame, a perfect proof, says Dr. Sue, that "after decollation there is undoubtedly in the brain some remains of judgment, and in the nerves remains of sensibility." An equally illustrious man, Cabanis, declared that he did not believe a word of the theory of his celebrated colleagues. Cabanis, in a learned dissertation on the subject, further stated, that a medical man of ability, a friend of his, followed Charlotte Corday from the prison to the scaffold; that he never lost sight of her for a moment; that she turned slightly pale on ascending, but that her face soon shone more beautiful than ever; and that as for the reputed blush mantling her dead cheeks when the hangman struck them, he saw nothing whatever of the sort. Dr. Leveillé also discredits the story; but he is not prepared, he says, to assert that the recently dead cheek, still warm, might not have reddened when struck. A blow, he thinks, might arrest the downward flow of remains of blood in the small vessels, and thus produce a momentary redness; but as for judgment or sensibility being there, or both cheeks blushing when only one is struck, he wisely rejects all such conclusions as sheer nonsense. Between these statements it is easy to choose, and they form a curious portion of M. Huard's book.

The author does not notice the assertion of M. Thiers, that at the time of Marat's death his colleagues were utterly weary of him. They certainly evinced great regard for the good fame of his destroyer when they allowed the medical report to be published which silenced those who had assailed the reputation of Charlotte Corday. That reputation is not at all helped by M. Huard's hyper-laudation. "La vierge de Normandie," and "L'ange de l'assassination," are tunes which need not be struck at every turn of the lyre. As for the author's assertion that the "heroine of Calvados" was an orthodox Catholic, it is refuted by her own remark at her trial. When asked if she used to confess to a priest of the old régime or to a "constitutional," her reply was, "To neither the one nor the other." She had her own ideas of a pure church, as she had of a pure republic.

The universal human heart has absolved the individual human hand; but humanity does not dream of raising a statue in honour of her who was "greater than Brutus." Malignant imbecility might mistake the memorial of an exceptional justifiable murder for a reminder that murder itself was justifiable. In the sense of public testimony, the Parisians went far enough when Fréron's "guilt" youth" tore down and smashed the statue of Marat in the theatres and other public places. Since then the painter, the poet, the historian, the dramatist, the English actor, and the French novelist have illustrated the sad fate of Charlotte Corday. The English actor, who played her part in "The Heroine of Calvados," the Duke of Angoulême, in 1793; and the French novelist, who wrote "Charlotte Corday," the Théâtre-Français, and began

1834. Our Government prohibited the first, and the French public were not much attracted by the second. Of the fate of Charlotte Corday's family, M. Huard tells us nothing. We can only add, of our own knowledge, that a cousin, some years younger than Charlotte, died, in 1864, at the age of 89, in her Château de Rénouard, near Vimoutiers (Orne). This "Douairière De Corday" remembered Charlotte as one who was grave or gay, reserved or loquacious, serious or laughing, as the time warranted; but ever with a love for children and their companionship; and with (as she was wont to say) "the manners of a well-bred young lady, according to the usages and traditions of the De Corday family."

South Australia: its Progress and Prosperity. By Anthony Forster. With a Map. (Low & Co.)

Mr. Forster has produced a comprehensive and elaborate statement of the history, resources, and social condition of the colony of South Australia. "The population of Adelaide," he observes, "is at present about 22,000, and of the country districts 133,000. It is a pleasing indication of progress in a right direction that the rural population has largely increased, while the population of the city, from 1855 to 1861, had absolutely decreased from 21'44 per cent. of the whole people to 14'43 per cent." In the chapter entitled "Exploration" the author, without evincing any wish to disparage the achievements of the late Governor of Jamaica, gives a brief account of Mr. Eyre's disastrous and profitless journey from Fowler's Bay to Thistle Cove, which differs materially from those romantic versions of the affair which have taken possession of the popular imagination. In 1840 the colonists of South Australia resolved to send out an exploring expedition, for the purpose of opening up a communication between the southern and western colonies; and in due course they committed the control of the expedition to Mr. John Edward Eyre, a gentleman who "had been engaged for several years in conducting expeditions, in charge of stock, from one colony to another; and had acquired, from his experience in the bush and general intelligence, prudence and enterprise, an eminent fitness for the service now contemplated." Towards the expenses of the undertaking the local Government subscribed 100*l.*, and the colonists, 582*l.*, whilst Mr. Eyre, from his own pocket, contributed 680*l.*, and three horses valued at 200*l.* more. By Mr. Eyre's representations the promoters of the exploration were induced to relinquish their wish for an expedition towards the west, and to accede to his proposal for a northward route. On June 18, 1840, the explorers started from Adelaide, and, after some eight months of toil and disappointment, there was no doubt as to the unsoundness of the considerations and counsel which substituted a northward for a westward exploration. Feeling that he had misled his constituents, Mr. Eyre resolved to make an attempt to discover a more fertile route in the direction originally adopted by a majority of the contributors to the Exploration Fund. With this purpose he started for King George's Sound, and on February 18, 1841, his party, consisting of himself, a seer named Baxter, and six natives, were provided with provisions, a Timor boat, and six sheep, and set out on the following month. The great distress and want of food which they had become acquainted with, and the opposition to their property

attempting to go on. But the case was desperate. In their then exhausted condition there was as little chance of getting back to Fowler's Bay as there was of getting forward to the Sound. Mr. Eyre determined to push for the latter, believing it to be, under the circumstances, the wisest course to pursue." The romantic narratives of this journey represent that at this juncture Mr. Eyre might, with comparative ease and security, have retraced his steps to Fowler's Bay, and that had he been an ordinary mortal he would have done so; but that, since his object was to clear his honour rather than to save his life, he persisted in an onward course, although he felt that each step was in all probability leading him nearer to his grave. Mr. Eyre, be it observed, never gave this melo-dramatic colouring to his own conduct. On the morning of the 28th he was convinced that he had advanced so far that to return was impossible. His only chance of escape from his terrible position lay in an onward march; and with certain death in his rear he fixed his eyes on the faint possibility of escape through perseverance in an onward course. In the night following that day's anxious progress, the overseer, Baxter, was murdered by two of the blacks, and Mr. Eyre found himself left alone with the third native, a man belonging to King George's Sound. The two murderers took a backward route in the direction of Fowler's Bay; the third black, whose fidelity was doubtless in some measure due to his preference for the onward route towards his home, remained true to the European explorer. Here again the romantic versions pause to extol Mr. Eyre's heroism in still resolutely marching onwards with the one black boy, when a man of less determination would have faced about and made all possible haste to Fowler's Bay; but it is needless to observe that the course which would have been suicidal before Baxter's murder had not been rendered less dangerous by that event. Every consideration which pointed out the onward journey as the preferable course for five men, had gathered force from the hideous occurrence which reduced the party from five to two. Mr. Eyre persevered in the one course that offered a chance of escape, and on June 2 he reached Thistle Cove, where he was received on board the French whaler, *Mississippi*, commanded by Capt. Rossiter, an Englishman. Recruited by a fortnight's rest on board the *Mississippi*, Mr. Eyre and the black made the remainder of their journey to Albany, King George's Sound, with comparative ease; and having stayed a few days at the Sound the English explorer returned by ship to Adelaide. "Of his courage and indomitable perseverance as an explorer," says Mr. Forster, "no doubt whatever can be entertained, although his enterprise accomplished little beyond proving that the region bounding the sea-coast along the great Australian bight is of a very arid and desolate description. In some parts of his route, if he had succeeded in penetrating further inland, he would have discovered country of which he might have had a more cheering tale to tell. The distance between Spencer's Gulf and Streaky Bay is now covered with sheep-stations. And recently, at Fowler's Bay, the point at which Mr. Eyre was entreated to return by his Adelaide friends, many thousands of square miles have been taken up from the Government for depasturing purposes; water suitable for stock has already been found there by discovery, and should it thus be found extensively, it would be at a finer pastoral district than any in the colony. And without the necessity of disparaging efforts, the Government regarded with admiration

venture to say that an overland journey between Adelaide and King George's Sound could now be accomplished without any of those disasters to which Mr. Eyre, as a pioneer, was unhappily exposed." That Mr. Eyre, five and twenty years since, possessed the kind of courage and the kind of perseverance requisite in colonial explorers is unquestionable.

A Plea for a New Translation of the Scriptures, with a Translation of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. By the Rev. A. Dewes, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

THE number of those who plead the necessity of a new translation of the Bible rapidly increases; and as long as there are careful readers of the Hebrew Bible and Greek Testament, the advocates of such a work will become more emphatic in their demands. If the dignitaries of the Church of England do not entertain the proposal, those called the inferior clergy and intelligent laymen will be stirred up to bring the matter to a practical issue by organizing an association of scholars and all others who are in earnest about it. There is little chance of the legislature initiating the project, so as to procure an "authorized version." Let a better one be produced by private enterprise, and it will commend itself gradually and surely to general acceptance. It may not be read in churches or chapels, but it will be perused in the family, consulted by scholars, and valued for its fidelity as well as for the light thrown on many obscure passages.

Mr. Dewes has given a plea for a new translation in the volume before us, followed by a new version of the Epistle to the Romans. The plea is wholly confined to the New Testament, though the Old Testament is worse translated. We presume that the author does not understand Hebrew.

With many of his remarks about a new version we cordially agree. The case is earnestly put. The writer shows that the necessity exists, and should be speedily met. His remarks are generally judicious, sensible and appropriate. He sees clearly the principles lying at the foundation of a correct version, and enunciates them well. But his translation of the Epistle to the Romans hardly realizes the true standard. It gives the correct sense of the original oftener and better than the authorized English, but the language is inferior. Mr. Dewes innovates too much, departing from the venerable translation of King James unnecessarily. This is a great error. But he is more paraphrastic than literal, so as to bring out the meaning better, though his paraphrase is often insipid, compared with the noble simplicity of the received version. For example:—

"For I am not ashamed of the glad tidings, seeing that every one who has faith, a Jew especially, a Gentile also, finds in them a Divine Power, which brings him to salvation. For in them there is being unveiled a divine righteousness, which springs from faith, and tends to increase faith; as it is written:—*But he whose righteousness springs from faith shall live.*"—Romans i. 16, 17."

This version is inaccurate in various respects. "The righteousness which springs from faith, and tends to increase faith," is apart from the true sense; and so is the quotation, which is properly rendered in King James's version, but wrongly here, "Let every one set himself in his place under the authorities that are over him," (Romans viii. 1.) is inferior to the common version.

On the whole, Mr. Dewes has not been very successful in the capacity of translator. He hardly possesses the requisite scholarship or knowledge for it. Thus he offers the English

version of St. Matthew xx. 23, and of Acts xvii. 22, wrongly. A better knowledge of Greek would have led him to see that in both cases our translators have given the true sense. His language also respecting the venerable version of 1611 is exaggerated and inaccurate:—"The authorized version of Scripture is always inaccurate; it is very often obscure; it abounds in mistakes, many of them of an important nature; it introduces ideas of which there is no trace in the original, and such ideas as have taken a strong hold of the nation." He combats successfully the injudicious laudation of our noble version by Bishop Ellicott, points out not a few incorrectnesses of Dean Alford, and presents some good criticisms of passages, as in pages 9, 10, in Romans v. 15—19; but more caution should have been employed in censuring and rectifying the same version. We are glad to welcome any contribution towards a revision of the authorized translation, and give all credit to our author for his praiseworthy attempt. Yet it must be said that he has worked out his ideas very imperfectly, and that his knowledge, both of what has been done already, and what still waits to be accomplished, is very limited. "His own translation," he tells us, "is not a specimen of what a translation of St. Paul's Epistles ought to be." Of what use is it then? His answer to our question is, to show that it is possible for a translation to be readable, yet trustworthy—intelligible, yet faithful. This is feebly shown.

NEW NOVELS.

Aunt Margaret's Troubles. By "a New Writer." (Chapman & Hall.)

WHILE perusing the opening pages of this novelette we were moved to suspect that it would be insufferably level and monotonous. We persevered, however, and found that the author, besides having a pure and correct style, has some qualities which may enable her to write a much more attractive story than that which is now under consideration. She is unfortunate in having chosen rather a hackneyed theme, that of an amiable but commonplace girl supplanted at every step in life by a less conscientious but more striking and resolute sister. This common idea—(common we mean in fiction; is it really common in actual life? let our fair readers answer the question)—might have been invested with a species of artificial novelty by the accessories of incident and scenery. As it is, there is nothing done to give it a fresh aspect, and we are obliged to seek our author's merits in the details rather than in the general effect of her work. Two great merits, however, certainly exist, and cannot be ignored by those who read the book through, though people who only skim it might fail to discover them. The first is, that the characters are well drawn, and contrasted with satisfactory distinctness, so that the thread of the story might be taken up, and the same personages might be carried through a longer career and more varied adventures, without any risk of our mistaking or confusing them. The other is, that the author never anticipates her catastrophes, but works up to a crisis with a cautious and self-denying reticence which leaves the thunder-clap to burst with full and overwhelming force. We may add, that she writes with that genuine feeling which is necessary to enlist the sympathies of the reader; and that she has the art of making revelations by a delicate touch, so as to avoid interrupting her narrative by mechanical explanations. For a "new writer" these are by no means small qualifications; and if the author can put more life into her next book, we have little doubt that

she will be rewarded by a very satisfactory success.

Thrice His: a Tale. 2 vols. (Bentley.)

IT is not till after two volumes-full of weary puzzlement that we have succeeded in grasping any definite idea either of the purpose of this book or the meaning of its title. On this latter point, indeed, so great is the mystification, that till the last chapter we have remained perfectly unconscious who it is that is thrice whose, and how and why he or she is so even then. A "great, clever, strong-minded, sceptical woman," aged twenty-one, and married in the bargain,—afflicted with the painful monomania of allowing her "slender fingers" to stray lightly over one gentleman's "magnificent brown beard, thrilling him with an almost painful sensation,"—stretching up her arms to a second, and allowing him to hold her "for an instant to his breast," and press his lips on "her soft silk hair,"—and hiding her blushing face (but this before marriage, and on the eve of accepting another with whom she is desperately in love) on the breast of a third, "in a wild transport of thrilling caresses":—such a character is sufficient excuse for inability to decide exactly who the blessed being was in whom this triple property was vested. But all this signifies comparatively little. The author has a perfect right to call his "tale" what he likes; and it may even be that in the happy euphemism of 'Thrice His,' he has avoided the alternative of a far less pleasant title for his plot. His object in compiling it at all is much more puzzling. *Prima facie*, we suppose, novels may be regarded as written to amuse the reader, and by so doing to pay the writer; but the author of 'Thrice His,' slight as his knowledge is of human nature, can hardly be assumed, without insulting either him or the novel-reading world, to have had such ends as these in view. A tale whose two component parts are grotesque and vulgar caricatures of London society, and such a picture of garrison life in India as might well make a woman blush to have experienced it, can only be classed among tales which are not only unamusing, but, except for their ludicrous unreality, would be cruelly mischievous. Happily for both London society and garrison life in India, the author of 'Thrice His' knows nothing of the one, and has seen only the exceptionally worst side of the other. The ladies and gentlemen who frequent Hyde Park will fail to recognize themselves in any of the elaborate portraits over which he has wasted pen and ink, no less than his Cheltenham neighbours will with righteous indignation repudiate the theory (which, if he means anything, he means to suggest) that officers' wives who have been in India and escaped ruin have reason for supernatural thankfulness!

We have no wish to say more about this silly production; for luckily it is too silly to be anything worse. The first chapter kills off the only pleasing character in the book; and, judging from analogy, all his charms are owing to the fact that the author has not tried to portray them. The last chapter provides a welcome quietus for a heroine who is too pitiable to blame, and too blamable to pity. The two or three hundred intervening pages are filled with impotent endeavours to depict real life, only worthy of being associated with such remarks, made in all seriousness, as this,—that "Conscience makes cowards of us all,"—a by no means hackneyed quotation from some rather clever writer."

Shot! or, the Ghost's Seat at Drury-st. By Frederick Sheridan. 2 vols. (Newby.)

This novel resembles nothing so much as one

of those patchwork quilts which used to be the glory of good housewives, and a standing piece of needlework for the women in the family. There is a centre-piece—a murder. Two men love the same woman, and one of them is found shot dead in a lonely place called "The Ghost's Seat." Round this centre there is a border of episodes concerning different people, without much connexion with each other, except the author, who narrates the story with much sentimental emphasis and circumlocution. 'Shot!' will hardly repay the time spent on its perusal, but it has no worse fault than that of being utter nonsense.

History of a Poor Musician—[*Histoire d'un Pauvre Musicien* (1770—1793), par X. Marmier]. (Hachette & Co.)

THIS is one of the innocent French novels which are welcome as a change from the tales of guilt and sensual excitement with which the press of Paris has too long teemed (not without their baleful effect on our own novelists). But, as we have more than once had occasion to remark, when our neighbours aim at "peace and decency," they have a tiresome tendency to become mawkish. Betwixt the devilled bone, spiced with extra doses of cayenne, to stimulate the faded palate of the drunkard, and the chicken-broth or apple-tea which the feeblest convalescent rejects as too sickly by half, there is a wide range of wholesome and toothsome food. The tale before us is too near the insipid extremity of the scale. Yet it is not without some favour and prettiness; telling, as it does, how an orphan boy, belonging to Freiburg in the Breisgau, became, after much unkindness and suffering, a small musician, married a good and pure and pretty girl, and lived for a while happily. The main interest of their lives was a remembrance. On her entrance into France, the ill-starred Marie Antoinette noticed Franz Wagner; this was never to be forgotten, and the two, years afterwards, made a long pilgrimage to the Trianon to present to the Queen their simple offerings of grateful recollection, and to have their loyalty kindled anew by her gracious reception. Later, when the sky darkened and the storm burst on France, these devoted and humble friends of the Queen had a sad share in the trials of the tempest. The tale ends, as it began, in a melancholy strain. If not vigorous, it is one which can be given to and read by the young in perfect security, and which may be further recommended as being written in reasonably elegant French.

The Life of the Marchesa Giulia Falletti, di Barolo: Reformer of the Turin Prisons. By Silvio Pellico. From the Original by Lady Georgiana Fullerton. (Bentley.)

THIS zealous woman—by birth descended from Colbert, the famous French Minister, and married to a Piedmontese nobleman—deserves a place in the Golden Book of Female Beneficence. The pages of the volume before us contain many a trace of zeal without judgment, of super-titition as distinct from living, reverential faith; but these must be compared with those of more amusing and showy tomes, in which the loves and the hates, the sentimentalities and the witticisms of the De Tencins, Du Deffands, and a bevy of brilliant Frenchwomen are chronicled—if we would fairly estimate the comparative values of their subjects. Like her amiable yet feeble memorialist, Silvio Pellico, La Marchesa Falletti was under an influence not to be contemplated without mistrust—that of the Jesuit party in the Romish Church; and the style of the author of 'Le Mie Prigioni' when he treats of her has a honeyed

and adulatory tone,—no doubt explicable by his gratitude to one who was a protectress and friend to him on his returning home after the dreary years of his Spielberg captivity,—no doubt in some degree national, but also sectarian. The deeds, however, of the Marchesa speak for themselves. If vainglory was, in her, veiled by implicit submission to those who held the keys to her heart and conscience,—if, like our own Elizabeth Fry, she may have sought to be a power and a personage among the great ones of the earth,—she devoted time and energy (the last including pecuniary bounty) to one of those tasks through which nothing but a high, sustaining sense of duty can carry a refined woman, rich (as we are assured) in intelligence, in taste, in everything that makes life easy and bright. The poor creatures whose condition, physical, moral and spiritual, she set herself to improve were probably no more manageable than those sketched by our own "Prison Matron" in her painful book; but she seems never to have wearied in trying to do them good; and, by her general patience, firmness, beneficence, and sweetness, to have gained a real ascendancy over them. Sometimes, indeed, she had recourse to expedients (by herself afterwards humbly denounced as mistakes) which were more effective than sound in point of principle, as the following entry from her journal will prove:—

"There was in the prison a woman who was subject to frightful paroxysms of rage. I have improved her a little, and acted one day in a manner which, by God's blessing, succeeded; however, when I afterwards reflected upon it, I came to the conclusion that I had been imprudent. It happened that a poor creature, mother of a large family, told me one day that she was a laundress, but that during a long illness she had been forced to part with all the implements of her business. I bought her some new ones, and, as it happened just then that the prisoners were in need of a washerwoman, I mentioned to them this poor woman, and proposed that they should give her their things to wash. I said that as she had not been able to attend to her business for some time, the work would not, perhaps, be very well done the first time, adding that it would be a great charity to put up with this for once, and fair that those who had greatly to depend on the charity of others should be willing to exercise it with regard to those who needed it also. They all without exception agreed to the proposal, and gave their washing to the poor woman. It happened as I had foreseen. The things, when returned, were not well got up. They grumbled a little, but when I begged them to give one more trial to the poor laundress, all consented except the passionate woman I mentioned. She swore she would never employ her again, and broke out into a torrent of curses and imprecations. I took no notice of her then, but the next day, hoping to find her pacified, I asked if she would not make a little sacrifice for that poor family. 'No,' she rudely answered. 'Very well,' I replied, 'nobody wishes to force you to do an act of charity. You are free to do as you like.' Then, turning to the others, I said, 'As I recommended to you this poor laundress I will pay your washing this week, and as you kindly consented to give her another trial, that of next week also. With you,' I said, turning to the passionate woman, 'I have nothing to do. You refuse to help a poor family, I am not obliged to assist you.' Upon this she began to swear and to accuse me of injustice. I went into the adjoining room and commenced the catechetical instruction. It was in winter. My angry friend had a *cassella*, which she was in the habit of lending me, and I used to requite the obligation by providing her with hot cinders for the rest of the day. In spite of her anger, she bethought herself of sending me the *cassella*. I declined to accept it, saying that I had rather not receive a service from one who only cared for her own interest. Then she became furious, and screamed like a mad woman. I went to her, and suffered no one to accompany me. Her

rage only increased; we were alone together in a little room, and she told me to go away or that she would strike me. She was tall and strong, and the threat was a serious one. There was a tub full of water and a jug near me. I filled it, and said very quietly, 'My child, I have heard that cold water is an excellent remedy for the sort of attack you labour under.' She exclaimed that if I threw the water upon her I should repent of it. I did so at once. It took her so much by surprise that she did not step back, but still went on howling. I told her to be quiet, and, as she did not comply, I again threw a jug full of water in her face. This time she was completely subdued, and left off screaming. I took her by the hand, and said, 'Come now, let me help you to undress and get into bed.' She let me lead her away like a little child. I sent her a basin of hot broth, and made her drink it. She became quite gentle, begged my pardon for her violence, and entreated me to let her give her washing to the poor laundress. I granted the request, but did not offer to pay for it as I had done for the others. I made use, however, of her *cassella* when she sent it to me, and from that time forward there was an end of those frantic fits of anger."

If freaks like the above were frequent, or, supposing them few, if they transpired to an outer world year by year increasingly adverse to the body of religionists to which the Marchesa Falletti belonged, the fact may explain the attacks made against her,—proceedings here, of course, stigmatized by her friends as the cruel calumnies of latitudinarian sceptics,—which ended in her being prohibited by Government from taking further part in the works of mercy she had originated and helped forward. But she appears to have shown neither rancour nor resentment. When one avenue of good works was closed to her, she made another for herself. During political convulsions, which must have been to one of her opinions abominable, she was resigned, courageous, and helpful. During the visitation of the cholera (then more dreaded, and even less understood, than it is at the time present) she was an active and fearless nurse of the sick. To the last, her interest in what she held to be the duties of life never failed her. She died—an aged woman, after long years of widowhood—peacefully: she was followed to her grave by many regrets.

The translation of this book and the collection of the matter supplementary to Silvio Pellico's fragment have been accomplished with correctness, grace, and good taste by Lady Georgiana Fullerton.

The Company and the Crown. By the Hon. T. J. Howell-Thurlow. (Blackwood & Sons.)

IT appears from the Preface of this book that Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning, and Lord Elgin were college friends, and that the author was private secretary to Lord Elgin. We have thus a clue to the purpose and name of the work, both which would be otherwise incomprehensible. The unfortunate Company is dragged in to be sacrificed for the glorification of the Crown, *alias* the three viceregal friends, of whom the author was the *fidus Achates*. The Company, according to this authority, was a very grovelling animal, whose only ambition was "that her stocks should be quoted so superior to par as to enable bondholders to realize colossal fortunes." India under the Company "was an orchard of pagoda-trees for England's younger sons to shake." The peculiar disease of the vicious old Company was that well known to be common among certain other savages, viz., "earth-hunger." All the unrighteous annexations for the last century, including, we suppose, those perpetrated by Lord Dalhousie, were and are to be charged on the East India Company; and the Imperial Government, far from

abetting such evil deeds, would have prevented them had they happened within its beat. A private secretary must, of course, be better informed than other men; otherwise we should think the reverse of all this to be the truth. Our idea was that Governors-General made war and annexed territories, while the East India Company deprecated such proceedings. Not to go back to the old times,—which, however, afford equal support to the opinion just enunciated,—we would ask, whether it was not Lord Auckland and Sir J. Hobhouse who spent fourteen millions in trying to annex Afghanistan, and the Company that protested? Lord Ellenborough and Sir Charles Napier annexed Sind; while the Directors were recalcitrant. The famous proclamation of November, 1858, which Mr. Thurlow rightly calls the Magna Charta of India, is due to the Conservative party; but it was scarcely issued when it was falsified and violated by Lord Canning and Sir C. Wood in the annexation of Mysore. It is curious to see how this reprover of the Company's "earth-bunger" speaks of this last flagrant injustice:—

"In 1832 the British Government again stepped in to quell the civil strife engendered by the utter incapacity for ruling of which the Raja of its choice had afforded more than ample proof. Within a few years of his accession, this young prince had squandered upwards of two millions sterling of accumulations, while the revenue and public debt had both increased until all classes bordered on despair. The country then assumed by treaty has since been held and governed for that country's good, the Raja being treated with great financial liberality and the political consideration to which his rank entitled him. The executive, however, was taken from him, and intrusted to a mixed commission of soldiers and civilians; and the constant intrigues of more than twenty years to recover independence have hitherto been met by us with silence or refusal. Under English sway that promised land of India has attained a measure of prosperity unrivalled in the East. Her woody slopes, of many thousand feet in altitude, and many thousand miles in area, now produce coffee and cinchona; and while the tiger and the leopard of the jungles are rapidly receding before the constantly-advancing strides of European planters, the lofty plateaux have become the sites of peaceful cities, of which the climate is described as follows:—'At Bangalore, about three thousand feet above the sea, the thermometer has been found not to rise above 82° in the shade; and the annual average at noon is 76°. The nights are never hot; and while the evenings and mornings are at all times cool, there is an elasticity in the air at once invigorating and delightful.' Now it happened that the Hindoo Raja of this fruitful country, when bargaining for payment of his debts and some ready money, executed a testamentary instrument in favour of the Queen of England, failing lineal descendants of his own; but the childless ruler, now verging on extreme old age, has since that time so far modified his views as to request the sanction of the paramount power to an adoptive heir. The much-vexed question of adoption thus threatened to destroy the budding prosperity of Mysore; but, considering the extent to which European capital is invested there, and the daily increasing national value of the resources of the country, the Government of India, both in England and in India, steadily and very properly refused to release the Raja from his plighted word; and there is now no reasonable doubt that, whenever His Highness shall shake off this mortal coil, his territories will tranquilly become incorporated with our own."

If Mr. Thurlow had studied the subject at all, he would have found out that the two millions accumulated by Purneah were the great cause of the revenue collapsing when the young Raja was put on the throne. That large sum was raised by grinding exaction, and the impoverished ryots were then rendered unable to pay what would otherwise have been but a

reasonable land-tax. The assertion that the country was "assumed by treaty" is incorrect. We were only entitled to assume the administration if the sum covenanted to be paid to the British Government should be withheld, and we even then could not assume more than such part as would enable the debt to be discharged. We should like to see some evidence that the Raja "executed a testamentary instrument in favour of the Queen of England," and till that evidence is adduced, we shall take leave to utterly disbelieve the statement.

There are many other things said by Mr. Thurlow about the princes of India which will not stand the test of inquiry; but we shall content ourselves with citing only one more short passage:—

"However this may be, the accumulated experience of past ages shows that ancient public works in India, eloquent as they are as ever-living monuments of bygone dynasties and thrones, as surely paved the way to broadcast misery and want as our remunerative undertakings of to-day prove themselves unerring heralds of enhanced prosperity."

We are sorry that we cannot apply this "flattering unction" to our souls, knowing, as we do, that the gigantic works of irrigation in the Madras Presidency, the tanks and bands constructed long before the date of English rule in India, prove it to be false. A little before, Mr. Thurlow talks of rulers who, like Shahjehan, "exalted the use of taxation in the construction of buildings dedicated to their titular deities," whence we must infer that the author supposes the son of Selim was an idolater, instead of what we should have supposed all knew him to have been, an orthodox Muslim!

There are, then, many inaccurate statements in this book; but there is also an inaccuracy of style which is by no means agreeable. In the very first page, for instance, the soil of Hindustan is said to be "encircled by the British Crown," a strange expression truly. Just below we have "results . . . obscuring . . . general readers," and are told that "the opening for sensation writing," and we know not what besides, "have too frequently been used as frames for highly-coloured pictures," all which obliges us to look up Lindley Murray, and blush "of our ignorance," as in the next sentence we are told men do "on less important subjects." A few pages on we read that "the Viceroy of the hour" is "the axis on which revolve all the countless particles that meet together each day on the Maidan of Fort William." This does not mean, as some simple folk might imagine, that Sir John Lawrence, by exerting a centripetal force, attracts to himself all the dust round Calcutta, but is spoken of certain sorry particles of society, like the "royal brethren from Oude who pollute with their presence the fair retreat of Garden Reach," and who do but metaphorically revolve round the Viceroy, causing him, nevertheless, we opine, as much discomfort as the other more matter-of-fact particles which daily settle on his august visage when he goes forth into the Maidan, or Esplanade.

We cannot conclude this notice without one more extract, which illustrates very well the peculiarities of the author's style. He thus draws the portrait of Sindhya:—

"Slightly exceeding European middle-height, and fleshy enough to cause anxiety to himself, but not to his medical advisers, his square head is set upon a shapely neck resembling, in solidity, some Grecian column destined to support a mighty weight; his chest is adequately broad and deep, and somewhat overlapped by muscular advancing shoulders; his hands and feet are rather larger than the more effeminate extremities of the races of Bengal; while his features, originally small,

have, thanks to betel nut, long lost all delicacy of expression. The head, set upward, appears embarrassed by a downward cast of countenance, while the eyes, uncertain in their glance, are generally unable to regard with fixity the same object. When approached by foreigners of high rank, Scindia's haughty mien, perhaps, inspires a feeling of superiority both to himself and his attendants; yet, if contrasted with the more courteous bearing of some Eastern princes of equal rank and influence, it might be unfavourably read had we not some sterling proofs of loyal disposition to set against the prejudice of personal comparison."

Chewing betel-nut, or, as Mr. Thurlow elsewhere writes it, "betal" nut, imparts a red tint to the saliva, but we certainly were not aware that it deprived the eyes, or any other feature, of "all delicacy of expression." For the rest, we remain pondering over the strange figure of the Maratha Prince, with his square head set on a Corinthian or Attic pillar of a neck, and his body, fat enough to cause inward qualms, but not so obese as to deprive his medical advisers of their serenity; and we cannot but think that the picture of such a personage would be a valuable addition to the Historical Portrait Gallery!

The Regency of Anne of Austria, Queen Regent of France, Mother of Louis the Fourteenth. From numerous unpublished sources, including MSS. in the Bibliothèque Impériale and the Archives du Royaume de France, &c. By Martha Walker Freer. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

IN this work Miss Freer pursues her studies of French history with much the same success and very much the same characteristics as marked her earlier volumes. The result is most creditable to her industry, and, at times, to her powers of narration. But the general character of the work is somewhat heavy. There is nothing to raise it above a level of silver mediocrity, nothing that explains very clearly why such a book was written. Considering that the years which were spanned by the regency of Anne of Austria contained such incidents as the rise of Mazarin to supreme power over the Queen and his exile, the victories of Condé and his imprisonment, the Fronde, the day of the barricades, the parliamentary troubles to which the example of England gave serious significance,—considering that such mighty men were at strife, while the future King was looking on and learning his own lessons, we might have expected a more animated narrative, and more attempts at historical portraiture.

Miss Freer's worst fault is, that parts of her book read as if they were in an imperfect state of translation. She gives us phrases so palpably un-English, even when she does not profess to quote, that either her reading has mastered her writing, or she incorporates her authorities in the body of her own reflections. It is easy to trace the original of such phrases as "the most frantic of expostulations," "dissidents," "opined to," "susceptible only under two base passions," "opined as he had been prompted." Such a sentence as "Altogether Mazarin departed little content with his visit" is a schoolboy translation of a French sentence, while we cannot make any sense of the words "a mob of demireps," and of "inspiring their jealous distrust of each other's designs." These little eccentricities break the smooth monotony of a style which presents no striking beauties, but which, except in these places, is fluent and even.

There is no lack of published matter bearing on the subject Miss Freer has chosen, but we

do not see that she has made much addition from sources previously unexplored. If it was only her wish to digest for English readers what has been written either by the contemporaries of Anne of Austria or by the French historians, she has done more than could be required of her. But her numerous unpublished sources throw little additional light on the times and on the characters. They may very often illustrate familiar statements, or correct errors that have crept into general acceptance; but they do not possess that paramount importance which attaches to some lately-discovered MSS., and which reconciles us to the destruction of old theories as we have new ones given us of a more startling character.

We will let Miss Freer speak about one of her chief unpublished contributions to the history of the time:—

"The emotions of Mazarin at this period are jotted down in his Diary. These precious documents, called 'Les Carnets de M. de Mazarin,' bear the impress of haste—they consist, in fact, of the brief entries which the Cardinal made in a note-book, which he habitually carried in his pocket. The notes are chiefly written in the Italian language; when Mazarin was more than commonly moved, he resorted to the stronger dialect of Spain: sometimes, his notes are a strange compound of both these languages—but he rarely uses the French tongue. Mazarin's *bête noire* was Madame de Chevreuse; and of Châteauneuf, and M. de Beaufort, he also demonstrated intense distrust. Of the *menées* of the former he was well acquainted; and dreaded the power of her eloquence, and the force of habit over the mind of Anne of Austria. 'Il Rosso (Condé) states his belief,' writes Mazarin, 'that as soon as Madame de Chevreuse arrives she will cause an accommodation between the two crowns (France and Spain), to the exclusion of any other power. If Her Majesty wishes to employ Châteauneuf to accomplish this, let her speedily inform me. I have no other desire but to live in amity with those whom she may prefer. All that cabal is in arms against me. Il Rosso tells all the adherents of M. de Beauvais, that he will weed out his opponents; at the same time he sends personages to me to ask my friendship, and to promise me marvels! I know, however, that he secretly instigates Beauvais to defame me; and also Brienne and his wife. The said Rosso has said, that it would be expedient to sow distrust between Her Majesty and myself; and to make her believe that I am devoted to Monsieur, and desire to make him co-regent! Il Rosso really hates Her Majesty, and dreams only how he can humiliate her; he, moreover, states that he has the means to do so at his own good time. I am worn out with cares, being mercilessly persecuted—in the first place by Il Rosso (Condé), and by others, who believe that they would make better bargains with Her Majesty, if she were not advised by a person so disinterested and firm as myself. There are certain matters that I dare not discuss, fearing that some evil person will insinuate to Her Majesty that I maintain the maxims of the late Cardinal. In affairs there are always two aspects: if Her Majesty esteems me, considers me able, worthy of belief, and thinks that I give her good counsel, let her acknowledge it; if not, let her make election of another minister, whom she can trust, which would be more to the purpose than to waver in adopting measures. When I have had the honour to offer Her Majesty my opinion, at least she ought to believe that I have given it cordially, and without interested motives."

It is something to be able to follow the guiding spirit of France at such a time through the perplexities of his own mind, to witness the confusion of tongues into which excitement casts him, and even to correct his mis-spelling. Thus, he always calls Madame de Hautefort "Ofort" in his *carnets*, which reminds us of many other stories about his French pronunciation. But it is from these manuscript confessions of his above all that we see the difficulty

and danger of his position. Between the wilfulness of the Queen and the encroachments of the Parliament, between the royal prerogative and the royal house, Mazarin had no easy time. In one of these entries he compares himself to Jonah, and says he would gladly throw himself into the sea of trouble if it would be calmed by his sacrifice.

It is natural that Mazarin should be the most prominent character in Miss Freer's pages, but she is apparently content with the new light thrown upon him by his own pen. She does not attempt any portraiture of him, and she is too much immersed in the relation of his deeds to enter into the secret springs of them. Other personages come out more clearly as they are more simple. A *carte de visite* does justice to the handsome empty faces for which photographers show a natural preference, while the greatest genius is needed to reproduce all the characteristics of the head of thought or action. We do not mean to convey any reflexion on Miss Freer, but she succeeds better with such portraits as Beaufort than with Retz or Mazarin:—

"Beaufort was the delight and *enfant chéri* of the Parisian heroines of les Halles. His handsome face, his vacant but good-natured blue eyes, his long fair hair, which streamed down his back, his jovial spirits, his aptitude in speaking the *argot* of the lowest of the populace, his gallant manner when addressing even the coarsest *poissarde*, and a certain dash and bluster in deportment, rendered M. de Beaufort incomparably the most influential personage in controlling the swarming populace of the Quartiers St.-Antoine and St.-Jacques. 'You can scarcely realize the weight of these qualities, and you cannot therefore imagine their power over the people. I wanted a phantom to hide behind; and it was lucky for me that I discovered this phantom in a grandson of Henri le Grand, who spoke the language of les Halles, which is not a common qualification in a son of Henri le Grand,' writes the Coadjutor."

The character of Beaufort would not, however, be complete without the following incident:—

"While the cavaliers were washing their hands, and sauntering on the terrace, and around the table, which was already spread with viands, they perceived M. de Beaufort strutting at the head of a party of cavaliers, and advancing towards them, his white *panache* floating jauntily in the evening breeze. The cavaliers waited until Beaufort and his troop had passed, before seating themselves at table. The duke in his flurry forgetting the prudent instructions of the Coadjutor, advanced, and slightly saluting the company, rudely said, 'Messieurs, you are supping early!' De Jars replied, that they were preparing to do so. 'With better appetite, I hope, than the square-caps (the Parliament) might graze, as M. de Jarzé threatened,' retorted Beaufort, hurriedly. Then seizing the corner of the table-cloth, he said, 'that there were people in the company who had insolently boasted that they had compelled him to turn, and go out of his way to avoid them; that such an assertion was false, and that to teach the company better manners he would send them to sup elsewhere!' So saying, the duke snatched the cloth from the table, overthrowing the wine, and all the viands prepared."

We have purposely chosen extracts which give a favourable impression of Miss Freer's volumes. We do not wish it to be understood that there are not other passages of equal dramatic merit, though, as a rule, many shallows must be waded through before the stream is broken into picturesque rapids, or flows at once deep and even. But this is the inevitable drawback of histories undertaken without historical gifts; for only those works escape which are based on inaccessible materials, or wrought with art as well as industry.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Biographies and Portraits of some Celebrated People. By Alphonse de Lamartine. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

THE celebrated people of whom M. de Lamartine has here offered studies are Lord Chatham, Pitt, Shakespeare, Charlotte Corday, Madame Roland, Mirabeau, Danton, and Vergniaud. If it was originally intended by M. de Lamartine that these monographs should be collected without further extension, we cannot but wonder at the incoherence of such a list. What has Shakespeare to do among English political leaders and French Girondists? It is melancholy to perceive that one who began the career of poetry and letters so honourably as M. de Lamartine should now write only to cover paper. Though he is not without a flow of language, and occasionally what may be called lyrical grace of expression, these *Biographies and Portraits* are feeble in outline and faded in colour. The discriminating touch of one who can paint human beings is missing. M. de Lamartine has not a grain of humour in his composition; and without humour there can be no real appreciation of either tragedy or comedy. Compare, for instance, his treatment of Mirabeau—one of the best among these papers—with Mr. Carlyle's; the former, how sentimentally operative! the latter, though crotchety in treatment, how rich in character! In the study of Charlotte Corday M. de Lamartine is more successful; but here there was not so much a life as an incident to depict. In his English biographies he has taken some generous pains to do justice to the high powers as a statesman of "the Pilot who weathered the storm," though his repeated references to the revelations of the hermit of Mar Elias—the half eccentric, half insane Lady Hester Stanhope—as sources of information to be relied on, make us doubt his discrimination. He is too fond of grouping, and of slashing definition withal—as when he tells us that only five orators can be compared with Lord Chatham, "Demosthenes, Cicero, Mirabeau, Vergniaud, and Bossuet." But the most curious pages of these flimsy yet bulky volumes are the 267 devoted to Shakespeare. In these the stories of some of the tragedies are narrated with a detail as minutely prolix as if the world had never heard of 'Macbeth,' 'Hamlet,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'Othello,' and 'The Tempest.' He favours us, too, with some 200 pages of literal quotation, adding here and there a remark of a pompous puerility pitifully laughable. For England, at least, such a piece of platitude as this might have been wisely omitted from the miscellany. The work is but carelessly translated. In what dictionary is the word "defial" to be found? and it may be submitted that "L'Escarot" might have been rendered by "the Scheldt." We have marked other signs of want of care and comprehension; but the above will suffice.

Routledge's Popular Guide to London and its Suburbs. By G. F. Pardon. (Routledge & Sons.)

LET us suppose that we live in chambers in Staple Inn, or somewhere thereabout. Closely addicted to serious and engrossing studies, we have not hitherto looked around us very much; but one morning we spring from our couch with a sudden and ardent desire to see London. First of all, however, breakfast must be had, so we look up the tea and chop houses in "Routledge's Guide," and sally forth to Button's in Chancery Lane. Alas! we find a soul above buttons, an ethereal gold and silver concern, a full-blown London Joint-stock Bank, on the spot where comfortable Mrs. Button used to nourish the body. We get a roll and a glass of water at the nearest baker's shop, and hurry off to Lincoln's Inn Hall, hard by, to see Hogarth's picture of 'St. Paul before Festus and Agrippa.' We find no such picture there:—but we may inform Mr. Pardon that there is a very fine fresco by Mr. Watts, which he does not seem to have heard of. We consult our "Guide" again, and are suddenly seized with a desire to be called to the Bar, being intensely relieved by Mr. Pardon's statement that "keeping commons is no longer compulsory." Hastening to the steward's office, under the Library staircase, we are courteously but very decidedly

nstructed by Mr. Doyle that the proverb "no song no supper" is reversed, and that unless we consent to dine we shall never be allowed to plead. Our spirits damped by so many disappointments, we determine to have a quiet day at the British Museum, for it is Tuesday, and Mr. Pardon tells us that the nation's splendid collection is open to the public every day except Saturday. What is our horror on stepping out of our Hansom and reading on a conspicuous board—Open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, throughout the year, and on Saturday in May, June, July, and August! Thus perpetually foiled in the heart of the capital, we rush to the Gower Street station of the Metropolitan Railway, resolved to seek consolation in the umbrageous recesses of Kensington Gardens. "Where to?" mutters the clerk, in the middle of a sandwich—"Right through," we reply somewhat snappishly, for our patience is nearly exhausted. We fling ourselves into the comfortable carriage, and forget our indignation in balmy slumbers. The genius of dreams presents to us a charming vision of a perfect guide, philosopher and friend, who puts everything in its right place and tells us the right time to see it; but we are roused from the soothing contemplation by shrill cries of "Ammeremith, Ammeremith, 'emith, 'emith, 'emith?" We shout out fiercely, "What, is this Hammersmith? Mr. Pardon's Guide says you only go to Kensington."—"Oo's Mr. Pardon?" cries the indignant official; "I've a 'eard tell of Bradshaw's Guide, but I never 'eard tell o' he." The fiery engine shrieks in derision, like a caustic demon, and we retire in dudgeon, fully resolved to write to the *Times*; but thinking better of it, after a little dinner at the "London" (which Mr. Pardon has forgotten to mention among City dining-houses), we take up the pen of sober criticism, and write in the *Athenæum* instead.

Merridew's Guide to Boulogne sur-Mer. Illustrated. Revised by R. B. Hinchliffe. (Boulogne-sur-Mer, Merridew; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

Everybody goes, has been, or will go, to Boulogne-upon-the-Sea, a town which, notwithstanding the popular French belief to the contrary, still belongs to the British, and illustrates in its pleasant, sunny, but sometimes unsavoury streets a sort of half-and-half state of things, pleasanter, but probably less comfortable than most English places of resort. A new edition of this handy guide-book is acceptable; the maps are useful and more correct than is customary with the class of works to which this one belongs. Some of these books are deplorably incorrect; of one of them we bought not long since the so-called fourteenth edition (1863), with a view to a Belgian trip, and found it to be disgracefully incorrect, meagre and antiquated as to Belgium, that fine subject, and in no respect comparable with Mr. Weale's admirable 'Belgium, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Cologne,' (Dawson). Thus guide-books differ. Mr. Hinchliffe's little work is of the superior class, which, whenever an opportunity occurs, we are bound to commend.

Le Turco. Par Edmond About. (Hachette & Co.)

'Le Turco' is the principal story of nine contained in a little volume of nearly three hundred pages. The collection resembles in some sort the rough sketch-book of a dashing and cynical artist, in which everything is clever, with some exaggeration of features, but with skill in every stroke. In 'Le Turco' there are some pretty accounts of skirmishes in Algeria, which are the best things in the book. There are other sketches, which men may glance at and pass on, perhaps look around lest youth and innocence should be looking at the pages as they are turned over. It is not that there is great offence in the book, though it is given by implication. In short, this is not altogether wholesome or profitable reading. The author only hurts his own high reputation by publishing such pictures of French domestic life as are to be found in these narratives.

We have on our Table New Editions of *Curiosities of Literature*, by I. D'Israeli (Routledge),—*The Trail of the Author*, by the Author of

'Lady Audley's Secret' (Ward, Lock & Tyler),—*Rachel Ray: a Novel*, by Anthony Trollope (Chapman & Hall),—*Lindisfarne Chase: a Novel*, by Thomas Adolphus Trollope (Chapman & Hall),—*Gilderoy: a Scottish Tradition*, by Robert S. Fittis (Routledge),—and *Miscellaneous: a Novel*, by Anna H. Drury (Chapman & Hall). We have also the following Pamphlets: *How to Treat Cholera: a Guide for Parish and Local Officers, Sanitary Committees, Clergymen, &c.*, on the Means to Avert Cholera, or to Alleviate its Severity when Present, with various Recent Instructions by Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and best Authorities on its Treatment, by James John Scott (Knight & Co.),—*On the Application of Disinfectants in Arresting the Spread of the Cattle Plague: Report to Her Majesty's Commissioners*, by William Crookes (Hutton),—*The Class and the Desk: a Manual for Teachers*; being Notes of Preparation for the Sunday School (Sangster),—and *The One God and Father of All: a Sermon* preached before the Supporters of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, at their Annual Meeting, in the Unitarian Church, Hackney, May 23, 1866, by Charles Wicksteed, B.A. (Whitfield, Green & Son).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Atkins's *The Average Clause*, &c., &c., 8vo, 5 s. 6 d.
Bonar's *Guide for Travellers on the London and Mounting*, 12mo, 2 s. 6 d.
Brewer's *What I shall do with my Time*, &c., 12mo, 1 s. 6 d.
Crompton's *The Agency of the Church*, &c., 12mo, 4 s. 6 d.
Edinburgh University Examination Papers, 1865, 8vo, 1 s. 6 d.
Edwards's *The Three Lovers*, 4 vols., post 8vo, 3 s. 6 d.
Edwards's *Reminiscences of a General Officer*, &c., 8vo, 7 s. 6 d.
Essays and Lectures on Indian Historical Subjects, &c., 8vo, 6 s. 6 d.
Fanny Fables for Little Folks, by Edmund Wallcut, illust. 3 s. 6 d.
Hart's *Birds of Middlesex*, &c., 8vo, 7 s. 6 d.
Hodge's *Haiden*, &c., 8vo, 7 s. 6 d.
Kilvert's *Remains*, in Verse and Prose, 8vo, 12 s. 6 d.
Maclear's *Shilling Book of Old Test. History*, 12mo, 1 s. 6 d.
Maclear's *Lectures on Diseases of the Eye*, Part 1, 8vo, 1 s. 6 d.
Masterpieces of Foreign Literature, &c., 8vo, 5 s. 6 d.
Murray's *Handbook of Western and Southern India*, 12mo, 6 s. 6 d.
Murray's *Scott and Described*, a Series of Sketches, 12mo, 5 s. 6 d.
Seale's *Sequences*, Hymns, &c., 8vo, 2 s. 6 d.
Notes and Expositions by J. N. D., 12mo, 2 s. 6 d.
Public Schools Latin Primer, 12mo, 1 s. 6 d.
Railway Labels, &c., by L. M. Abbott, 12mo, 1 s. 6 d.
Record of Progress of Modern Engineering, &c., 8vo, 4 s. 6 d.
Reid's *After the War*, a Southern Tour, post 8vo, 1 s. 6 d.
Slater's *Religious Opportunities of the Heathen before Christ*, 2 s. 6 d.
Smith's *Principia Latina*, Part 5, 12mo, 3 s. 6 d.
Statist. Mater. Speciosa, trans. by Neale, &c., 1 s. 6 d.
Timmins's *Resources and Industrial Hist. of Birmingham*, 14 s. 6 d.
Tom Tracy, of Brier Hill, 12mo, 1 s. 6 d.
Tracts, by a Layman, 12mo, 2 s. 6 d.
Ward's *Philosophy of Human Operation*, 12mo, 1 s. 6 d.
Wealth and Warfare, by Gotthelf, 2 vols., 8vo, 21 s. 6 d.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Nottingham, August 22, 1866.

FROM King's Cross to Hitchin the railway possesses the usual features of the roads leading northwards out of London; but as the traveller approaches, upon the Midland route, the flat green meadows of Bedford, with the silvery rivers winding through them, the scenery becomes very different from anything to be seen on either the North-Western or the Great Northern lines. After this the rich pastures of Leicestershire are traversed, and at last a looming grey haze notifies the approach to the great manufacturing town of lace and stockings. Ruddy and homely, with antique names of streets betokening the former extents of Castle and town walls, and of ancient churches and monasteries,—with innumerable short streets and long hills,—with new and extensive factories intermingled with quaint old houses,—with its large triangular market like the *place* in a French *ville*, contrasting with its fast improving thoroughfares,—Nottingham is one of the cleanest, best paved, comeliest of any of the busy towns the Association has of late years visited. The Theatre is a fine building, and presented a brilliant audience to listen to the President. Mr. Grove's address constituted a lucid, simple, and truly philosophical theme, worthy of the attention it received.

The General Committee Meeting was held at one o'clock, when everything passed off with even more than the usual unanimity. Prof. Phillips presided. The Report of the Council was first read (after the minutes of the previous meeting had been confirmed).

'Report of the Council.'

"The Council have the honour to report as follows:—The Council have received a Report from the Treasurer at each of their meetings, and a Report for the year will be presented to the General Committee this day. The Report of the Par-

liamentary Committee has been received for presentation to the General Committee. The Kew Committee have presented to the Council a Report for the year 1865-66, which will be laid before the General Committee this day. The Council have added to the list of Corresponding Members the names of the following men of science who attended the Birmingham meeting, viz.: Capt. Belavenetz, Geheimrath von Dechen, M. Gaudry, Prof. Grube, Prof. Kiepert, Prof. F. Römer, Chev. C. Negri, Prof. Steenstrup. The Council recommend that the names of Mr. J. Hind and Mr. T. Close be added to the list of Vice-Presidents of the Meeting. In consequence of the resignation of Mr. Hopkins as Joint General Secretary, announced last year, the Council appointed a Committee, consisting of the General Secretaries, and the gentlemen who had formerly filled that office, for the purpose of taking into consideration and reporting to the Council on the advisability of nominating a Joint General Secretary. The Council have received the following Report, viz.: 'That Thomas Archer Hirst, Esq., Ph.D., Professor of Mathematical Physics in University College, London, be recommended as highly qualified for election as Joint General Secretary of the Association.' The Council recommend that Mr. Hirst be elected Joint General Secretary. The Council have been informed that invitations for future meetings of the Association have been received from Dundee, Norwich, Plymouth, and Exeter."

The Treasurer's Report was next made.—

The General Treasurer's Account,
From September 6, 1865 (commencement of Birmingham Meeting), to August 22, 1866 (Nottingham).

| RECEIPTS. | |
|---|-------------|
| To balance brought from last Account | £750 2 6 |
| Life Compositions at Birmingham and since | 440 0 0 |
| Annual subscriptions ditto ditto | 671 0 0 |
| Associates' Tickets ditto ditto | 768 0 0 |
| Ladies' Tickets ditto ditto | 508 0 0 |
| Dividends on Stock, one year | 250 15 0 |
| Sale of Publications, viz.: | |
| Reports | 45 2 6 |
| Index, Catalogue of Stars, &c. | 53 12 10 |
| | £3,495 13 0 |

| PAYMENTS. | |
|--|-------------|
| Expenses of Birmingham Meeting, sundry | |
| Printing, Binding, Advertising, and incidental | |
| Petty Expenses | £219 5 0 |
| Printing, Engraving, and Binding Report of | |
| 34th Meeting Bath | 652 3 0 |
| Salaries, for Twelve Months | 350 0 0 |
| On Account of Grants made at the Birmingham Meeting, viz.: | |
| Maintaining the Establishment of Kew Observatory | 600 0 0 |
| Lunar Committee | 64 13 4 |
| Balloon Committee | 50 0 0 |
| Metrical Committee | 50 0 0 |
| For Committee on— | |
| British Rainfall | 50 0 0 |
| Kilkenny Coalfields | 16 0 0 |
| Alum Bay Fossil Leaf Bed | 15 0 0 |
| Luminous Meteors | 50 0 0 |
| Lincula Flax Excavations | 20 0 0 |
| Chemical Constitution of Cast Iron | 50 0 0 |
| Amyl Compounds | 25 0 0 |
| Electrical Standards | 100 0 0 |
| Malta Caves Exploration | 30 0 0 |
| Kent's Hile Exploration | 200 0 0 |
| Marine Fauna, &c., Devon and Cornwall | 25 0 0 |
| Dredging Aberdeenshire Coast | 25 0 0 |
| Dredging Hebrides Coast | 50 0 0 |
| Dredging the Mersey | 5 0 0 |
| Resistance of Water to Floating Bodies | 50 0 0 |
| Polymerization of Organic Radicals | 20 0 0 |
| Rigis Mortis | 10 0 0 |
| Irish Annals | 15 0 0 |
| Catalogue of Crania | 50 0 0 |
| Didine Birds of Mascareen Islands | 50 0 0 |
| Typical Crania Researches | 30 0 0 |
| Palestine Exploration Fund | 100 0 0 |
| Balance at London and Westminster Bank | £500 12 11 |
| Ditto in hands of General Treasurer | 2 17 3 |
| | 503 10 2 |
| | £3,495 13 0 |

(Signed) W. SPOTTISWOODE.

Then followed the Report of the Kew Committee.—

Report of the Kew Committee for 1865-66.

The Committee of the Kew Observatory submit to the Council of the British Association the following statement of their proceedings during the past year:—

A unifilar and dip-circle for Capt. J. Belavenetz, of the Russian Navy, Director of the Compass Observatory at Cronstadt, have been verified at Kew Observatory and forwarded to Russia. Three unifilars and three dip-circles.

ordered by Col. Strange for the Indian Survey, have been verified. Dr. Kirk, who has gone out to Zanzibar on the African coast, has received instruction at Kew Observatory; and a dip-circle, a unifilar, and an azimuth compass have been verified for him, and await his directions. In consequence of a representation from Mr. C. Chambers, Acting Superintendent of the Observatory, Bombay, a correspondence has taken place between the Director of the India Store Department and the Chairman of the Kew Committee, the result of which is that the Committee have superintended the construction of an anemometer, a dip-circle, and a unifilar for the Bombay Observatory. These instruments have been verified, and are now in the hands of the India Board for transmission to their destination. The Admiralty have ordered a unifilar and a dip-circle for Capt. Mayne, of Her Majesty's ship Nassau, who is about to proceed to the Straits of Magellan; these instruments have been verified at Kew Observatory, where Capt. Mayne and several of his officers have likewise received instruction in magnetism.

Dr. Buys-Ballot has ordered a declination-magnetograph, which has been constructed by Mr. Adie, and forwarded to Utrecht, where it has safely arrived. A set of self-recording magnetographs and also a barograph have been ordered by the Stonyhurst Observatory; and the Rev. Walter Sidgreaves has been to the Observatory receiving instruction in magnetism. The self-recording magnetographs for Stonyhurst have been verified and despatched to their destination. The set of self-recording instruments ordered by Mr. Meldrum, of the Mauritius Observatory, are at present at Kew; Mr. Meldrum intends to visit the Kew Observatory for the purpose of making himself further acquainted with the process of observing and deducing results previous to his return to the Mauritius. Mr. Ellery, of Melbourne Observatory, has likewise ordered a set of self-recording magnetographs. These have been constructed by Mr. Adie, and will be taken to Kew for verification when the set for Mauritius has been removed. Prof. Snikrow from Kasan has received instruction in magnetism at the Observatory. The usual monthly absolute determinations of the magnetic elements continue to be made by Mr. Whipple, Magnetic Assistant, and the self-recording magnetographs are in constant operation as heretofore, also under Mr. Whipple, who has displayed his usual care and assiduity in the discharge of his duties. The photographic department connected with the self-recording instruments is under the charge of Mr. Page, who performs his duties very satisfactorily. A stoneware stove free from iron has been erected in the room containing the Kew magnetographs, and by its means this room has been heated through a range of 20° Fahr. in order to determine the temperature correction of the horizontal and vertical force magnetographs. The observations for this purpose are being reduced.

The meteorological work of the Observatory continues in charge of Mr. Baker, who executes his duties very satisfactorily. Since the Birmingham Meeting 126 barometers have been verified. 395 thermometers have likewise been verified, and 8 standard thermometers constructed at the Observatory. The self-recording barograph continues in constant operation, and traces in duplicate are obtained, one set of which is regularly forwarded to the meteorological department of the Board of Trade. An arrangement for a self-recording thermograph has been devised by the Superintendent and by Mr. Beckley, and, as a preliminary experiment gave a very satisfactory curve, the instrument is now being arranged in a suitable site. The instruments used by the late Mr. Appold for regulating the temperature and moisture of his apartments have been forwarded by the Royal Society to the Kew Observatory.

The Indian pendulum observations are in active progress. Both Col. Walker and Capt. Basevi are in correspondence with the Observatory in discussing questions relating to this work. The Superintendent has received 100l. from the Government Grant Committee of the Royal Society for preliminary observation with Capt. Kater's pendulum. These preliminary observations are in progress under the charge of Mr. Loewy as observer, and have the following points in view:—1. To see by the general agreement or non-agreement of the observations with each other whether Capt. Kater's pendulum is still in a state to justify its adoption as an instrument to give a correct determination of the length of the seconds pendulum. 2. To determine the true temperature correction of the pendulum. 3. To use Kater's pendulum, and also the Royal Society's invariable pendulum No. 8, for the purpose of determining a curve of correction for atmospheric pressure, from inch to inch, at low pressures.

The Superintendent has received 50l. from the Government Grant Fund of the Royal Society, to pursue the experiments on a rotating disk.

The Kew heliograph, in charge of Mr. De La Rue, continues to be worked in a very satisfactory manner. During the past year 222 negatives have been taken on 153 days, and the usual number of positives have been printed from them. Since the last Meeting of the Association, the first set of the results obtained by this instrument have been published at the expense of Mr. De La Rue, under the following title:—“Researches on Solar Physics, by Warren De La Rue, B. Stewart, and B. Loewy. First Series: On the Nature of Sun-spots.” The present progress of the work of reduction will best be seen from the following letter, written by Mr. De La Rue, in answer to a request made through the Astronomer Royal by Padre Secchi, to know what was doing in this country in the subject of heliography.

“110, Bunhill Row, August 8th, 1866.

“My dear Sir,—In reference to the extract from Padre Secchi's letter, I beg to supply the following information: The pictures taken by means of the Kew heliograph are all measured by means of my micrometer: the positions of the spots are then reduced to distances in terms fractional parts of the sun's radius, and the angles of position corrected for any error in the position of the wires. Pictures of the Pagoda are taken from time to time, and the

measurements of the various galleries of the Pagoda serve to determine the optical distortion of the sun's image and the corrections to be applied to the sun-pictures. The heliocentric latitudes and longitudes of the spots are then calculated. The areas of the spots and the penumbra are also measured, and the areas corrected for perspective are tabulated in terms fractional parts, of the area of the sun's disk. The areas of the spots, &c. on all of Carrington's original pictures have recently been measured, and an account of these measurements will be shortly published. Padre Secchi will be able to judge, from the foregoing statement, whether it will be worth while to undertake the work he proposes. The measurements obtainable from photographs are much more reliable than those from projected images.—I am, yours very truly,

(Signed) “WARREN DE LA RUE.”

“E. J. Stone, Esq.”

The Association will regret to learn the deaths of Dr. Sabler and M. Gussow, in consequence of which the Wilna heliograph is not at work.

M. Smysloff, of the Pulkowa Observatory, has been appointed Director of the Wilna Observatory, by the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg. M. O. Struve having asked for information respecting the working of the heliograph, it has been suggested to him by the Kew Committee that it would be advisable for M. Smysloff to visit the Kew Observatory to see the instrument in operation. The sun-spots continue to be observed after the method of Hofrath Schwabe, of Dessau, and the valuable collection of drawings lent by this eminent observer remains at the Observatory. These have been supplemented by the beautiful series of detailed drawings of spots made by the Rev. F. Howlett, which that gentleman has deposited at Kew.

The apparatus for verifying sextants alluded to in last Report has now been constructed by Mr. Cooke, and is being erected at the Observatory.

About three-fourths of the region of the solar spectrum between E and F has been mapped by the spectroscopes belonging to the Chairman. The spectroscopes is now in London, the work appertaining to the staff at the Observatory not permitting sufficient time for further observation with this instrument.

The instrument devised by Mr. Broun for the purpose of estimating the magnetic dip by means of soft iron remains at present at the Observatory, awaiting Mr. Broun's return to England.

The Superintendent has received grants from the Royal Society for special experiments; and when these are completed, an account will be rendered to that Society.

The Report of a Committee appointed to consider certain questions relating to the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade, and presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, has been communicated to the members of the Kew Committee, and has been otherwise widely circulated among the meteorologists of the British Association. The object of the Report is expressed in the following terms:—“Upon the death of the late Admiral FitzRoy, a correspondence took place between the Board of Trade and the Royal Society with respect to the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade. The result of that correspondence was the appointment of a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz., Francis Galton, Esq., F.R.S., General Secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, nominated by the President and Council of the Royal Society; Staff Commander Evans, R.N., F.R.S., Chief Naval Assistant to the Hydrographer of the Admiralty, by the Admiralty; T. H. Farrer, Esq., one of the Secretaries to the Board of Trade, by the Board of Trade,—to consider and report upon the following questions: 1. What are the data, especially as regards meteorological observations at sea, already collected by and now existing in the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade? 2. Whether any and what steps should be taken for arranging, tabulating, publishing, or otherwise making use of such data. 3. Whether it is desirable to continue meteorological observations at sea, and if so, to what extent, and in what manner. 4. Assuming that the system of weather telegraphy is to be continued, can the mode of carrying it on and publishing the results be improved? 5. What staff will be necessary for the above purposes?”

The authors of the Report arrive at the following conclusions in respect to the ocean statistics, weather telegraphy, foretelling weather, and observations affecting weather in the British Isles:—“The collection of observations from the captains of ships is a function which can probably best be performed through the medium of such agencies as a Government Office can command, and which was, in fact, well performed by the Meteorological Department before its attention was devoted to the practice of foretelling weather. We assume, therefore, that this function will remain with the Board of Trade. The digesting and tabulating results of observations is, on the other hand, a function which requires a large knowledge of what the state of the science for the time being requires, as well as exact scientific method. This function is one that has not been satisfactorily performed by the Meteorological Department. And we believe that it would be much better as well as more economically performed under the direction of a scientific body—such as a Committee of the Royal Society, or of the British Association, if furnished with the requisite funds by the Government—than it will be if left to a Government department. The establishment already existing at Kew might probably be easily developed, so as to carry into effect such a purpose. It would, in that case, become a meteorological centre, to which all observations of value (by British observers), whether made on land or at sea, and whether within the British Isles or not, would be sent for discussion and reduction. We have, therefore, in the following estimates, assumed that all meteorological observations made on land, whether at the stations recommended by the Royal Society, or at the lighthouses or coast-guard stations, as well as all observations at sea, shall

be referred to and discussed under the direction of such a scientific body as we have mentioned; and we have also assumed that the aid afforded by Government would be in the shape of an annual vote, so made as to leave the Royal Society, or other scientific body charged with the duty, perfectly free in their method and in their choice of labour, but upon the condition that an account shall be rendered to Parliament of the money spent, and of the results effected in each year.”

The Kew Committee have examined this Report, and, speaking in general terms, they cordially acquiesce in the conclusions of its authors. They consider the proposed arrangement to fall within the competence of the Kew Observatory.

In the last Kew Report it was stated that many experiments and observations of a nature to advance science are made by the Committee under the sanction of the Association, the cost of each being defrayed by the promoters.

The Committee consider that the suggested observations contained in the Government Report which has been referred to would be merely an extension of the usual practice of the Observatory; but in consideration of the magnitude of the work proposed, they suggest that the Council should bring the subject before the General Committee, with the view of the Kew Committee being authorized to discuss and make the necessary arrangements with the Board of Trade, should any proposal be made.

The Committee are also desirous of bringing under the consideration of the Council the expediency of proceeding in the formation of a memoir on the periodic and non-periodic variations of the temperature at Kew, as a normal station of British meteorology. Similar works have for some years past occupied the attention of the most eminent amongst the continental meteorologists, as being, in fact, the foundation of all scientific knowledge of the climatology of their respective countries. A memoir on the periodic and non-periodic variations of the temperature at the magnetic and meteorological observatory at Toronto, in Canada, has been printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1853; but no such work has yet been systematically undertaken at Kew, although it is quite in accordance with the objects for which the Observatory was instituted, in familiarizing British meteorologists with a system of tabulation they have hitherto unduly neglected. Daily photographs, taken from the thermograph constructed under Mr. Stewart's direction, will supply in the most unexceptionable manner the observational basis on which the memoir would be founded. To obtain such photographs would constitute a very small addition to the duties of the assistant, by whom the daily photographs of the magnetic instruments are taken. The tabulation from the daily photographs of the temperature would be the only increase of any moment to the ordinary present work of the Observatory, and would require, possibly, the part services of an additional young assistant. The tabulation would supply twenty-four equidistant entries in every solar-day. The tables containing these entries, together with the photographs, after careful inspection by a proper authority, would be preserved for subsequent use. Five, or at most six, years would constitute quite a sufficient basis for the determination of the periodic variations forming the first part of the proposed work, and would require about a couple of months of superintending care on the part of the person who might be director of the Observatory when the observations of the five or six years should have accumulated. Nothing more than ordinary clerk's work under such general superintendence would be required. Should the Board of Trade be disposed to avail itself of the suggestion which has been made to them in respect to the Kew Observatory, the publication which has been suggested would become one of its first important duties.

J. P. GASSIOT, Chairman.

Kew Observatory, August 17, 1866.

Accounts of the Kew Committee of the British Association from Sept. 6, 1865, to August 22, 1866.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Balance from last account | £26 14 8 |
| Received from the General Treasurer | 600 0 0 |
| For the Verification of Meteorological Instruments— | |
| From the Board of Trade | 12 15 0 |
| From the Admiralty | 14 15 0 |
| From opticians | 23 0 0 |
| For Barograph Curves sent to the Meteorological Office, London | 26 1 5 |
| For the Construction of Standard Thermometers | 1 10 0 |
| For the Verification of Portable Magnetometers | 15 0 0 |
| For the Verification of Self-recording Magnetographs | 30 0 0 |
| | £754 16 1 |

PAYMENTS.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Salaries, &c.:— | |
| To B. Stewart, four quarters, ending 1st October, 1866 | £200 0 0 |
| Ditto, allowed for petty travelling expenses | 10 0 0 |
| G. Whipple, four quarters, ending 18th September, 1866 | 100 0 0 |
| T. Baker, four quarters, ending 29th September, 1866 | 75 0 0 |
| R. Beckley, 50 weeks, ending 20th August, 1866, at 40s. per week | 100 0 0 |
| F. Page, 30 weeks, ending 2nd April, 1866, at 12s. per week | 18 0 0 |
| Ditto, two quarters, ending 2nd October, 1866, at 40s. per annum | 20 0 0 |
| Apparatus, materials, tools, &c. | 35 8 3 |
| Ironmonger, carpenter, and mason | 18 6 3 |
| Printing, stationery, books, and postage | 36 15 10 |
| Coals and gas | 49 11 6 |
| House expenses, chandlery, &c. | 30 5 3 |
| Porterage and petty expenses | 18 16 3 |
| Rent of land to 10th October, 1866 | 11 0 0 |
| Rent of pillars for sextants | 2 10 0 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Brushwood for ditch | 6 13 0 |
| Balance | 22 9 9 |
| | <hr/> |
| | £754 16 1 |

I have examined the above account and compared it with the vouchers presented to me.

| | |
|---|----------|
| The balance from the last year | £26 14 8 |
| Received from the Treasurer of the British Association | 600 0 0 |
| From sundries, for the construction and verification of instruments | 128 1 5 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 754 16 1 |

The total expenditure for the year 732 6 4

Leaving a balance in hand amounting to £22 9 9
10th August, 1866. R. HUTTON.

The next was the Report of the Parliamentary Committee.—

Report of the Parliamentary Committee.

"The Parliamentary Committee have the honour to report as follows:—Your Committee have to express their regret that another session of Parliament has been allowed to pass away without any step having been taken by the legislature to promote the study of science in our great public schools. In the last session, however, an Act was passed to amend the Acts relating to the Imperial Standards of Weight, Measure, and Capacity. The Act was introduced chiefly for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of a Treasury Committee, which reported in 1864, and it will effect some very useful reforms in the constitution of the office having the custody of the imperial standards, whereby the whole organization of the department will be placed on a more scientific basis. An officer is appointed to be called the Warden of the Standards; and due provision is made for the periodical comparison of the imperial and secondary standards, a matter which had hitherto been very much neglected. A provision is for the first time made for defining the amount of error to be tolerated in secondary standards; there is also a clause in which it is stated to be the duty of the warden 'to conduct all such comparisons, verifications, and other operations with reference to standards of length, weight, and capacity, in aid of scientific researches, or otherwise, as the Board of Trade from time to time authorize or direct.'

"Your Committee have also to express their regret, that no steps have as yet been taken to re-organize the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade, and carry out the valuable suggestions of the Report of Mr. Francis Galton and his colleagues, presented to Parliament during the last session. Your Committee will not fail to advocate such measures as may be necessary for placing this department on a satisfactory footing. They will neither be unmindful of the part which they took in its original establishment, nor of the benefits which it has already conferred, and which, if successfully re-organized, it will continue to confer on meteorological science. In conclusion, we recommend that Sir Henry Rawlinson be elected a member of our Committee.

"WROTTESELEY, Chairman.

"August 15, 1866."

The Report of the Parliamentary Committee gave rise to some remarks from Mr. James Heyworth, invoking its assistance in respect to some modification of the present manner of conducting law cases relating to scientific subjects, it being desired by the speaker that a law should be passed to enable Judges to call in the assistance of a competent expert on such occasions. The motion was favourably supported by Sir John Bowring, Prof. Williamson, and others.—Lord Wrottesley, the chairman of the Committee, acknowledging his readiness to entertain the subject when brought before him in due official course.

The number of members enrolled up to the eve of the proceedings amounted to nearly two thousand. Before those proceedings commenced the Council of the Association received a renewed invitation from Dundee for the meeting of the Association in that city in 1867. Invitations were also received from Exeter, Norwich and Plymouth. At eight o'clock, Mr. Walter Montgomery's theatre, the internal aspect of which is so much more beautiful than that of the exterior, was crowded by a

brilliant assembly, all of whom were in full dress. Prof. Phillips having made the usual farewell observations in the character of retiring President, and introduced his successor, Mr. Grove, Q.C., the latter gentleman proceeded to deliver

The President's Address.

Gentlemen of the British Association.—If our rude predecessors, who at one time inhabited the caverns which surround this town, could rise from their graves and see it in its present state, it may be doubtful whether they would have sufficient knowledge to be surprised.

The machinery, almost resembling organic beings in delicacy of structure, by which you fabricate products of world-wide reputation, the powers of matter applied to give motion to that machinery, are so far removed from what must have been the conceptions of the semi-barbarians to whom I have alluded, that they could not look on them with intelligent wonder.

Yet this immense progress has all been effected step by step, now and then a little more sudden than at other times; but, viewing the whole course of improvement, it has been gradual, though moving in an accelerated ratio. But it is not merely in those branches of natural knowledge which tend to improvements in economical arts and manufactures, that science has made great progress. In the study of our own planet and the organic beings with which it is crowded, and in so much of the universe as vision, aided by the telescope, has brought within the scope of observation, the present century has surpassed any antecedent period of equal duration.

It would be difficult to trace out all the causes which have led to the increase of observational and experimental knowledge.

Among the more thinking portion of mankind the gratification felt by the discovery of new truths, the expansion of faculties, and extension of the boundaries of knowledge have been doubtless a sufficient inducement to the study of nature; while, to the more practical minds, the reality, the certainty, and the progressive character of the acquisitions of natural science, and the enormously increased means which its applications give, have impressed its importance as a minister to daily wants and a contributor to ever-increasing material comforts, luxury, and power.

Though by no means the only one, yet an important cause of the rapid advance of science is the growth of associations for promoting the progress either of physical knowledge generally or of special branches of it. Since the foundation of the Royal Society, now more than two centuries ago, a vast number of kindred societies have sprung up in this country and in Europe. The advantages conferred by these societies are manifold; they enable those who are devoted to scientific research to combine, compare, and check their observations, to assist, by the thoughts of several minds, the promotion of the inquiry undertaken; they contribute from a joint purse to such efforts as their members deem most worthy; they afford a means of submitting to a competent tribunal notices and memoirs, and of obtaining for their authors and others, by means of the discussions which ensue, information given by those best informed on the particular subject; they enable the author to judge whether it is worth his while to pursue the subjects he has brought forward, and they defray the expense of printing and publishing such researches as are thought deserving of it.

These advantages, and others might be named, pertain to the Association the thirty-sixth meeting of which we are this evening assembled to inaugurate; but it has, from its intermittent and peripatetic character, advantages which belong to none of the societies which are fixed as to their locality. Among these are the novelty and freshness of an annual meeting, which, while it brings together old Members of the Association, many of whom only meet on this occasion, always adds a quota of new Members, infusing new blood, and varying the social character of our meetings.

The visits of distinguished foreigners, whom we have previously known by reputation, is one of the most delightful and improving of the results. The wide field of inquiry, and the character of commu-

nications made to the Association, including all branches of natural knowledge, and varying from simple notices of an interesting observation or experiment to the most intricate and refined branches of scientific research, is another valuable characteristic.

Lastly, perhaps the greatest advantage resulting from the annual visits of this great parliament to new localities is that, while it imparts fresh local knowledge to the visitors, it leaves behind stimulating memories, which rouse into permanent activity dormant or timid minds—an effect which, so far from ceasing with the visit of the Association, frequently begins when that visit terminates.

Every votary of physical science must be anxious to see it recognized by those institutions of the country which can to the greatest degree promote its cultivation and reap from it the greatest benefit. You will probably agree with me that the principal educational establishments on the one hand, and on the other the Government, in many of its departments, are the institutions which may best fulfil these conditions. The more early the mind is trained to a pursuit of any kind, the deeper and more permanent are the impressions received, and the more service can be rendered by the students.

Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem Testa diu.

Little can be achieved in scientific research without an acquaintance with it in youth; you will rarely find an instance of a man who has attained any eminence in science who has not commenced its study at a very early period of life. Nothing, again, can tend more to the promotion of science than the exertions of those who have early acquired the *ῥῆθος* resulting from a scientific education. I desire to make no complaint of the tardiness with which science has been received at our public schools and, with some exceptions, at our universities. These great establishments have their roots in historical periods, and long time and patient endeavour are requisite before a new branch of thought can be grafted with success on a stem to which it is exotic. Nor should I ever wish to see the study of languages, of history, of all those refined associations which the past has transmitted to us, neglected; but there is room for both. It is sad to see the number of so-called educated men who, travelling by railway, voyaging by steamboat, consulting the almanac for the time of sunrise or full moon, have not the most elementary knowledge of a steam-engine, a barometer, or a quadrant; and who will listen with a half-confessed faith to the most idle predictions as to weather or cometic influences, while they are in a state of crass ignorance as to the cause of the trade-winds or the form of a comet's path. May we hope that the slight infiltration of scientific studies, now happily commenced, will extend till it occupies its fair space in the education of the young, and that those who may be able learnedly to discourse on the *Æolic digamma* will not be ashamed of knowing the principles of an air-pump, an electrical machine, or a telescope, and will not, as Bacon complained of his contemporaries, despise such knowledge as something mean and mechanical.

To assert that the great departments of Government should encourage physical science may appear a truism, and yet it is but of late that it has been seriously done; now, the habit of consulting men of science on important questions of national interest is becoming a recognized practice, and in a time, which may seem long to individuals, but is short in the history of a nation, a more definite sphere of usefulness for national purposes will, I have no doubt, be provided for those duly-qualified men who may be content to give up the more tempting study of abstract science for that of its practical applications. In this respect the Report of the Kew Committee for this year affords a subject of congratulation to those whom I have the honour to address. The Kew Observatory, the petted child of the British Association, may possibly become an important national establishment; and if so, while it will not, I trust, lose its character of a home for untrammelled physical research, it will have superadded the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade with a staff of skilful and experienced observers.

This is one of the results which the general growth of science, and the labours of this Association in particular, have produced; but I do not propose on this occasion to recapitulate the special objects attained by the Association—this has been amply done by several of my predecessors; nor shall I confine my address to the progress made in physical science since the time when my most able and esteemed friend and predecessor addressed you at Birmingham. In the various reports and communications which will be read at your Sections, details of every step which has been made in science since our last meeting will be brought to your notice, and I have no doubt fully and freely discussed.

I purpose, with your kind permission, to submit to you certain views of what has within a comparatively recent period been accomplished by science, what have been the steps leading to the attained results, and what, as far as we may fairly form an opinion, is the general character pervading modern discovery.

It seems to me that the object we have in view would be more nearly approached, by each President, chosen as they are in succession as representing different branches of science, giving on these occasions either an account of the progress of the particular branch of science he has cultivated, when that is not of a very limited and special character, or enunciating his own view of the general progress of science; and though this will necessarily involve much that belongs to recent years, the confining a President to a mere *résumé* of what has taken place since our last meeting would, I venture with diffidence to think, limit his means of usefulness, and render his discourse rather an annual register than an instructive essay.

I need not dwell on the commonplace but yet important topics of the material advantages resulting from the application of science; I will address myself to what, in my humble judgment, are the lessons we have learnt and the probable prospects of improved natural knowledge.

One word will give you the key to what I am about to discourse on; that word is *continuity*,—no new word, and used in no new sense, but perhaps applied more generally than it has hitherto been. We shall see, unless I am much mistaken, that the development of observational, experimental, and even deductive knowledge is either attained by steps so extremely small as to form really a continuous ascent; or, when distinct results apparently separate from any co-ordinate phenomena have been attained, that then, by the subsequent progress of science, intermediate links have been discovered uniting the apparently segregated instances with other more familiar phenomena.

Thus the more we investigate, the more we find that in existing phenomena gradation from the like to the seemingly unlike prevails, and in the changes which take place in time, gradual progress is, and apparently must be, the course of nature.

Let me now endeavour to apply this view to the recent progress of some of the more prominent branches of science.

In Astronomy, from the time when the earth was considered a flat plain bounded by a flat ocean,—when the sun, moon, and stars were regarded as lanterns to illuminate this plain,—each successive discovery has brought with it similitudes and analogies between this earth and many of the objects of the universe with which our senses, aided by instruments, have made us acquainted. I pass, of course, over those discoveries which have established the Copernican system as applied to our sun, its attendant planets, and their satellites. The proofs, however, that gravitation is not confined to our solar system, but pervades the universe, have received many confirmations by the labours of members of this Association; I may name those who have held the office of President, Lord Rosse, Lord Wrottesley, and Sir J. Herschel, the two latter having devoted special attention to the orbits of double stars, the former to those probably more recent systems called nebulae. Double stars seem to be orbs analogous to our own sun and revolving round their common centre of gravity in a conic-section curve, as do the planets with which we are more intimately acquainted; but the nebulae pre-

sent more difficulty, and some doubt has been expressed whether gravitation, such as we consider it, acts with those bodies (at least those exhibiting a spiral form) as it does with us; possibly some other modifying influence may exist, our present ignorance of which gives rise to the apparent difficulty. There is, however, another class of observations quite recent in its importance, and which has formed a special subject of contribution to the Reports and Transactions of this Association; I allude to those on Meteorites, at which our lamented member, and to many of us our valued friend, Prof. Baden Powell, assiduously laboured, for investigations into which a Committee of this Association is formed, and a series of star-charts for enabling observers of shooting-stars to record their observations was laid before the last meeting of the Association by Mr. Glaisher.

It would occupy too much of your time to detail the efforts of Bessel, Schwabe, the late Sir J. Lubbock, and others, as applied to the formation of star-charts for aiding the observation of meteorites, which Mr. Alexander Herschel, Mr. Brayley, Mr. Sorby, and others, are now studying.

Dr. Olmsted explained the appearance of a point from which the lines of flight of meteors seem to radiate, as being the perspective vanishing-point of their parallel or nearly parallel courses appearing to an observer on the earth as it approaches them. The uniformity of position of these radiant points, the many corroborative observations on the direction, the distances, and the velocities of these bodies, the circumstance that their paths intersect the earth's orbit at certain definite periods, and the total failure of all other theories which have been advanced, while there is no substantial objection to this, afford evidence almost amounting to proof that these are cosmical bodies moving in the interplanetary space by gravitation round the sun, and some perhaps round planets. This view gives us a new element of continuity. The universe would thus appear not to have the extent of empty space formerly attributed to it, but to be studded between the larger and more visible masses with smaller planets, if the term be permitted to be applied to meteorites.

Observations are now made at the periods at which meteors appear in greatest numbers,—at Greenwich by Mr. Glaisher, at Cambridge by Prof. Adams, and at Hawkhurst by Mr. Alexander Herschel,—and every preparation is made to secure as much accuracy as can, in the present state of knowledge, be secured for such observations.

The number of known asteroids, or bodies of a smaller size than what are termed the ancient planets, has been so increased by numerous discoveries, that instead of seven we now count eighty-eight as the number of recognized planets—a field of discovery with which the name of Hind will be ever associated.

If we add these, the smallest of which is only three or four miles in diameter, indeed cannot be accurately measured, and if we were to apply the same scrutiny to other parts of the heavens as has been applied to the zone between Mars and Jupiter, it is no far-fetched speculation to suppose that between these asteroids and the meteorites bodies of intermediate size exist until the space occupied by our solar system becomes filled up with planetary bodies, varying in size from that of Jupiter (1,240 times larger in volume than the earth) to that of a cannon-ball or even a pistol-bullet.

The researches of Leverrier on the intra-mercurial planets come in aid of these views; and another half-century may, and not improbably will, enable us to ascertain that the now seemingly vacant interplanetary spaces are occupied by smaller bodies, which have hitherto escaped observation, just as the asteroids had until the time of Olbers and Piazzi. But the evidence of continuity as pervading the universe does not stop at telescopic observation; chemistry and physical optics bring us new proofs. Those meteoric bodies which have from time to time come so far within reach of the earth's attraction as to fall upon its surface, give on analysis metals and oxides similar to those which belong to the structure of the earth—they come as travellers bringing specimens of minerals from extra-terrestrial regions.

In a series of papers recently communicated to the French Academy, M. Daubrée has discussed the chemical and mineralogical character of meteorites as compared with the rocks of the earth. He finds that the similarity of terrestrial rocks to meteorites increases as we penetrate deeper into the earth's crust, and that some of the deep-seated minerals have a composition and characteristics almost identical with meteorites (olivine, hercynite and serpentine, for instance, closely resemble them); that as we approach the surface, rocks having similar components with meteorites are found, but in a state of oxidation, which necessarily much modifies their mineral character, and which, by involving secondary oxygenized compounds, must also change their chemical constitution. By experiments he has succeeded in forming from terrestrial rocks substances very much resembling meteorites. Thus close relationship, though by no means identity, is established between this earth and those wanderers from remote regions, some evidence, though at present incomplete, of a common origin.

Surprise has often been expressed that, while the mean specific gravity of this globe is from five to six times that of water, the mean specific gravity of its crust is barely half as great. It has long seemed to me that there is no ground for wonder here. The exterior of our planet is to a considerable depth oxidized; the interior is, in all probability, free from oxygen, and whatever bodies exist there are in a reduced or deoxidized state,—if so, their specific gravity must necessarily be higher than that of their oxides or chlorides, &c. We find, moreover, that some of the deep-seated minerals have a higher specific gravity than the average of those on the surface; olivine, for instance, has a specific gravity of 3.3. There is, therefore, no *a priori* improbability that the mean specific gravity of the earth should notably exceed that of its surface; and if we go further, and suppose the interior of the earth to be formed of the same ingredients as the exterior, minus oxygen, chlorine, bromine, &c., a specific gravity of 5 to 6 would not be an unlikely one. Many of the elementary bodies entering largely into the formation of the earth's crust are as light or lighter than water,—for instance, potassium, sodium, &c.; others, such as sulphur, silicon, aluminium, have from two to three times its specific gravity; others, again, as iron, copper, zinc, tin, seven to nine times; while others, lead, gold, platinum, &c., are much more dense,—but, speaking generally, the more dense are the least numerous. There seems no improbability in a mixture of such substances producing a mean specific gravity of from 5 to 6, although it by no means follows, indeed the probability is rather the other way, that the proportions of the substances in the interior of the earth are the same as on the exterior. It might be worth the labour to ascertain the mean specific gravity of all the known minerals on the earth's surface, averaging them in the ratios in which, as far as our knowledge goes, they quantitatively exist, and assuming them to exist without the oxygen, chlorine, &c. with which they are, with some rare exceptions, invariably combined on the surface of the earth. Great assistance to the knowledge of the probable constitution of the earth might be derived from such an investigation.

While chemistry, analytic and synthetic, thus aids us in ascertaining the relationship of our planet to meteorites, its relation in composition to other planets, to the sun, and to more distant suns and systems, is aided by another science, viz. optics.

That light passing from one transparent medium to another should carry with it evidence of the source from which it emanates, would, until lately, have seemed an extravagant supposition; but probably (could we read it) everything contains in itself a large portion of its own history.

I need not detail to you the discoveries of Kirchhoff, Bunsen, Miller, Huggins, and others; they have been dilated on by my predecessor. Assuming that spectrum analysis is a reliable indication of the presence of given substances by the position of transverse bright lines exhibited when they are burnt and of transverse dark lines when light is transmitted through their vapours, though Plücher

has shown that with some substances these lines vary with temperature, the point of importance in the view I am presenting to you is, that while what may be called comparatively neighbouring comical bodies exhibit lines identical with many of those shown by the components of this planet, as we proceed to the more distant appearances of the nebulae we get but one or two of such lines, and we get one or two new bands not yet identified with any known to be produced by substances on this globe.

Within the last year Mr. Huggins has added to his former researches observations on the spectrum of a comet (comet 1 of 1866), the nucleus of which shows but one bright line, while the spectrum formed by the light of the coma is continuous, seeming to show that the nucleus is gaseous while the coma would consist of matter in a state of minute division shining by reflected light: whether this be solid, liquid, or gaseous is doubtful, but the author thinks it is in a condition analogous to that of fog or cloud. The position in the spectrum of the bright line furnished by the nucleus is the same as that of nitrogen, which also is shown in some of the nebulae.

But the most remarkable achievement by spectrum analysis is the record of observations on a temporary star which has shone forth this year in the constellation of the northern crown, about a degree S.E. of the star ϵ . When it was first seen, May 12th, it was nearly equal in brilliancy to a star of the second magnitude; when observed by Mr. Huggins and Dr. Miller, May 16th, it was reduced to the third or fourth magnitude. Examined by these observers with the spectroscopic, it gave a spectrum, which they state was unlike that of any celestial body they had examined.

The light was compound, and had emanated from two different sources. One spectrum was analogous to that of the sun, viz., formed by the light of an incandescent solid or liquid photosphere which had suffered absorption by the vapours of an envelope cooler than itself. The second spectrum consisted of a few bright lines, which indicated that the light by which it was formed was emitted by matter in the state of luminous gas. They consider that, from the position of two of the bright lines, the gas must be probably hydrogen; and from their brilliancy compared with the light of the photosphere, the gas must have been at a very high temperature. They imagine the phenomena to result from the burning of hydrogen with some other element, and that from the resulting temperature the photosphere is heated to incandescence.

There is strong reason to believe that this star is one previously seen by Argelander and Sir J. Herschel, and that it is a variable star of long or irregular period. It is also notable that some of its spectrum lines correspond with those of several variable stars. The time of its appearance was too short for any attempt to ascertain its parallax. It would have been important if it could even have been established that it is not a near neighbour, as the magnitude of such a phenomenon must depend upon its distance. I forbear to add any speculations as to the cause of this most singular phenomenon. However imperfect the knowledge given us by these observations, it is a great triumph to have caught this fleeting object, and obtained permanent records for the use of future observers.

It would seem as if the phenomenon of gradual change obtained towards the remotest objects with which we are at present acquainted, and that the further we penetrate into space the more unlike to those we are acquainted with become the objects of our examination,—sun, planets, meteorites, earth similarly though not identically constituted, stars differing from each other and from our system, and nebulae more remote in space and differing more in their characters and constitution.

While we thus can to some extent investigate the physical constitution of the most remote visible substances, may we not hope that some further insight as to the constitution of the nearest, viz., our own satellite, may be given us by this class of researches? The question whether the moon possesses any atmosphere may still be regarded as unsolved. If there be any, it must be exceedingly

small in quantity and highly attenuated. Calculations, made from occultation of stars, on the apparent differences of the semidiameter of the bright and dark moon give an amount of difference which might indicate a minute atmosphere, but which Mr. Airy attributes to irradiation.

Supposing the moon to be constituted of similar materials to the earth, it must be, to say the least, doubtful whether there is oxygen enough to oxidate the metals of which she is composed; and if not, the surface which we see must be metallic, or nearly so. The appearance of her craters is not unlike that seen on the surface of some metals, such as bismuth, or, according to Prof. Phillips, silver, when cooling from fusion and just previous to solidifying; and it might be a fair subject of inquiry whether, if there be any coating of oxide on the surface, it may not be so thin as not to disguise the form of the congealed metallic masses, as they may have set in cooling from igneous fusion. M. Chacornac's recent observations lead him to suppose that many of the lunar craters were the result of a single explosion, which raised the surface as a bubble and deposited its debris around the orifice of eruption.

The eruptions on the surface of the moon clearly did not take place at one period only, for at many parts of the disk craters may be seen encroaching on and disfiguring more ancient craters, sometimes to the extent of three or four successive displacements: two important questions might, it seems to me, be solved by an attentive examination of such portions of the moon. By observing carefully with the most powerful telescopes the character of the ridges thus successively formed, the successive states of the lunar surface at different epochs might be elucidated; and secondly, as on the earth we should look for actual volcanic action at those points where recent eruptions have taken place, so on the moon the more recently active points being ascertained by the successive displacement of anterior formations, it is these points which should be examined for existing disruptive disturbances. Metius and Fabricius might be cited as points of this character, having been found by M. Chacornac to present successive displacements and to be perforated by numerous channels or cavities. M. Chacornac considers that the seas, as they are called, or smoother portions of the lunar surface have at some time made inroads on anteriorly formed craters; if so, a large portion of the surface of the moon must have been in a fused, liquid, semi-liquid, or alluvial state long after the solidifying of other portions of it. It would be difficult to suppose that this state was one of igneous fusion, for this could hardly exist over a large part of the surface without melting up the remaining parts; on the other hand, the total absence of any signs of water, and of any, or, if any, only the most attenuated atmosphere, would make it equally difficult to account for a large diluvial formation.

Some substances, like mercury on this planet, might have remained liquid after others had solidified; but the problem is one which needs more examination and study before any positive opinion can be pronounced.

I cannot pass from the subject of lunar physics without recording the obligation we are under to our late President for his most valuable observations and for his exertion in organizing a band of observers devoted to the examination of this our nearest celestial neighbour, and to Mr. Nasmyth and Mr. De La Rue for their important graphical and photographic contributions to this subject. The granular character of the sun's surface observed by Mr. Nasmyth in 1860 is also a discovery which ought not to be passed over in silence.

Before quitting the subject of Astronomy, I cannot avoid expressing a feeling of disappointment that the achromatic telescope, which has rendered such notable service to this science, still retains in practice the great defect which was known a century ago, at the time of Hall and Dollond, namely, the inaccuracy of definition arising from what was termed the irrationality of the spectrum, or the incommensurate divisions of the spectra formed by flint and crown glass.

The beautiful results obtained by Blair have

remained inoperative from the circumstance that evaporable liquids being employed between the lenses, a want of permanent uniformity in the instrument was experienced; and notwithstanding the high degree of perfection to which the grinding and polishing object-glasses has been brought by Clarke, Cooke, and Mertz,—notwithstanding the greatly improved instrumental manufacture, the defect to which I have adverted remains unremedied and an eyecore to the observer with the refracting telescope.

We have now a large variety of different kinds of glass formed from different metallic oxides. A list of many such was given by M. Jaquinan a few years back; the last specimen which I have seen is a heavy, highly-refracting glass, formed from the metal thallium by M. Lamy. Among all these could no two or three be selected which, having appropriate refracting and dispersing powers, would have the coloured spaces of their respective spectra, if not absolutely in the same proportions, at all events much more nearly so than those of flint and crown glass! Could not, again, oily or resinous substances having much action on the green or middle colour of the spectrum, such as castor oil, Canada balsam, &c., be made use of in combination with glass lenses to reduce, if not annihilate, this signal defect? This is not a problem the solution of which there seems any insuperable difficulty; the reason why it has not been solved is, I incline to think, that the great practical opticians have no time at their disposal to devote to long tentative experiments and calculations, and, on the other hand, the theoretic opticians have not the machinery and the skill in manipulation requisite to give the appropriate degree of excellence to the materials with which they experiment; yet the result is worth labouring for, as, could the defect be remedied, the refracting telescope would make nearly as great an advance upon its present state as the achromatic did on the single lens refractor.

While gravitation, physical constitution, and chemical analysis by the spectrum show us that matter has similar characteristics in other worlds than our own, when we pass to the consideration of those other attributes of matter which were at one time supposed to be peculiar kinds of matter itself, or, as they were called, imponderables, but which are now generally, if not universally, recognized as forces or modes of motion, we find the evidence of continuity still stronger.

When all that was known of magnetism was that a piece of steel rubbed against a particular mineral had the power of attracting iron, and, if freely suspended, of arranging itself nearly in a line with the earth's meridian, it seemed an exceptional phenomenon. When it was observed that amber, if rubbed, had the temporary power of attracting light bodies, this also seemed something peculiar and anomalous. What are now magnetism and electricity? Forces so universal, so apparently connected with matter as to become two of its invariable attributes; and that to speak of matter not being capable of being affected by these forces would seem almost as extravagant as to speak of matter not being affected by gravitation.

So with light, heat, and chemical affinity, not merely is every form of matter with which we are acquainted capable of manifesting all these modes of force, but so-called matter supposed incapable of such manifestations would to most minds cease to be matter.

Further than this, it seems to me (though, as I have taken an active part for many years, now dating from a quarter of a century, in promoting this view, I may not be considered an impartial judge), that it is now proved that all these forces are so invariably connected *inter se* and with motion as to be regarded as modifications of each other, and as resolving themselves objectively into motion, and subjectively into that something which produces or resists motion, and which we call force.

I may perhaps be permitted to recall a forgotten experiment, which nearly a quarter of a century ago I showed at the London Institution,—an experiment simple enough in itself, but which then seemed to me important, from the consequences to be deduced from it, and the importance of which will be much better appreciated now than then.

A train of multiplying wheels ended with a small metallic wheel which, when the train was put in motion, revolved with extreme rapidity against the periphery of the next wheel, a wooden one. In the metallic wheel was placed a small piece of phosphorus, and as long as the wheels revolved, the phosphorus remained unchanged, but the moment the last wheel was stopped by moving a small lever attached to it, the phosphorus burst into flame. My object was to show that while motion of the mass continued, heat was not generated, but that when this was arrested, the force continuing to operate, the motion of the mass became heat in the particles. The experiment differed from that of Rumford's cannon-boring and Davy's friction of ice, in showing that there was no heat while the motion was unresisted, but that the heat was in some way dependent on the motion being impeded or arrested. We have now become so accustomed to this view, that whenever we find motion resisted we look to heat, electricity, or some other force as the necessary and inevitable result.

It would be out of place here, and treating of matters too familiar to the bulk of my audience, to trace how, by the labours of Oersted, Seebeck, Faraday, Talbot, Daguerre, and others, the way has been prepared for the generalization now known as the correlation of forces or conservation of energy, while Davy, Rumford, Seguin, Mayer, Joule, Helmholtz, Thomson, and others (among whom I would not name myself, were it not that I may be misunderstood and supposed to have abandoned all claim to a share in the initiation of this, as I believe, important generalization) have carried on the work; and how, sometimes by independent and, as is commonly the case, nearly simultaneous deductions, sometimes by progressive and accumulated discoveries, the doctrine of the reciprocal interaction, of the quantitative relation, and of the necessary dependence of all the forces has, I think I may venture to say, been established.

If magnetism be, as it is proved to be, connected with the other forces or affections of matter, if electrical currents always produce, as they are proved to do, lines of magnetic force at right angles to their lines of action, magnetism must be cosmical; for where there is heat and light, there is electricity, and consequently magnetism. Magnetism, then, must be cosmical, and not merely terrestrial. Could we trace magnetism in other planets and suns as a force manifested in axial or meridional lines, i.e. in lines cutting at right angles the curves formed by their rotation round an axis, it would be a great step; but it is one hitherto unaccomplished. The apparent coincidences between the maxima and minima of solar spots, and the decennial or undecennial periods of terrestrial magnetic intensity, though only empirical at present, might tend to lead us to a knowledge of the connexion we are seeking; and the President of the Royal Society considers that an additional epoch of coincidence has arrived, making the fourth decennial period; but some doubt is thrown upon these coincidences by the magnetic observations made at Greenwich Observatory. In a paper published in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society, 1863, the Astronomer Royal says, speaking of results extending over seventeen years, there is no appearance of decennial cycle in the recurrence of great magnetic disturbances; and Mr. Glaisher last year, in the Physical Section of this Association, stated that, after persevering examination, he had been unable to trace any connexion between the magnetism of the earth and the spots on the sun.

Mr. Airy, however, in a more recent paper, suggests that currents of magnetic force having reference to the solar hour are detected, and seem to produce vortices or circular disturbances; and he invites farther co-operative observation on the subject, one of the highest interest, but at present remaining in great obscurity.

One of the most startling suggestions as to the consequence resulting from the dynamical theory of heat is that made by Mayer, that by the loss of *vis viva* occasioned by friction of the tidal waves, as well as by their forming, as it were, a drag upon the earth's rotatory movement, the velocity of the earth's rotation must be gradually diminishing, and that thus, unless some undiscovered compensa-

tory action exist, this rotation must ultimately cease, and changes hardly calculable take place in the solar system.

M. Delaunay considers that part of the acceleration of the moon's mean motion which is not at present accounted for by planetary disturbances, to be due to the gradual retardation of the earth's rotation; to which view, after an elaborate investigation, the Astronomer Royal has given his assent.

Another most interesting speculation of Mayer is that with which you are familiar, viz., that the heat of the sun is occasioned by friction or percussion of meteorites falling upon it: there are some difficulties, not perhaps insuperable, in this theory. Supposing such cosmical bodies to exist in sufficient numbers, they would, as they revolve round the sun, fall into it, not as an *aérolite* falls upon the earth directly by an intersection of orbits, but by the gradual reduction in size of the orbits, occasioned by a resisting medium; some portion of force would be lost, and heat generated in space by friction against such medium; when they arrive at the sun they would, assuming them, like the planets, to have revolved in the same direction, all impinge in a definite direction, and we might expect to see some symptoms of such in the sun's photosphere; but though this is in a constant state of motion, and the direction of these movements has been carefully investigated by Mr. Carrington and others, no such general direction is detected; and M. Faye, who some time ago wrote a paper pointing out many objections to the theory of solar heat being produced by the fall of meteoric bodies into the sun, has recently investigated the proper motions of sun-spots, and believes he has removed certain apparent anomalies and reduced their motions to a certain regularity in the motion of the photosphere, attributable to some general action arising from the internal mass of the sun.

It might be expected that comets, bodies so light and so easily deflected from their course, would show some symptoms of being acted on by gravitation, were such a number of bodies to exist in or near their paths, as are pre-supposed in the mechanical theory of solar heat.

Assuming the undulatory theory of light to be true, and that the motion which constitutes light is transmitted across the interplanetary spaces by a highly-elastic ether, then, unless this motion is confined to one direction, unless there be no interference, unless there be no viscosity, as it is now termed, in the medium, and consequently no friction, light must lose something in its progress from distant luminous bodies, that is to say, must lose something as light; for, as all reflecting minds are now convinced that force cannot be annihilated, the force is not lost, but its mode of action is changed. If light, then, is lost as light (and the observations of Struve seem to show this to be so, that, in fact, a star may be so far distant that it can never be seen in consequence of its luminous emissions becoming extinct), what becomes of the transmitted force lost as light, but existing in some other form? So with heat: our sun, our earth, and planets are constantly radiating heat into space, so in all probability are the other suns, the stars, and their attendant planets. What becomes of the heat thus radiated into space? If the universe have no limit, and it is difficult to conceive one, there is a constant evolution of light and heat; and yet more is given off than is received by each cosmical body, for otherwise night would be as light and as warm as day. What becomes of the enormous force thus apparently non-recurrent in the same form? Does it return as palpable motion? Does it move or contribute to move suns and planets? and can it be conceived as a force similar to that which Newton speculated on as universally repulsive and capable of being substituted for universal attraction? We are in no position at present to answer such questions as these; but I know of no problem in celestial dynamics more deeply interesting than this, and we may be no further removed from its solution than the predecessors of Newton were from the simple dynamical relation of matter to matter which that potent intellect detected and demonstrated.

Passing from extra-terrestrial theories to the narrower field of Molecular Physics, we find the

doctrine of Correlation of Forces steadily making its way. In the Bakerian Lecture for 1863 Mr. Sorby shows, not perhaps a direct correlation of mechanical and chemical forces, but that when, either by solution or by chemical action, a change in volume of the resulting substance as compared with that of its separate constituents is effected, the action of pressure retards or promotes the change, according as the substance formed would occupy a larger or a smaller space than that occupied by its separate constituents; the application of these experiments to geological inquiries as to subterranean changes which may have taken place under great pressure is obvious, and we may expect to form compounds under artificial compression which cannot be found under normal pressure.

In a practical point of view the power of converting one mode of force into another is of the highest importance, and with reference to a subject which at present, somewhat prematurely perhaps, occupies men's minds, viz. the prospective exhaustion of our coal-fields, there is every encouragement derivable from the knowledge that we can at will produce heat by the expenditure of other forces; but, more than that, we may probably be enabled to absorb or store up, as it were, diffused energy—for instance, Berthelot has found that the potential energy of formate of potash is much greater than that of its proximate constituents, caustic potash and carbonic oxide. This change may take place spontaneously and at ordinary temperatures, and by such change carbonic oxide becomes, so to speak, re-invested with the amount of potential energy which its carbon possessed before uniting with oxygen, or, in other words, the carbonic oxide is raised as a force-potential to the place of carbon by the direct absorption or conversion of heat from surrounding matter.

Here we have, as to force-absorption, an analogous result to that of the formation of coal from carbonic acid and water; and though this is a mere illustration, and may never become economical on a large scale, still it and similar examples may calm apprehension as to future means of supplying heat, should our present fuel become exhausted. As the sun's force, spent in times long past, is now returned to us from the coal which was formed by that light and heat, so the sun's rays, which are daily wasted, as far as we are concerned, on the sandy deserts of Africa, may hereafter, by chemical or mechanical means, be made to light and warm the habitations of the denizens of colder regions. The tidal wave is, again, a large reservoir of force hitherto almost unused.

The valuable researches of Prof. Tyndall on radiant heat afford many instances of the power of localizing, if the term be permitted, heat which would otherwise be dissipated.

The discoveries of Graham, by which atmospheric air, drawn through films of caoutchouc, leaves behind half its nitrogen, or, in other words, becomes richer by half in oxygen, and hence has a much increased potential energy, not only show a most remarkable instance of physical molecular action, merging into chemical, but afford us indications of means of storing up force, much of the force used in working the aspirator being capable at any period, however remote, of being evolved by burning the oxygen with a combustible.

What changes may take place in our modes of applying force before the coal-fields are exhausted it is impossible to predict. Even guesses at the probable period of their exhaustion are uncertain. There is a tendency to substitute for smelting in metallurgical processes, liquid chemical action, which of course has the effect of saving fuel; and the waste of fuel in ordinary operations is enormous, and can be much economized by already known processes. It is true that we are, at present, far from seeing a practical mode of replacing that granary of force the coal-fields; but we may with confidence rely on invention being in this case, as in others, born of necessity, when the necessity arises.

I will not further pursue this subject; at a time when science and civilization cannot prevent large tracts of country being irrigated by human blood in order to gratify the ambition of a few restless men, it seems an over-refined sensibility to occupy

ourselves with providing means for our descendants in the tenth generation to warm their dwellings or propel their locomotives.

Two very remarkable applications of the convertibility of force have been recently attained by the experiments of Mr. Wilde and Mr. Holz; the former finds that, by conveying electricity from the coils of a magneto-electric machine to an electro-magnet, a considerable increase of electrical power may be attained, and by applying this as a magneto-electric machine to a second, and in turn to a third electro-magnetic apparatus, the force is largely augmented. Of course, to produce this increase, more mechanical force must be used at each step to work the magneto-electric machines; but provided this be supplied there hardly seems a limit to the extent to which mechanical may be converted into electrical force.

Mr. Holz has contrived a Franklinic electrical machine, in which a similar principle is manifested. A varnished glass plate is made to revolve in close proximity to another plate having two or more pieces of card attached, which are electrified by a bit of rubbed glass or ebonite; the moment this is effected a resistance is felt by the operator who turns the handle of the machine, and the slight temporary electrization of the card converts into a continuous flood of intense electricity the force supplied by the arm of the operator.

These results offer great promise of extended application; they show that, by a mere formal disposition of matter, one force can be converted into another, and that not to the limited extent hitherto attained, but to an extent co-ordinate, or nearly so, with the increased initial force, so that, by a mere change in the arrangement of apparatus, a means of absorbing and again eliminating in a new form a given force may be obtained to an indefinite extent. As we may, in a not very distant future, need, for the daily uses of mankind, heat, light, and mechanical force, and find our present resources exhausted, the more we can invent new modes of conversion of forces, the more prospect we have of practically supplying such want. It is but a month from this time that the greatest triumph of force-conversion has been attained. The chemical action generated by a little salt water on a few pieces of zinc will now enable us to converse with inhabitants of the opposite hemisphere of this planet, and

Put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes. The Atlantic Telegraph is an accomplished fact.

In Physiology very considerable strides are being made by studying the relation of organized bodies to external forces; and this branch of inquiry has been promoted by the labours of Carpenter, Bence Jones, Playfair, E. Smith, Frankland, and others. Vegetables acted on by light and heat decompose water, ammonia and carbonic acid, and transform them into, among other substances, oxalate of lime, lactic acid, starch, sugar, stearine, urea, and ultimately albumen; while the animal reverses the process, as does vegetable decay, and produces from albumen, urea, stearine, sugar, starch, lactic acid, oxalate of lime, and ultimately ammonia, water, and carbonic acid.

As, moreover, heat and light are absorbed, or converted in forming the synthetic processes going on in the vegetable, so, conversely, heat and sometimes light is given off by the living animal; but it must not be forgotten that the line of demarcation between a vegetable and an animal is difficult to draw, that there are no single attributes which are peculiar to either, and that it is only by a number of characteristics that either can be defined.

The series of processes above given may be simulated by the chemist in his laboratory; and the amount of labour which a man has undergone in the course of twenty-four hours may be approximately arrived at by an examination of the chemical changes which have taken place in his body; changed forms in matter indicating the anterior exercise of dynamical force. That muscular action is produced or supported by chemical change would probably now be a generally-accepted doctrine; but while many have thought that muscular power is derived from the oxidation of albuminous or nitrogenized substances, several recent researches seem to show

that the latter is rather an accompaniment than a cause of the former, and that it is by the oxidation of carbon and hydrogen compounds that muscular force is supplied. Traube has been prominent in advancing this view, and experiments detailed in a paper published this year by two Swiss professors, Drs. Fich and Wialicenus, which were made by and upon themselves in an ascent of the Faulhorn, have gone far to confirm it. Having fed themselves before and during the ascent, upon starch, fat, and sugar, avoiding all nitrogenized compounds, they found that the consumption of such food was amply sufficient to supply the force necessary for their expedition, and that they felt no exhaustion. By appropriate chemical examination they ascertained that there was no notable increase in the oxidation of the nitrogenized constituents of the body. After calculating the mechanical equivalents of the combustion effected, they then state, as their first conclusion, that "The burning of protein substances cannot be the only source of muscular power, for we have here two cases in which men performed more measurable work than the equivalent of the amount of heat, which, taken at a most absurdly high figure, could be calculated to result from the burning of the albumen."

They further go on to state that, so far from the oxidation of albuminous substances not being the only source of muscular power, "the substances by the burning of which force is generated in the muscles are not the albuminous constituents of those tissues, but non-nitrogenous substances, either fats or hydrates of carbon," and that the burning of albumen is not in any way concerned in the production of muscular power.

We must not confuse the question of the food which gives permanent capability of muscular force with that which supplies its requisites for temporary activity; no doubt the carnivora are the most powerfully-constituted animals, but the chamois, gazelle, &c., have great temporary capacity for muscular exertion, though their food is vegetable; for concentrated and sustained energy, however, they do not equal the carnivora; and with the domestic graminivora we certainly find that they are capable of performing more work when supplied with those vegetables which contain the greatest quantity of nitrogen.

These and many similar classes of research show that in chemical inquiries, as in other branches of science, we are gradually relieving ourselves of hypothetical existences, which certainly had the advantage that they might be varied to suit the requirements of the theorist.

Phlogiston, as Lavoisier said with a sneer, was sometimes heavy, sometimes light; sometimes fire in a free state, sometimes combined; sometimes passing through glass vessels, sometimes retained by them; which by its protean changes explained causticity and non-causticity, transparency and opacity, colours and their absence. As phlogiston and similar creations of the mind have passed away, so with hypothetic fluids, imponderable matters, specific ethers, and other inventions of entities made to vary according to the requirements of the theorist, I believe the day is approaching when these will be dispensed with, and when the two fundamental conceptions of matter and motion will be found sufficient to explain physical phenomena.

The facts made known to us by Geological inquiries, while on the one hand they afford striking evidence of Continuity, on the other, by the breaks in the record, may be used as arguments against it. The great question once was, whether these chasms represent sudden changes in the formation of the earth's crust, or whether they arise from dislocations occasioned since the original deposition of strata, or from gradual shifting of the areas of submergence. Few geologists of the present day would, I imagine, not adopt the latter alternatives. Then comes a second question, whether, when the geological formation is of a continuous character, the different characters of the fossils represent absolutely permanent varieties, or may be explained by gradual modifying changes.

Prof. Ansted, summing up the evidence on this head as applied to one division of stratified rocks, writes as follows: "Paleontologists have endeavoured to separate the Lias into a number of subdivisions, by the Ammonites, groups of species of those shells being characteristic of different zones. The evidence on this point rests on the assumption of specific differences being indicated by permanent modifications of the structure of the shell. But it is quite possible that these may mean nothing more than would be due to some change in the conditions of existence. Except between the Marlstone and the Upper Lias there is really no paleontological break, in the proper sense of the words; alterations of form and size consequent on the occurrence of circumstances more or less favourable, migration of species, and other well-known causes, sufficiently account for many of those modifications of the form of the shell that have been taken as specific marks. This view is strengthened by the fact that other shells and other organisms generally show no proof of a break of any importance except at the point already alluded to."

But, irrespectively of another deficiency in the geological record, which will be noticed presently, the physical breaks in the stratification make it next to impossible to fairly trace the order of succession of organisms by the evidence afforded by their fossil remains. Thus there are nine great breaks in the Palaeozoic series, four in the Secondary, and one in the Tertiary, besides those between Palaeozoic and Secondary and Secondary and Tertiary respectively. Thus in England there are sixteen important breaks in the succession of strata, together with a number of less important interruptions. But although these breaks exist, we find pervading the works of many geologists a belief, resulting from the evidence presented to their minds, sometimes avowed, sometimes unconsciously implied, that the succession of species bears some definite relation to the succession of strata. Thus Prof. Ramsay says that "in cases of superposition of fossiliferous strata, in proportion as the species are more or less continuous, that is to say, as the break in the succession of life is partial or complete, so was the time that elapsed between the close of the lower and the commencement of the upper strata a shorter or a longer interval. The break in life may be indicated not only by a difference in species, but yet more importantly by the absence of older and appearance of newer allied or unallied genera."

Indications of the connexion between cosmical studies and geological researches are dawning on us: there is, for instance, some reason to believe that we can trace many geological phenomena to our varying rotation round the sun; thus more than thirty years ago Sir J. Herschel proposed an explanation of the changes of climate on the earth's surface as evidenced by geological phenomena, founded on the changes of excentricity in the earth's orbit. He said he had entered on the subject "impressed with the magnificence of that view of geological revolutions which regards them rather as regular and necessary efforts of great and general causes, than as resulting from a series of convulsions and catastrophes regulated by no laws and reducible to no fixed principles."

As the mean distance of the earth from the sun is nearly invariable, it would seem at first sight that the mean annual supply of light and heat received by the earth would also be invariable; but according to his calculations it is inversely proportional to the minor axis of the orbit: this would give less heat when the excentricity of the earth's orbit is approaching towards or at its minimum. Mr. Croll has recently shown reason to believe that the climate, at all events in the circumpolar and temperate zones of the earth, would depend on whether the winter of a given region occurred when the earth at its period of greatest excentricity was in aphelion or perihelion—if the former, the annual average of temperature would be lower; if the latter, it would be higher than when the excentricity of the earth's orbit were less or approached more nearly to a circle. He calculates the difference in the amount of heat at the period of maximum excentricity of the earth's orbit to be as 19 to 26, according as the winter would take place when the earth was in aphelion or in perihelion. His reason may be briefly stated

thus: assuming the mean annual heat to be the same, whatever the eccentricity of orbit, yet if the extremes of heat and cold in winter and summer be greater, a colder climate will prevail, for there will be more snow and ice accumulated in the cold winter than the hot summer can melt, a result produced by the vapour (aided by the shelter from the sun's rays) suspended in consequence of the aqueous evaporation; hence we should get glacial periods, when the orbit of the earth is at its greatest eccentricity, at those parts of the earth's surface where it is winter when the earth is in aphelion; carboniferous or hot periods where it is winter in perihelion; and normal or temperate periods when the eccentricity of orbit is at a minimum; all these would gradually slide into each other, and would produce at long distant periods alternations of cold and heat, several of which we actually observe in geological records.

If this theory be borne out, we should approximate to a test of the time which has elapsed between different geological epochs. Mr. Croll's computation of this would make it certainly not less than 100,000 years since the last glacial epoch, a time not very long in geological chronology—probably it is much more.

When we compare with the old theories of the earth, by which the apparent changes on its surface were accounted for by convulsions and cataclysms, the modern view inaugurated by Lyell, your former President, and now, if not wholly, at all events to a great extent adopted, it seems strange that the referring past changes to similar causes to those which are now in operation should have remained uninvestigated until the present century; but with this, as with other branches of knowledge, the most simple is frequently the latest view which occurs to the mind. It is much more easy to invent a *Deus ex machina* than to trace out the influence of slow continuous change; the love of the marvellous is so much more attractive than the patient investigation of truth, that we find it to have prevailed almost universally in the early stages of science.

In astronomy we had crystal spheres, cycles, and epicycles; in chemistry the philosopher's stone, the elixir vite, the archæus or stomach demon, and phlogiston; in electricity the notion that amber possessed a soul, and that a mysterious fluid could knock down a steeple. In geology a deluge or a volcano was supplied. In palæontology a new race was created whenever theory required it: how such new races began, the theorist did not stop to inquire.

A curious speculator might say to a palæontologist of even recent date, in the words of Lucretius, *Nam neque de celo cecidisse animalia possunt Nec terrestria de salis exisse lacunis.*

E nihilo si crescere possent, Tum; serent juvenes subito ex infantibus parvis, E terræque exorta repente arbuta salirent; Quorum nihil fieri manifestum est, omnia quando Paulatim crescant, ut par est, semine certo, Crescentesque genus servant.

—which may be thus freely paraphrased: "You have abandoned the belief in one primeval creation at one point of time; you cannot assert that an elephant existed when the first saurians roamed over earth and water. Without, then, in any way limiting Almighty power, if an elephant were created without progenitors, the first elephant must, in some way or other, have physically arrived on this earth. Whence did he come? did he fall from the sky (i.e. from the interplanetary space)? did he rise moulded out of a mass of amorphous earth or rock? did he appear out of the cleft of a tree? If he had no antecedent progenitors, some such beginning must be assigned to him." I know of no scientific writer who has, since the discoveries of geology have become familiar, ventured to present in intelligible terms any definite notion of how such an event could have occurred. Those who do not adopt some view of continuity are content to say, God willed it; but would it not be more reverent and more philosophical to inquire by observation and experiment, and to reason from induction and analogy, as to the probabilities of such frequent miraculous interventions?

I know I am touching on delicate ground, and

that a long time may elapse before that calm inquiry after truth which it is the object of associations like this to promote can be fully attained; but I trust that the members of this body are sufficiently free from prejudice, whatever their opinions may be, to admit an inquiry into the general question whether what we term species are and have been rigidly limited, and have at numerous periods been created complete and unchangeable, or whether, in some mode or other, they have not gradually and indefinitely varied, and whether the changes due to the influence of surrounding circumstances, to efforts to accommodate themselves to surrounding changes, to what is called natural selection, or to the necessity of yielding to superior force in the struggle for existence, as maintained by our illustrious countryman Darwin, have not so modified organisms as to enable them to exist under changed conditions. I am not going to put forward any theory of my own, I am not going to argue in support of any special theory, but having endeavoured to show how, as science advances, the continuity of natural phenomena becomes more apparent, it would be cowardice not to present some of the main arguments for and against continuity as applied to the history of organic beings.

As we detect no such phenomenon as the creation or spontaneous generation of vegetables and animals which are large enough for the eye to see without instrumental assistance, as we have long ceased to expect to find a *Plesiosaurus* spontaneously generated in our fish-pond, or a *Pterodactyle* in our pheasant-cover, the field of this class of research has become identified with the field of the microscope, and at each new phase the investigation has passed from a larger to a smaller class of organisms. The question whether among the smallest and apparently the most elementary forms of organic life the phenomenon of spontaneous generation obtains, has recently formed the subject of careful experiment and animated discussion in France. If it could be found that organisms of a complex character were generated without progenitors out of amorphous matter, it might reasonably be argued that a similar mode of creation might obtain in regard to larger organisms. Although we see no such phenomenon as the formation of an animal such as an elephant, or a tree such as an oak, excepting from a parent which resembles it, yet if the microscope revealed to us organisms, smaller but equally complex, so formed without having been reproduced, it would render it not improbable that such might have been the case with larger organic beings. The controversy between M. Pasteur and M. Pouchet has led to a very close investigation of this subject; and the general opinion is, that when such precautions are taken as exclude from the substance submitted to experiment all possibility of germs from the atmosphere being introduced, as by passing the air which is to support the life of the animalcule through tubes heated to redness and other precautions, no formation of organisms takes place. Some experiments of Mr. Child's, communicated to the Royal Society during the last year, again throw doubt on the negative results obtained by M. Pasteur; so that the question may be not finally determined, but the balance of experiment and opinion is against spontaneous generation.

One argument presented by M. Pasteur is well worthy of remark, viz., that in proportion as our means of scrutiny become more searching, heterogeny, or the development of organisms without generation from parents of similar organism, has been gradually driven from higher to lower forms of life, so that if some apparent exceptions still exist they are of the lowest and simplest forms; and these exceptions may probably be removed, as M. Pasteur considers he has removed them, by a more searching investigation.

If it be otherwise, if heterogeny obtains at all, all will now admit that at present the result of the most careful experiments shows it to be confined to the most simple organic structures, such as vibrations and bacteria, and that all the progressive and more highly developed forms are, as far as the most enlarged experience shows, generated by reproduction.

The great difficulty which is met with at the threshold of inquiry into the origin of species, is the definition of species; in fact, species can hardly be defined without begging the question in dispute.

Thus, if species be said to be a perseverance of type incapable of blending itself with other types, or, which comes nearly to the same thing, incapable of producing by union with other types offspring of an intermediate character which can again reproduce, we arrive at this result, that whenever the advocate of continuity shows a blending of what had been hitherto deemed separate species, the answer is, they were considered separate species by mistake, they do not now come under the definition of species, because they interbreed.

The line of demarcation is thus *ex hypothesi* removed a step further, and thus, unless the advocate of continuity can, on his side, prove the whole question in dispute, by showing that all can directly or by intermediate varieties reproduce, he is defeated by the definition itself of species.

On the other hand, if this, or something in fact amounting to it, be not the definition of species—if it be admitted that distinct species can, under certain favourable conditions, produce intermediate offspring capable of reproduction, then continuity in some mode or other is admitted.

The question then takes this form:—Are there species or are there not? Is the word to be used as signifying a real, natural distinction, or as a mere convenient designation applied to subdivisions having a permanence which will probably outlive man's discussions on the subject, but not an absolute fixity? The same question, in a wider sense, and taking into consideration a much longer time, would be applicable to genera and families.

Actual experiment has done little to elucidate the question, nor, unless we can suppose the experiments continued through countless generations, is it likely to contribute much to its solution. We must, therefore, have recourse to the enlarged experience or induction from the facts of geology, palæontology and physiology, aided by analogy from the laws of action which Nature evidences in other departments.

The doctrine of gradual succession is hardly yet formularized; and though there are some high authorities for certain modifications of such view, the preponderance of authority would necessarily be on the other side. Geology and Palæontology are recent sciences, and we cannot tell what the older authors would have thought or written had the more recently discovered facts been presented to their view. Authority, therefore, does not much help us on this question.

Geological discoveries seemed, in the early period of the science, to show complete extinction of certain species and the appearance of new ones, great gaps existing between the characteristics of the extinct and the new species. As science advanced, these were more or less filled up; the apparent difficulty of admitting unlimited modification of species would seem to have arisen from the comparison of the extreme ends of the scale, where the intermediate links or some of them were wanting.

To suppose a Zoophyte the progenitor of a Mammal, or to suppose at some particular period of time a highly-developed animal to have come out of nothing, or suddenly grown out of inorganic matter, would appear at first sight equally extravagant hypotheses. As an effort of Almighty creative power, neither of these alternatives presents more difficulty than the other; but as we have no means of ascertaining how creative power worked but by an examination and study of the works themselves, we are not likely to get either side proved to ocular demonstration. A single phase in the progress of transmutation would probably require a term far transcending all that embraced by historical records; and, on the other hand, it might be said, sudden creations, though taking place frequently, if viewed with reference to the immensity of time involved in geological periods, may be so rare with reference to our experience, and so difficult of clear authentication, that the non-observation of such instances cannot be regarded as absolute disproof of their possible occurrence.

The more the gaps between species are filled up by the discovery of intermediate varieties, the stronger becomes the argument for transmutation and the weaker that for successive creations, because the former view then becomes more and more consistent with experience, the latter more discordant from it. As undoubted cases of variation, more or less permanent, from given characteristics, are produced by the effects of climate, food, domestication, &c., the more species are increased by intercalation, the more the distinctions slide down towards those which are within the limits of such observed deviations; while, on the other hand, to suppose the more and more frequent recurrence of fresh creations out of amorphous matter, is a multiplication of miracles or special interventions, not in accordance with what we see of the uniform and gradual progress of nature, either in the organic or inorganic world. If we were entitled to conclude that the progress of discovery would continue in the same course, and that species would become indefinitely multiplied, the distinctions would become infinitely minute, and all lines of demarcation would cease, the polygon would become a circle, the succession of points a line. Certain it is that the more we observe, the more we increase the subdivision of species, and consequently the number of these supposed creations; so that new creations become innumerable, and yet of these we have no one well-authenticated instance, and in no other observed operation of Nature have we seen this want of continuity, these frequent *per saltum* deviations from uniformity, each of which is a miracle.

The difficulty of producing intermediate offspring from what are termed distinct species and the infecundity in many instances of hybrids are used as strong arguments against continuity of succession; on the other hand, it may be said long-continued variation through countless generations has given rise to such differences of physical character, that reproduction is difficult in some cases and in others impossible.

Suppose, for instance, M to represent a parent-race whose offspring by successive changes through eons of time have divaricated, and produced on the one hand a species A, and on the other a species Z, the changes here have been so great that we should never expect directly to reproduce an intermediate between A and Z. A and B on the one hand, and Y and Z on the other, might reproduce; but to regain the original type M, we must not only retrocede through all the intermediates, but must have similar circumstances recalled in an inverse order at each phase of retrogression, conditions which it is obviously impossible to fulfil. But though among the higher forms of organic structure we cannot retrace the effects of time and reproduce intermediate types, yet among some of the lower forms we find it difficult to assign any line of specific demarcation; thus, as one result of the very elaborate and careful investigations of Dr. Carpenter on Foraminifera, he states, "It has been shown that a very wide range of variation exists among Orbitolites, not merely as regards external form, but also as to plan of development; and not merely as to the shape and aspect of the entire organism, but also with respect to the size and configuration of its component parts. It would have been easy, by selecting only the most divergent types from amongst the whole series of specimens which I have examined, to prefer an apparently substantial claim on behalf of these to be accounted as so many distinct species. But after having classified the specimens which could be arranged around these types, a large proportion would yet have remained, either presenting characters intermediate between those of two or more of them, or actually combining those characters in different parts of their fabric; thus showing that no lines of demarcation can be drawn across any part of the series that shall definitely separate it into any number of groups, each characterized by features entirely peculiar to itself."

At the conclusion of his inquiry he states:—

I. The range of variation is so great among Foraminifera as to include not merely the differential characters which systematists, proceeding upon the ordinary methods have accounted specific, but

also those upon which the greater part of the genera of this group have been founded, and even in some instances those of its orders.

II. The ordinary notion of species as assemblages of individuals marked out from each other by definite characters that have been genetically transmitted from original prototypes similarly distinguished, is quite inapplicable to this group; since even if the limits of such assemblages were extended so as to include what elsewhere would be accounted genera, they would still be found so intimately connected by gradational links, that definite lines could not be drawn between them.

III. The only natural classification of the vast aggregate of diversified forms which this group contains will be one which ranges them according to their direction and degree of divergence from a small number of principal family types; and any subordinate grouping of genera and species which may be adopted for the convenience of description and nomenclature must be regarded merely as assemblages of forms characterized by the nature and degree of the modifications of the original type, which they may have respectively acquired in the course of genetic descent from a common ancestry.

IV. Even in regard to these family types it may fairly be questioned whether analogical evidence does not rather favour the idea of their derivation from a common original than that of their primitive distinctness.

Mr. H. Bates, when investigating "the Lepidoptera of the Amazon Valley," may almost be said to have witnessed the origin of some species of butterflies, so close have been his observations on the habits of these animals that have led to their variation and segregation, so closely do the results follow his observations, and so great is the impossibility of otherwise accounting for any of the observed facts.

In the numerous localities of the Amazon region certain gregarious species of butterfly (Heliconidea) swarm in incredible numbers, almost outnumbering all the other butterflies in the neighbourhood; the species in the different localities being different, though often to be distinguished by a very slight shade.

In these swarms are to be found, in small numbers, other species of butterflies belonging to as many as ten different genera, and even some moths; and these intruders, though they structurally differ in *toto* from the swarms they mingle with, and from one another, mimic the Heliconidea so closely in colours, habits, mode of flight, &c., that it is almost impossible to distinguish the intruders from those they mingle with. The obvious benefit of this mimicry is safety, the intruders hence escaping detection by predatory animals.

Mr. Bates has extended his observations to the habits of life, food, variations, and geographical range of the species concerned in these mimetic phenomena, and finds in every case corroborative evidence of every variety and species being derivative, the species being modified from place to place to suit the peculiar form of Heliconidea stationed there.

Mr. Wallace has done similar service to the derivative theory by his observations and writings on the Butterflies and Birds of the Malay Archipelago, adducing instances of mimetic resemblances strictly analogous to the above; and adding in further illustration a beautiful series of instances where the form of the wing of the same butterfly is so modified in various islets, as to produce changes in their mode of flight that tend to the conservation of the variety by aiding its escape when chased by birds or predacious insects.

He has also adduced a multitude of examples of geographical and representative species, races, and varieties, forming so graduated a series as to render it obvious that they have had a common origin.

The effects of food in the formation and segregation of races and of certain groups of insects has been admirably demonstrated by Mr. B. D. Walsh, of North America.

Mr. M'Donnell has been led to the discovery of a new organ in electric fishes from the application of the theory of descent, and Dr. Fritz Müller

has published numerous observations showing the organs of very different structure may, through the operation of natural selection, acquire very similar and even identical functions. Sir John Lubbock's diving hymenopterous insect affords a remarkable illustration of analogous phenomena; it dives by the aid of its wings, and is the insect of the vast order it belongs to that is aquatic.

The discovery of the Eozoon is of the highest importance in reference to the derivative hypothesis, occurring as it does in strata that were formed at a period inconceivably antecedent to the pre-supposed introduction of life upon the globe, and displacing the argument derived from a supposition that at the dawn of life a machine of beings of high organization were simultaneously developed (in the Silurian and Cambrian strata).

Prof. A. de Candolle, one of the most distinguished continental botanists, has, to some extent, abandoned the tenets held in his 'Géométrie Botanique,' and favours the derivative hypothesis in his paper on the variation of oaks; following a paper by Dr. Hooker, on the oaks of Palestine, showing that some sixteen of them are derivative, he avows his belief that two-thirds of the species of this genus, which he himself describes are provisional only.

Dr. Hooker, who had only partially accepted the derivative hypothesis propounded before the publication of 'The Origin of Species through Natural Selection,' at the same time declining the doctrine of special creation, has since then cordially adopted the former, and illustrated its principles by applying them to the solution of various botanical questions: first, in reference to the Flora of Australia, the anomalies of which he appears to explain satisfactorily by the application of these principles; and, latterly, in reference to the Arctic Flora.

In the case of the Arctic Flora, he believes the originally Scandinavian types were spread over the high northern latitudes, that these were driven southwards during the glacial period, when many of them changed their forms in the struggle ensued with the displaced temperate plants; thus on the returning warmth, the Scandinavian plants whether changed or not, were driven again northwards and up to the mountains of the temperate latitudes, followed, in both cases, by series of pre-existing plants of the temperate Alps. The result is the present mixed Arctic Flora, consisting of a basis of more or less changed and unchanged Scandinavian plants, associated in each longitude with representatives of the mountain Flora of the more temperate regions to the south of them.

The publication of a previously totally unknown Flora, that of the Alps of tropical Africa, by Dr. Hooker, has afforded a multitude of facts that have been applied in confirmation of the derivative hypothesis. This Flora is found to have relationships with those of temperate Europe and North Africa, of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the mountains of tropical Madagascar and Abyssinia, that can be accounted for on no other hypothesis, but that there has been ancient climatal connexion, and some coincident or subsequent slight changes of specific character.

The doctrine of Cuvier, every day more and more borne out by observation, that each organ bears a definite relation to the whole of the individual, seems to support the view of indefinite variation. If an animal seeks its food or safety by climbing trees, its claws will become more prehensile, the muscles which act upon those claws will become more developed, the body will become agile by the very exercise which is necessary to it, and each portion of the frame will mould itself to the wants of the animal by the effect on it of the habits of the animal.

Another series of facts which present an argument in favour of gradual succession are the phases of resemblance to inferior orders which the embryo passes through in its development, and the relations shown in what is termed the metamorphosis of plants; facts difficult to account for on the theory of frequent separate creations, but almost inevitable on that of gradual succession. So also the existence of rudimentary and effete organs.

which must either be referred to a *luxus naturæ* or to some mode of continuous succession.

The doctrine of typical nuclei seems only a mode of evading the difficulty; experience does not give us the types of theory, and, after all, what are those types? It must be admitted there are none such in reality; how are we led to the theory of them? simply by a process of abstraction from classified existences. Having grouped from natural similitudes certain natural forms into a class, we select attributes common to each member of the class, and call the assemblage of such attributes a type of the class. This process gives us an abstract idea, and we then transfer this idea to the Creator, and make Him start with that which our own imperfect generalization has derived. It seems to me that the doctrine of types is, in fact, a concession to the theory of continuity or indefinite variability; for the admission that large groups have common characters shows, necessarily, a blending of forms within the scope of the group, which supports the view of each member being derived from some other member of it: can it be asserted that the assigned limits of such groups have a definite line of demarcation?

The condition of the earth's surface, or, at least, of large portions of it, has for long periods remained substantially the same; this would involve a greater degree of fixity in the organisms which have existed during such periods of little change than in those which have come into being during periods of more rapid transition; for, though rejecting catastrophes as the general *modus agendi* of Nature, I am far from saying that the march of physical changes has been always perfectly uniform.

There have been doubtless what may be termed secular seasons, and there have been local changes of varying degrees of extent and permanence; from such causes organized beings would be more concentrated in certain directions than in others, the fixity of character being in the ratio of the fixity of condition. This would throw natural forms into certain groups which would be more prominent than others, like the colours of the rainbow, which present certain predominant tints, though they merge into each other by insensible gradations.

While the evidence seems daily becoming stronger in favour of a derivative hypothesis as applied to the succession of organic beings, we are far removed from anything like a sufficient number of facts to show that, at all events within the existing geological periods capable of being investigated, there has been any great progression from a simpler or more embryonic to a more complex type.

Prof. Huxley, though inclined to the derivative hypothesis, shows, in the concluding portion of his address to the Geological Society, 1862, a great number of cases in which, though there is abundant evidence of variation, there is none of progression. There are, however, several groups of Vertebrata in which the endoskeleton of the older presents a less ossified condition than that of the younger genera. He cites the Devonian Ganoids, the Mesozoic Lepidosteidae, the Palæozoic Sharks, and the more ancient Crocodilia and Lacertilia, and particularly the Pycnodonts and Labyrinthodonts, as instances of this when compared with their more recent representatives.

The records of life on the globe may have been destroyed by the fusion of the rocks, which would otherwise have preserved them, or by crystallization after hydrothermal action. The earlier forms may have existed at a period when this planet was in course of formation, or being segregated or detached from other worlds or systems. We have not evidence enough to speculate on the subject, but by time and patience we may acquire it.

Were all the forms which have existed embalmed in rock, the question would be solved; but what a small proportion of extinct forms is so preserved, and must be, if we consider the circumstances necessary to fossilize organic remains. On the dry land, unwashed by rivers and seas, when an animal or plant dies, it undergoes chemical decomposition which changes its form; it is consumed by insects, its skeleton is oxidized and crumbles into dust. Of the myriads of animals and vegetables which annually perish, we find hardly an instance of a relic so preserved as to be likely to become a per-

manent fossil. So, again, in the deeper parts of the oceans, or of the larger lakes, the few fish there are perish and their remains sink to the bottom, and are there frequently consumed by other marine or lacustrine organisms, or chemically decomposed. As a general rule, it is only when the remains are silted up by marine, fluvial, or lacustrine sediments that the remains are preserved. Geology, therefore, might be expected to keep for us such organic remains only as were likely to inhabit deltas or the margins of seas, lakes, or rivers; here and there an exception may occur, but the mass of preserved relics would be those of creatures so situated: and so we find it, the bulk of fossil remains consists of fish and amphibia, shell-fish form the major part of the geological museum, limestone and chalk rocks frequently consisting of little else than a congeries of fossil shells. Plants of reed or rush-like character, fish which are capable of inhabiting shallow waters, and saurian animals form another large portion of geological remains.

Compare the shell-fish and amphibia of existing organisms with the other forms, and what a small proportion they supply; compare the shell-fish and amphibia of Palæontology with the other forms, and what an overwhelming majority they yield!

There is nothing, as Prof. Huxley has remarked, like an extinct order of Birds or Mammals, only a few isolated instances. It may be said, the ancient world possessed a larger proportion of fish and amphibia, and was more suited to their existence. I see no reason for believing this, at least to anything like the extent contended for; the Fauna and Flora now in course of being preserved for future ages would give the same idea to our successors.

Crowded as Europe is with cattle, birds, insects, &c., how few are geologically preserved! while the muddy or sandy margins of the ocean, the estuaries, and deltas are yearly accumulating numerous crustacea and molluscs, with some fishes and reptiles, for the study of future palæontologists.

If this position be right, then, notwithstanding the immense number of preserved fossils, there must have lived an immeasurably larger number of unpreserved organic beings, so that the chance of filling up the missing links, except in occasional instances, is very slight. Yet where circumstances have remained suitable for their preservation, many closely-connected species are preserved—in other words, while the intermediate types in certain cases are lost, in others they exist. The opponents of continuity lay all stress on the lost and none on the existing links.

But there is another difficulty in the way of tracing a given organism to its parent form, which, from our conventional mode of tracing genealogies, is never looked upon in its proper light.

Where are we to look for the remote ancestor of a given form? Each of us, supposing none of our progenitors to have intermarried with relatives, would have had at or about the period of the Norman Conquest upwards of a hundred million direct ancestors of that generation, and if we add the intermediate ancestors, double that number. As each individual has a male and female parent, we have only to multiply by two for each thirty years, the average duration of a generation, and it will give the above result.

Let any one assume that one of his ancestors at the time of the Norman Conquest was a Moor, another a Celt, and a third a Laplander, and that these three were preserved while all the others were lost, he would never recognize either of them as his ancestor; he would only have the one-hundred millionth of the blood of each of them, and as far as they were concerned there would be no perceptible sign of identity of race.

But the problem is more complex than that which I have stated. At the time of the Conquest there were hardly a hundred million people in Europe; it follows that a great number of the ancestors of the *propositus* must have intermarried with relations, and then the pedigree, going back to the time of the Conquest, instead of being represented by diverging lines, would form a network so tangled that no skill could unravel it; the law of probabilities would indicate that any two people in the same country, taken at hazard, would not have many generations to go back before they

would find a common ancestor, who probably, could they have seen him or her in the life, had no traceable resemblance to either of them. Thus two animals of a very different form, and of what would be termed very different species, might have a common geological ancestor, and yet the skill of no comparative anatomist could trace the descent.

From the long-continued conventional habit of tracing pedigrees through the male ancestor, we forget in talking of progenitors that each individual has a mother as well as a father, and there is no reason to suppose that he has in him less of the blood of the one than of the other.

The recent discoveries in palæontology show us that Man existed on this planet at an epoch far anterior to that commonly assigned to him. The instruments connected with human remains, and indisputably the work of human hands, show that to these remote periods the term civilization could hardly be applied—chipped flints of the rudest construction, probably, in the earlier cases, fabricated by holding an amorphous flint in the hand, and chipping off portions of it by striking it against a larger stone or rock; then, as time suggested improvements, it would be more carefully shaped, and another stone used as a tool; then (at what interval we can hardly guess) it would be ground, then roughly polished, and so on,—subsequently bronze weapons, and, nearly the last before we come to historical periods, iron. Such an apparently simple invention as a wheel must, in all probability, have been far subsequent to the rude hunting-tools or weapons of war to which I have alluded.

A little step-by-step reasoning will convince the unprejudiced that what we call civilization must have been a gradual process; can it be supposed that the inhabitants of Central America or of Egypt suddenly and what is called instinctively built their cities, carved and ornamented their monuments? if not, if they must have learnt to construct such erections, did it not take time to acquire such learning, to invent tools as occasion required, contrivances to raise weights, rules or laws by which men acted in concert to effect the design? Did not all this require time? and if, as the evidence of historical times shows, invention marches with a geometrical progression, how slow must have been the earlier steps! If even now habit, and prejudice resulting therefrom, vested interests, &c., retard for some time the general application of a new invention, what must have been the degree of retardation among the comparatively uneducated beings which then existed?

I have, of course, been able to indicate only a few of the broad arguments on this most interesting subject; for detailed results the works of Darwin, Hooker, Huxley, Carpenter, Lyell, and others must be examined. If I appear to lean to the view that the successive changes in organic beings do not take place by sudden leaps, it is, I believe, from no want of an impartial feeling; but if the facts are stronger in favour of one theory than another, it would be an affectation of impartiality to make the balance appear equipoised.

The prejudices of education and associations with the past are against this as against all new views; and while on the one hand a theory is not to be accepted because it is new and *prima facie* plausible, still to this assembly I need not say that its running counter to existing opinions is not necessarily a reason for its rejection; the *onus probandi* should rest on those who advance a new view, but the degree of proof must differ with the nature of the subject. The fair question is, Does the newly-proposed view remove more difficulties, require fewer assumptions, and present more consistency with observed facts than that which it seeks to supersede? if so, the philosopher will adopt it, and the world will follow the philosopher—after many days.

It must be borne in mind that even if we are satisfied from a persevering and impartial inquiry that organic forms have varied indefinitely in time, the *causa causans* of these changes is not explained by our researches; if it be admitted that we find no evidence of amorphous matter suddenly changed into complex structure, still why matter should be endowed with the plasticity by which it

slowly acquires modified structure is unexplained. If we assume that natural selection, or the struggle for existence, coupled with the tendency of like to reproduce like, gives rise to various organic changes, still our researches are at present uninformative as to why like should produce like, why acquired characteristics in the parent should be reproduced in the offspring. Reproduction itself is still an enigma, and this great question may involve deeper thoughts than it would be suitable to enter upon now.

Perhaps the most convincing argument in favour of continuity which could be presented to a doubting mind would be the difficulty it would feel in representing to itself any *per saltum* act of Nature. Who would not be astonished at beholding an oak-tree spring up in a day, and not from seed or shoot? We are forced by experience, though often unconsciously, to believe in continuity as to all effects now taking place; if any one of them be anomalous, we endeavour, by tracing its history and concomitant circumstances, to find its cause, i.e. to relate it to antecedent phenomena; are we then to reject similar inquiries as to the past? is it laudable to seek an explanation of present changes by observation, experiment, and analogy, and yet reprehensible to apply the same mode of investigation to the past history of the earth and of the organic remains embalmed in it?

If we disbelieve in sudden creations of matter or force, in the sudden formations of complex organisms now, if we now assign to the heat of the sun an action enabling vegetables to live by assimilating gases and amorphous earths into growing structures, why should such effects not have taken place in earlier periods of the world's history, when the sun shone as now, and when the same materials existed for his rays to fall upon?

If we are satisfied that continuity is a law of nature, the true expression of the action of Almighty power, then, though we may humbly confess our inability to explain why matter is impressed with this gradual tendency to structural formation, we should cease to look for special interventions of creative power in changes which are difficult to understand, because, being removed from us in time, their concomitants are lost; we should endeavour from the relics to evoke their history, and when we find a gap not try to bridge it over with a miracle.

If it be true that continuity pervades all physical phenomena, the doctrine applied by Cuvier to the relations of the different parts of an animal to each other might be capable of great extension. All the phenomena of inorganic and organized matter might be expected to be so inter-related that the study of an isolated phenomenon would lead to a knowledge of numerous other phenomena with which it is connected. As the antiquary deduces from a monolith the tools, the arts, the habits, and epoch of those by whom it is wrought, so the student of science may deduce from a spark of electricity or a ray of light the source whence it is generated; and by similar processes of reasoning other phenomena hitherto unknown may be deduced from their probable relation with the known. But, as with heat, light, magnetism, and electricity, though we may study the phenomena to which these names have been given, and their mutual relations, we know nothing of what they are; so, whether we adopt the view of natural selection, of effort, of plasticity, &c., we know not why organisms should have this *natus formatus*, or why the acquired habit or exceptional quality of the individual should reappear in the offspring.

Philosophy ought to have no likes or dislikes, truth is her only aim; but if a glow of admiration be permitted to a physical inquirer, to my mind a far more exquisite sense of the beautiful is conveyed by the orderly development, by the necessary inter-relation and inter-action of each element of the Cosmos, and by the conviction that a bullet falling to the ground changes the dynamical conditions of the universe, than can be conveyed by mysteries, by convulsions, or by cataclysms.

The sense of understanding is to the educated more gratifying than the love of the marvellous, though the latter need never be wanting to the nature-seeker.

But the doctrine of continuity is not solely applicable to physical inquiries.

The same modes of thought which lead us to see continuity in the field of the microscope as in the universe, in infinity downwards as in infinity upwards, will lead us to see it in the history of our own race; the revolutionary ideas of the so-called natural rights of man, and *a priori* reasoning from what are termed first principles, are far more unsound and give us far less ground for improvement of the race than the study of the gradual progressive changes arising from changed circumstances, changed wants, changed habits. Our language, our social institutions, our laws, the constitution of which we are proud, are the growth of time, the product of slow adaptations, resulting from continuous struggles. Happily in this country, though our philosophical writers do not always recognize it, practical experience has taught us to improve rather than to re-model; we follow the law of nature and avoid cataclysms.

The superiority of Man over other animals inhabiting this planet, of civilized over savage man, and of the more civilized over the less civilized, is proportioned to the extent which his thought can grasp of the past and of the future. His memory reaches further back, his capability of prediction reaches further forward in proportion as his knowledge increases. He has not only personal memory which brings to his mind at will the events of his individual life,—he has history, the memory of the race; he has geology, the history of the planet; he has astronomy, the geology of other worlds. Whence does the conviction to which I have alluded, that each material form bears in itself the records of its past history, arise? Is it not from the belief in continuity? Does not the worn hollow on the rock record the action of the tide, its stratified layers the slow deposition by which it was formed, the organic remains imbedded in it the beings living at the times these layers were deposited, so that from a fragment of stone we can get the history of a period myriads of years ago? From a fragment of bronze we may get the history of our race at a period antecedent to tradition. As science advances our power of reading this history improves and is extended. Saturn's ring may help us to a knowledge of how our solar system developed itself, for it as surely contains that history as the rock contains the record of its own formation.

By this patient investigation how much have we already learnt, which the most civilized of ancient human races ignored! While in ethics, in politics, in poetry, in sculpture, in painting, we have scarcely, if at all, advanced beyond the highest intellects of ancient Greece or Italy, how great are the steps we have made in physical science and its applications!

But how much more may we not expect to know?

We, this evening assembled, Ephemeræ as we are, have learnt by transmitted labour, to weigh, as in a balance, other worlds larger and heavier than our own, to know the length of their days and years, to measure their enormous distance from us and from each other, to detect and accurately ascertain the influence they have on the movements of our world and on each other, and to discover the substances of which they are composed; may we not fairly hope that similar methods of research to those which have taught us so much may give our race further information, until problems relating not only to remote worlds, but possibly to organic and sentient beings which may inhabit them, problems which it might now seem wildly visionary to enunciate, may be solved by progressive improvements in the modes of applying observation and experiment, induction and deduction?

SAMUEL MAYNARD.

THE above well-known mathematical bookseller recently died in the Booksellers' Retreat, at Abbott's Langley, in his seventy-seventh year. He was self-taught. At twenty years of age he came from Taunton to London and opened a school in Clarendon Square, Somers Town, in which he was successful for some years. He then opened a small shop, in Crown Court, Fleet Street, for the sale of

mathematical books; from whence he removed to Earl's Court, Leicester Square, where he carried on business for thirty years. In his old age he was glad to accept an asylum as above, in 1862, where he remained until his death. All who had anything to do with mathematics knew the little booth in Earl's Court, crowded with old and dusty books, and the man who seemed to know all the English part of his stock. Mr. Maynard was a competent mathematician, and edited, for booksellers, various works on the lower branches. His particular study was the almanack and its construction: on this point he has left a very elaborate manuscript, which is at present at the apartments of the Astronomical Society. Mr. Maynard carried on his business on the plan of high prices and slow returns: this is not the way to thrive in our day. But it was not altogether on commercial principles that he acted. He was, by his knowledge of the intellectual value of his store, a little bit of a bibliophile: we have reason to think he had this feeling to an extent he knew nothing of himself. When his books came to be sold by auction at his retirement—1,200 lots, most of them packages, for so the auctioneers sell miscellaneous shop-stock—many books turned up which, to our knowledge, he had been asked for, and did not produce. Some of them, we have no doubt, were reserved, not for private use, but to enjoy the feeling of possession. Maynard published fourteen catalogues: they are well known by the title-pages, which have, between the binomial theorem above and Taylor's theorem below, Euclid I. 47, with his name, address, and business worked into the diagram, supported on one side by the cone, sphere, and cylinder of Archimedes, and on the other by the Copernican system shining through clouds. He was an upright and simple-minded man. The mathematicians make no more pilgrimages to 8, Earl's Court. They miss the shop to which all their rare books came at last: and they miss their old friend, whom they used to interrupt when deep in the construction of a catalogue, and the consultation about the abbreviation of a word, or the meaning of a title.—We may add to the above a record of the passing away of two other persons known to book purchasers or authors; viz., Mr. Sothman, advanced in years and honours; and Mr. George Vertue, in the midst of a promising career.

LITERARY RESEARCH IN SPAIN.

76, Chester Square, August 20, 1866.
NOT long since it was reported in Madrid that Señor de la Barrera intends to offer a sequel of his former work to the forthcoming competition for the annual prize at the National Library. The aim of the award, it should be mentioned, is to encourage bibliographical studies. The productions judged to possess the requisite degree of merit are honoured with a moderate premium in money, and afterwards printed at the expense of the State. This reward was deservedly gained by Don Cayetano at the competition of 1860, when he produced the 'Catálogo Bibliográfico y Biográfico del Teatro antiguo Español,'—a large and substantial performance, the labour of years on a subject of extreme difficulty, presenting for the first time a comprehensive survey of a field rich in literary interest, and too long neglected. To pursue such a task through the decay of two centuries, among which the desired notices had to be sought with pain from obscure and miscellaneous sources, was an undertaking the difficulty of which those only who have studied the national drama of Spain can appreciate. Señor de la Barrera may be praised as having succeeded, in spite of such obstacles, in producing on this subject a manual of remarkable importance, surprisingly complete and accurate, all things considered; but in collecting and arranging such a mass of scattered details, comprising the lives and works of some hundreds of authors, errors and omissions were all but inevitable. The supplement, now completed, it is said will rectify in several particulars the earlier work, and enrich it with considerable additions. Among the latter is one important enough to form a work by itself,—an entirely new biography, namely, of Lope de Vega, founded on documents hitherto unknown; and especially on a precious series of the poet's

autograph letters, extending over his most brilliant period, which have but lately been brought to light from the archive of the Comte de Altamira. The value of such a treasure-trove can hardly be overrated. Until now the personal history of this remarkable man has been a mere blank; the few details current respecting him being of little importance, and too often of doubtful authority. The interest of continuous illustrations from his own hand may, therefore, be conceived.

With no little surprise, however, I have heard it rumoured that the reception and publicity of this notable discovery are threatened with opposition, ostensibly, it may be, on some point of form, but in reality on religious grounds! It is whispered that the letters in question will reveal the fact that Lope, even after he had assumed the tonsure, (whether in 1609 or somewhat later is not yet determined) did not at once and altogether take leave of secular frailties; and it seems that certain censors, in the ultra-Catholic sense, now prevalent at Court, opine that any reflexion on the impeccability of the priesthood, from so illustrious an instance, would be a scandal quite unfit to be divulged. This assumption is almost too absurd to be credible. —Note, that Lope then was, and for more than twenty years afterwards continued to be, monarch of the popular stage; to which, after his consecration, he gave upwards of *one thousand* plays; of which, it may safely be asserted, on the evidence of a number that have been preserved, more than two-thirds had love for their ruling theme, and the rest, however serious the subject, were never without a large infusion of the same element. It is in presence of this notorious fact that the *scandal* in question is deprecated. A far worse scandal would be the success of an attempt, in this nineteenth century, to stifle any better knowledge of the most singular phenomenon of its kind that the world has ever seen, on pretences fit only for a Capuchin of the Dark Ages. Can the parties concerned be blind to the fact that all educated minds throughout Europe, of whatever belief, are in this day agreed that it is imposture only which needs to invoke the suppression of truth? Should this act be done at one of the head-quarters of literature in Madrid, it would be a lamentable proof that Spain, instead of advancing in civilization, is now sinking below the position she held in the last century, under Charles the Third. It may be hoped, however, that a report so injurious to the credit of the nation may turn out to be itself a mere piece of scandalous gossip.

J. R. CHORLEY.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

ON Monday next the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society will be opened to the public free, in commemoration of the birthday of the late Prince Consort.

As between poet and publishers, it is but an act of justice to state that the withdrawal from circulation of Mr. Swinburne's 'Poems and Ballads' was entirely the act of Messrs. Moxon & Co.

Dr. Russell, the well-known correspondent of the *Times*, enters the ranks of novelists with a work entitled 'Dr. Brady.'

The Tenth Congress of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science (with which is united the Society for Promoting the Amendment of the Law) will be held in Manchester from the 3rd to the 10th of October, under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury. The question of International Copyright is to be discussed, in its application to books, dramatic and musical compositions, the reproduction of works of art by engraving, photography, or otherwise, and the designs of manufacture.

A curious error has been circulating in the papers touching the artist who executed the cenotaph in memory of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. It is attributed to Mr. R. J. Wyatt, the sculptor, of Rome. The artist who executed the cenotaph was Mr. Matthew C. Wyatt, of Paddington, and he was at least more successful in that sensational work than in his equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, which humiliates humanity and horseflesh

from its "coign of vantage" at the top of Grosvenor Place.

"Oriental Mysteries" are not often amusing nor easily developed, but under that title the Stereoscopic Company has published a mystery (if a mystery remain so after publication) which puzzles sages, and amuses all the world. As for explaining it, how can we venture to attempt to unravel what defies the scientific world?

With reference to 'Sketches of Russian Life, before and after the Emancipation of the Serfs,' and our doubt whether the personal anecdotes are to be taken as literal records, a Correspondent (E. C.) says: "I distinctly recollect reading the two anecdotes you quote, in *Chambers's Journal* of about eighteen years ago. I have not the numbers with me to refer to, but am quite certain as to the fact." The same journal has been drawn upon by various other original writers.

We have received the following communication:

"Christ Church, Jerusalem, Aug. 3, 1866.

"After reading Mr. Mill's letter of the 7th of July, I saw Priest Amram, and noted down from him the following statements:—1. That H.R.H. the Prince of Wales *did* see the most ancient roll of the Samaritans. 2. That the portion of it photographed by Mr. Bedford was written, and added to fill a decayed place, about sixteen centuries ago. 3. That he (Amram) would only undertake to affirm positively that the book Deuteronomy (excepting a gap, now patched with paper, before the record of the Law) is in the handwriting of Abishua. 4. That the Tarikh (Deut. vi. 10, &c.) runs as follows:—'I, Abishua—son of Phinehas, son of Eleazar, son of Aaron, the priests, to them be honour from Jehovah and His Will—wrote this Holy Book in the door of the Tabernacle, on Mount Gerizzim, in the year thirteen in the reign of the Children of Israel in the land of Canaan, with its boundaries. Praise Jehovah.' 5. This roll is exhibited at the seven feasts each year. 6. In conducting service, reading from a roll, reading from a quarto, and repeating from memory, are considered modes equally sacred. 7. Lieut. Anderson was not permitted to photograph the 'Abishua MSS.' One of the three rolls usually shown to visitors was opened to him for that purpose. 8. The Samaritans assert that when Ezra changed the letters, he also partially altered the matter of the Pentateuch. 9. In their chronology stands the entry, 'that in the year 4281 from Adam, and in the nineteenth year of the priesthood of Jehoiakim, Jesus, the son of Mary, was crucified in Cursed Salem' (Arusalem). 10. The relationship between Jews and Samaritans remains pretty much as of old. Yours, &c.,

"JOSEPH BARCLAY."

The Irish National Picture Gallery in Dublin is making most favourable progress. The collection has been made at an outlay of 10,000*l.*, of which sum 6,000*l.* has been raised by local subscriptions. This is creditable alike to Irish taste, wisdom, and liberality. The *Dublin Evening Mail*, in reference to the fact that, according to the Civil Service Estimates, 1,000*l.* will be voted for pictures when local subscription has already supplied the same amount, suggests that, if for every thousand subscribed another thousand will be added by Government, there remains the sum of 5,000*l.* due to the Irish Gallery, which has already received an instalment amounting to a fifth of that handsome total.

There is no end of queer mistakes. A few weeks ago we asked for the derivation of *salad*. A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* says that in the passage in which we ask this we repeat, inadvertently he supposes, almost verbatim, Cade's interesting soliloquy in the garden of the Kentish Squire. We cannot afford space to reprint: but if any reader will compare our paragraph (*ante*, p. 107) with the soliloquy in 'Henry the Sixth,' part II. act iv. scene 10, we think he will be amused. Not verbatim, we should say; only *herbatim*: for Cade mentions two kinds of salad, and so do we. But we had quite forgotten even this resemblance; and there is a great difference even here: for Cade puns, as became a runaway traitor; and we philologized, as became grave journalists.

According to the Report of the Commissioners of Patents, it appears that in 1865 there were 3,386 applications for patents; of these, 2,186 passed the great seal. Seventy per cent. of the latter became void by non-payment of the 50*l.* stamp then payable, and ninety per cent. of the remainder became void at the end of the seventh year by non-payment of the 100*l.* stamp, the amount then required to secure the patent for a second term of seven years. The receipts of the office during the above year were 115,340*l.* Of this sum, the Attorney and Solicitor General and their clerks received 10,118*l.*; 4,554*l.* was given for compensation, and 32,154*l.* was spent in general expenditure. After sundry other deductions, a surplus remained of 47,324*l.* The Commissioners are of opinion that the fees are not too high, as their effect is to stop the application for useless and too speculative patents. They further recommend that the surplus should be applied to the purchase of large offices and the establishment of a museum; and they consider that Fife House and the adjoining gardens would be admirably adapted for these purposes.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences the Atlantic Telegraph Cable formed the subject of a prolonged discussion. M. Babinet was of opinion that although the Cable is admirably made, it will not remain long in efficient working order, and recommended that immediate steps should be taken to determine by its means the exact longitude of the American station at Newfoundland.

In the course of his recent explorations in Brazil, Capt. Burton discovered on the south bank of the Parahiba river, between San Pablo and Orio, a deposit of pizano or hard clay, bituminous shale, overlying a true coal-measure, containing petroleum, and also beds of limestone and ironstone.

After a delay of four years, the Royal Society of Victoria have published another volume, the sixth, of their *Transactions and Proceedings*, comprising the years 1861 to 1864 inclusive. This volume contains, besides the President's addresses, forty papers under the head of Transactions, chiefly on the botany, geology and natural history of the colony. Among other subjects we find 'Suggestions for the Formation of a Colonial Navy,' 'Determination of Personal Equation in Astronomical Observing,' 'Description of a Pendulum Apparatus for determining the Length of a Seconds Pendulum in Melbourne,' 'Notes on the Coast and Lakes of Gipps Land,' 'Water Supply and Irrigation,' 'Surface and Underground Drainage of Melbourne,' 'Determination of the Sun's Distance,' and 'Tidal Phenomena of Hobson's Bay.' After reading such a meritorious catalogue of scientific and useful researches, we can but wish success to the Royal Society of Victoria; may their future be as beneficial to science as that of the Royal Society of London!

The topographical and antiquarian library of the late Rev. J. M. Gresley has been sold during the past week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The following are the most noteworthy: Memorials of the Bagot Family, compiled in 1823, with plates and pedigrees, privately printed, 16*l.*—Carlisle's Collections for a History of the Ancient Family of Carlisle, privately printed, 9*l.*—Collections for a History of the Ancient Family of Bland, privately printed, 3*l.* 10*s.*—Annals of the Shirley Family, privately printed, 11*l.* 5*s.*—Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, 11*l.* 10*s.*—Dibdin's Tour, 9*l.*—Appeal Cases, 1727–35, 11*l.* 15*s.*—Baker's History of Northampton, 12*l.* 5*s.*—Book of St. Alban's, the reprint, 10*l.*—Eyton's Antiquities of Shropshire, in parts, 16*l.* 10*s.*—Duncumb's History of Hereford, 4*l.* 10*s.*—Catalogue of the Library of Mr. Eytton, large paper, 2*l.* 6*s.*—Hasleng's Speech in Parliament in 1641, and letter concerning the recovery of Tinnmouth Castle, in which action Col. Lilburn was slain, 8*l.* 5*s.*—Dugdale's Monasticon, by Caley, Ellis and Bandinel, 26*l.*—Holinshed's Chronicles, first edition, 16*l.*—Nichols's History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester, 4 vols. in 8, uncut, 129*l.* 8*s.*, being the largest sum this book ever fetched.—Manuscript Notes to this work, compiled by Mr.

Gresley, 88l.—Nash's Warwickshire, 2 vols. 8l. 15s.—Plot's Staffordshire, 3l. 12s.—Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, 4l. 10s.—Turberville's Noble Art of Venerie and Hunting, 10l. 10s.—Shaw's Staffordshire, 2 vols., uncut, 25l.—Acts of Parliament relating to this county, 7l. 7s.—Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, wanting the leaf of "Imprimatur," 13l.—Whitaker's History of Leeds, wanting the Appendix, 4l. 6s.—Rubblings of Monumental Braames, 9l.—Whole-length Portrait of Prince Rupert, probably by Sir Peter Lely, 38l. 10s. A collection of Roman, Greek and English coins has been sold by the same auctioneers during the present week, from which the following may be quoted: A gold coin of Nerva, reverse Liberty, 9l.—Hadrian, with bust in high relief, 4l.—Lucilla, reverse Venns, 4l. 6s.—Commodus, reverse Emperor and Trophy, 4l. 10s.—Severus, reverse Warrior, 6l. 10s.—Alexander, reverse Liberty, 5l. 12s. 6d.—Gordian III., reverse Victory, 4l. 10s.—Pulcheria, reverse Victory, 4l. 12s.—Johannes, reverse Emperor, 4l. 12s.—Agrippa, reverse Head of Augustus, 4l. 14s.—Pescennius Niger, 5l.—Silver coin of Tigranes the Great, 7l. 5s.—Silver coin of Panormus, obverse Palm Tree, 5l. 10s.—Silver coin of Smyrna, with turreted head of Cybele-Sipylone, 9l. 9s.—Penny of Harold II., 6l.—Portcullis half crown of Elizabeth, 5l. 5s.—Portcullis crown of Elizabeth, 7l.—Angelet of Queen Mary, in gold, 9l. 9s.—Rial of Elizabeth, 31l.—In a former sale by the same auctioneers, the following coins are worthy of note, as belonging to the Bactrian Series: Diodotus, with beardless head to the right, 40l.—Agathokles, head of the king with fillet, 29l.—Euthydemus, with youthful bust to the right, 25l.—Demetrius, bust of the king to the right, 25l.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—Eggs, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Reese Bonheur—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—Calderson, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Nicol, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Vernon, A.R.A.—P. Namyth—Linnell, sen.—Nelson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Faed—Frère—Baupers—Brillouin—Liddell—George Smith—Duvrger, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Exhibition of and Lecture on the Prussian Needle Gun and other Breech-loading Rifles—Henri Dreyfus's Musical Entertainments—The Cherubs floating in the Air—The Modern Delphic Oracle—Shakespeare and his Creations, with Recitals by F. Damer Cape, Esq.—Dugwar's Indian Fairs, &c.—Admission to the whole, 1s. Open from 11 till 5, and 7 till 10.

FINE ARTS

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

WE understand that Mr. Richmond, R.A., has undertaken to restore the very interesting portrait of Richard the Second, which formed probably the most ancient well-authenticated likeness at the National Portrait Exhibition, and is the property of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

The experiment of admitting the public to the National Portrait Exhibition may be considered a perfect success, sufficient, we trust, to justify a repetition of the gathering next year, by which time the importance and extraordinary interest of these gatherings will be appreciated even more widely than is now the case. In the fortnight preceding the 18th inst., the public was admitted at 3d. per head, and schools of poor children at the rate of thirty children and a teacher for 1s. In the week ending Saturday, the 11th inst., 6,217 persons paid 3d. each, besides 1,199 school-children and their teachers.

While repairing and re-setting the splendid example of *Opus Alexandrinum* that faces the altar at Westminster Abbey, where the reposed by Messrs. Clayton & Bell is about to be placed, the workmen came upon remains of an older building than that now in existence, to wit, part of the original work of Edward the Confessor, whose "old grave" was there situated. These remains comprised two pillars of very ancient character; also, a leaden casket, which, either by time or its original mould, had assumed the shape of the corpse. The casket was found on the south side of the altar, and the north side was dis-

covered a stone coffin, which is an object of great interest, and the occasion of many conjectures.

M. A. de Solomé completed last week at Osborne a crayon portrait of the Duke of Edinburgh, which is to be engraved by Mr. W. Holl.

The Buxton Memorial, at the corner of Great George Street, Westminster, has lately received a roof of metal in scales, and a finial in the form of a cross. These additions greatly enhance the beauty of its appearance. The work, which is designed by Mr. Teulon, will soon be complete, and devoted to its use as a drinking-fountain—decidedly the handsomest of the kind in London.

To design a good drinking-fountain would seem easier than to spoil such a thing when made. Both feats have been accomplished at the point of intersection of the Marylebone Road with the Edgware Road, where used to stand a creditable structure of granite and marble; one of the very few works of its sort which was not ridiculously disgraceful to those who put them up, and offensive to those who know better things. Some wiseacre has capped the pretty and simple vase of this fountain with a "lid." He doubtless thought such a utensil ought not to be without a cover, and probably drew his ideas of Art from the china-shops. This "lid" has a contour of very coarsely and vulgarly-ordered mouldings, and evidently came from a lathe. The mischief is not irremediable; let the lid be taken off again, and hidden out of sight. There is a good fountain yet remaining at the junction of Baker Street with Park Road, Regent's Park. We trust this will be spared by the foolish persons who have done so ill in the same neighbourhood. We call upon others, better informed, to protect it from a repetition of the folly in question.

The execution of the statue voted by Congress to the murdered President Lincoln has been intrusted to a lady whose name we hear for the first time, Miss Minnie Rearn.

There has been an exhibition of modern pictures this year at Lille.

The Norman nave of Leominster Priory Church, as restored by Mr. G. G. Scott, has been re-opened for use.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Monday, a performance took place at this theatre which will leave its mark. The old Grimaldi pantomime of 'Mother Goose' was revived, "to celebrate," say the playbills, "the opening of this theatre August 20, 1766, one hundred years ago." It was not quite sixty years ago, however, when the pantomime was first presented at this house, and the theatre itself had been opened three years earlier than stated. The pantomime had been previously acted at Covent Garden, where it produced more than 20,000l. profit to the managers. The author was Thomas Dibdin, who was connected with Sadler's Wells for fourteen years, and yet, after long management and writing and adapting a great number of successful dramas, he died in indigence. We may mention, in relation to the Clerkenwell theatre, that at the period of the production of the pantomime, it had been for two years "the Aquatic Theatre," and profited much by "real water." Previously to that period, the audience used to drink and smoke, and eat cheese-cakes, much after the fashion of our modern music-halls; but gradually the Art-element prevailed against these sensual indulgences, and the building grew into a regular playhouse. What service it has of late done in the cause of the legitimate drama is now matter of history. This has been, indeed, the uniform progress of similar buildings, such as the Grecian, for instance, where Bacchus has in a similar manner made room for dramatic entertainments. Mr. Cave, as the conductor of the theatre, has published a bill with the cast of the pantomime as it was performed at this house in 1810, stating that he has placed the work on the stage now, exactly as it was done then, and employed Mr. Tom Matthews to superintend its production. Considerable curiosity, of course, was excited, on Mon-

day, to witness this reproduction of an old pantomime in the old style; and a large audience assembled. The pantomime was preceded by the date of 'The Police-Spy,' which was scarcely lived to, so great was the impatience to live the pantomime over again with Grimaldi! Most of the incidents cumulative as they were, and reducing the pantomime to the deepest distress, were used as the occasion of laughter; nor was the house quieted until the curtain rose upon the farm-scene in 'Mother Goose.' The tale of the opening is soon told, and as briefly acted. The farmer's daughter is great the peasant, to the chagrin of the jilted squires, the mercenary father, who accepts the gold of the goose, and straightway proceeds to sell up the magic bird, but is prevented by the kind and benevolent Mother. The slightest portion of dialogue suffices to tell the story, and then the harlequinade commences, not, however, as a separate and independent piece, but still in connexion with the plot of the opening; Mother Goose appearing at the end, to re-transform the characters of their trials in the state of pantomime proper. This plan implies a meaning, and almost raises the work to the rank of an allegory. In the scenes, also, a specific meaning is observable. The outline is a severe one, steadily keeping the eye in view, and not suffering the matter to run into extravagance. Such is the scene in which all the persons are spell-bound, while the Clown paints their unconscious faces; and such the clamber-scene, where the Clown himself, haunted by the ghost of Harlequin, feels supernatural terrors. The are regular situations, carefully set, and requiring good acting. One sees in them that the Clown may be personated by a good histrionic artist, and no longer wonder that Grimaldi should have gained a high reputation by his performance. The means adopted for effect were much simpler than those now resorted to; but they indicated a thoughtful and original treatment.

ALEXANDRA.—This house has brought out a new burlesque, under the title of 'Cassiope's Hunky Dorum the Monster.' The author is Messrs. H. C. Hazlewood and Edward Charles Lain. The main action of the burlesque is again with the story of Perseus and Andromeda, the classical personages impersonated by Miss Ed. Hamilton and Miss Heathcote. Cassiope, the distracted mother, is given to Mr. J. C. Taylor, whose comic power is great in this class of assumption. The outline of the fable is well enough preserved, and so disposed as to form a series of scenes which are new and sparkling. But the dialogue is not equally brilliant, nor are the puns and puns uniformly happy. It was too evident on Saturday that the rehearsals had been incomplete. Mr. Giovannelli, indeed, made an apology for the defects of the performance, and promised that they should be remedied on future occasions.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Mr. Mellon has given a Beethoven night at Weber night and a Spohr night at his *Prosecco Concerts*.—Mlle. Carlotta Patti is announced about to arrive in England, to appear at Covent Garden immediately.

The *Crystal Palace* "improves each shining hour" of popular success, or of calamity, by an opportune performance. Its last feat was a concert for the benefit of those who have suffered by the German war; the appeal was liberally responded to by German artists. A part of Bach's *Chaconne* for four pianos; a *March* of Schubert's given by eight pianists; a *Concertante*, by Maurer, for the violins; M. Gounod's "Meditation" on Bach's prelude, in its choral form; a Logerian arrangement of Weber's 'Invitation to Waltz,' for orchestra and eight pianos; and Luther's Hymn 'Es feste Burg,' were among other of the pieces figured in the bill of this peculiar and interesting concert. Should our present hopes of peace be realized, what an opportunity is there for great international concerts!

Verily, Music is now put to new uses in all places. The other day the newspapers told of a "choral wedding" celebrated in Westminster.

boy. In the hymn tune, or "chorale" (as the boy of the time hath it), "four harps behind a son" were employed. What will those *Dryad* tunes who cleave to Gregorian and Ambrosian tones be of such a piece of allurements? And yet why should not brides have harps as well as organs, if the instrumental music there is to be? We can hold to the unalterable sanctity of any representative form of worship. But "harps behind a screen" Westminster Abbey, at an aristocratic choral singing, have an odd sound. It should be added; Mr. Turtle, the excellent organist of the Cathedral, had nothing to do with "the celebrity" (as they coxcomically described the Handel Festival, having been out of town. — Science seems used to call in Music as an adornment to its hearings. The Meeting of the British Association close with a "choral *fic*."

Not wishing to write history incorrectly, we mention that the project of the Welsh touring party, which we lately announced, has not been carried out. The new *Cantata* prepared by John Thomas for the Chester Eisteddfod, under the title of 'The Bride of the Neath Valley,' the nonsense written concerning Gluck's operas did fill many a room. Only last week we read his 'Iphigenia' is "a curious but rather interesting mummy—the still, motionless effigy of a past tence"; and, further, find the master described as is Teutonic pigmy in harmonic adhesions,—"one so had about him an unbounded stock of moral parity." Later we are assured, "that, with all petty manoeuvring, he is rapidly passing away to the horizon." Nothing like courage in dealing with facts! The writer of the above chooses to ignore such realities as that Gluck's five operas never ceased to form part of the repertory of the first class German theatres as those of Berlin, Vienna, Munich, and Vienna, as the recent and coming festivals in Paris, which have occupied so large a share of public attention,—as the awakening of a living interest in England (if only attested by such an easy success as attended the performances given by Mr. Halle in Manchester as concert music) not be denied, save by Bigotry in its most perverse form.

Ignorance Verdi's 'Don Carlos' is in course of rehearsal at the Grand Opéra. The singers are to Messadmes Sasse and Gueymard (in the parts of Isabella and the Princess Eboli), M.M. Morère, Verne, Obin, Belval, and David.—The rehearsals of M. Gounod's 'Romeo et Juliette' have commenced at the Théâtre Lyrique, and January 7 is mentioned as the month in which the opera is to be produced; but, seeing that the tenor has not yet been found, for January one may read March. The *Gazette Musicale* states that, on the occasion of the gratuitous performance of 'L'Africaine,' given at the Grand Opéra on the Emperor's birthday, boxes, commonly holding only six, were occupied by six-and-thirty persons! We cannot fancy some mistake of figures here.

The new music school at Copenhagen, founded by a legacy of a jeweller, is to commence its sessions during the present year. M. Gade is one of the directors.

Madame Bishop and other artists of an English Opera Company, on the way from San Francisco to Hong-Kong, have narrowly escaped one of the most horrible deaths conceivable, having been at sea during thirteen days and nights in the long tail of the wrecked ship *Libelle*.

The festival of the musical societies of Alsace for this year be held at Benfeld, Lower Rhine.

The *Gazette Musicale* announces that Señor Serra, editor of a musical journal at Barcelona, has been writing a series of intelligent articles on genius and music of Meyerbeer.—Herr Otto Hilbrecht announces yet another catalogue ofethoven's works.

Madame Lagrass is engaged for the Italian Opera House at Paris.—Middle Orgen has left the Grand Opera House, and will sing at Vienna.

Among the operas selected for the coming season are Boieldieu's 'Chaperon Rouge,' and Herr Wagner's 'Rienzi.'

A new opera, 'Il Pionto d'Onore,' by Signor Aglia, has been given at a minor theatre in London, without success.

'Les Don Juans de Village,' a new drama, in *patois*, by Madame George Sand and her son, has been produced at the Théâtre Vaudeville. The story—one of village profligacy—appears to be repulsive; and the play has been found tedious by the public.

MISCELLANEA

John Bunyan.—I thank Mr. Cole for the information he has furnished of what he has of the early copies of John Bunyan's works. Respecting the first and third piece which Mr. Cole has informed us he has, the painstaking inquirer (Mr. Offer) after all the early copies of Bunyan's works could not find either. In fact, he states respecting 'Instructions of the Ignorant,' that the first edition could not be discovered, so we are now wiser than Mr. Offer could make us. Since so many early copies of Bunyan's works were destroyed (which Mr. Offer had taken such great pains to collect) when the fire occurred at the sale of his library, all early copies are now *rarer*. Mr. Offer appears to have collected, of various editions of Bunyan's works, about 500 copies; but he had not more than six or seven that were first editions. Seeing then that first editions of Bunyan's works are now so very rare, it would be well if they could be all publicly known. I have two of the rarest. Mr. Cole has two, if not three. One or two I believe are in the British Museum, and three or four more are in possession of private individuals. If any of your readers would therefore make it known that they have a copy or more, it would be, I think, a source of great pleasure to all the admirers of our great divine. W. TARBUTT.

Mechanical Impressions of Light on the Eye.—On the 8th of July, 1848, you favoured me by giving insertion to a note 'On the Decomposition of Light by the Eye,' wherein a simple method was given of proving that the impression of light upon the retina remains for a short period, and that it disperses itself gradually, the light decomposing itself into its primitive colours in the order of the spectrum. M. L'Abbé Daborde has recently demonstrated the same thing by an ingenious but more complicated means, submitted to the Paris Academy of Sciences ('Comptes Rendus,' No. 3, 16th of July, 1866, p. 87). To my former communication I would beg to add the following. Falling asleep whilst reading in a bright light, I have frequently observed, on awaking, the impression of the print remaining in the eye so distinctly that for two or three seconds the letters have been distinguishable. When the light has been of inferior strength, the impression has been that of obscure lines, as those of a book appear to a person who cannot read without spectacles. The above would seem to include a very important operation of nature, namely, the communication between the immaterial, or, perhaps, rather, the imponderable, with the material. On one side is light in its active operations; on the other a mechanical effect produced by the impinging of light on the retina and communicated through the optic nerve to the brain. The method of the operation appears to be analogous to, if not the same as that of light in photography, which acts upon the chemical substances employed, disturbing their electric equilibrium. This disturbance of the optic nerve, which produces the sense of vision, finds a parallel in the act of thinking, which has been shown to be connected with motion in the fibres of the brain. JOHN JOS. LAKE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. R. P.—E. M. C.—C. C.—R. C.—D.—T.—G. J.—Z. (Manchester)—K.—H.—N. O.—received.

*. Since the controversy between Mr. Otley and Mr. Bohn was first closed, each gentleman has had our columns opened to him once, at his own request, and has made a certain statement. Mr. Otley now complains, that in Mr. Bohn's last letter there are statements "disparaging to my literary repute and to my character as a gentleman." With this, so far as we are concerned, the controversy must terminate, or "more last words" would go on without end. For these our advertising columns are still available.

Erratum.—P. 210, col. 1, line 40, for "could" read *could* not.

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should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Middlesex; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county.
 street aforesaid. Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradbute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, August 25, 1861.

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No. 2027.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

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August 21st, 1866.

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August 21st, 1866.

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By order of the President.

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Queen's College, Belfast, July, 1866.

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WHEREAS by the Carriage and Deposit of Dangerous Goods Act (1866), it is provided, that the goods or article commonly known as Nitro-Glycerine, or Glonine Oil, shall be deemed to be specially dangerous, and that its storage in any quantity shall be regulated by licence under the Petroleum Act (1862); and whereas the Metropolitan Board of Works is the Local Authority for the Metropolis (exclusive of the City of London and certain Dock and Harbour Authorities), and authorized by the said Petroleum Act to grant licences for the storage of dangerous goods, therefore the said Board do hereby give Notice, that applications must be made to the Board for Licences to receive or store specially dangerous goods, or any quantity thereof, subject to the requirements of and according to the said Statutes.

By order,
JOHN POLLARD, Clerk of the Board.
Spring Gardens, August 10, 1866.

THE ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS

CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near Croydon (late at Stamford-hill).

Under the patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN.

HELP for those made FATHERLESS by CHOLERA.

In the belief that many will be ready to present thank-offerings for their escape from this dreadful calamity, and to show sympathy with the sufferers, the said Board do hereby give Notice, that applications for aid such to AID them by LIBERAL DONATIONS in alleviating the misery and want thus suddenly thrown upon many Widows and Orphans.

FIVE CHILDREN, whose fathers have died of Cholera, will be ELECTED IN JANUARY NEXT in addition to the Twenty usually elected. Children are eligible from all parts of the United Kingdom.

Donations and subscriptions thankfully received at the Office, No. 10, Poultry, E.C., where forms of petition and all information can be obtained between the hours of 10 and 4.

THOS. W. AVELING, Hon. Sec.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

—The Trustees are desirous of appointing an ASSISTANT LECTURER to aid the Professors of Classics and Mathematics in the instruction of their Junior Classes.

Information as to the Emoluments of the Office, and other particulars, may be obtained on application by letter, addressed to the Principal, at the College, Quay-street, Manchester, not later than the 10th September instant.

J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.

JOHN P. ANTON, Secretary to the Trustees.

KENSINGTON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

39, KENSINGTON-SQUARE, W.

Head-Master—F. NASH, Esq., late Principal of Farington, Netherbury Hill;

Assisted by

B. THELWALL, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Professor HUGHES, F.R.G.S., King's College, London; and others.

Tuition Fee: Twelve, Nineteen, and Twenty-five Guineas per Annum Board and other charges 15s. or 25s.

Pupils of this School will be examined at the last Oxford Local Examination.

Term begins Sept. 1, 1866. Prospectuses on application.

MENTAL AFFECTIONS.—A Physician,

residing within an easy distance of London by rail, has at the present time VACANCIES in his house for TWO LADIES and ONE GENTLEMAN. His house has been established over 60 years for the reception of ten high-class Patients only.—Address M.D., care of Messrs. Whicker & Blaise, 67, St. James's-st., S.W.

EDINBURGH ACADEMY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 5th Geo. IV.

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Rector.

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Clerical Masters.

Henry Weir, University of Edinburgh, and M.A. of Oriel College, Cambridge.

James Carmichael, University of Edinburgh.

James Clyde, LL.D., University of Glasgow.

John Alexander Banks, M.A., University of Edinburgh.

Mathematical Master.

William Williams, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

Assistant Mathematical Master.

John S. Mackay, M.A., University of St. Andrews.

J. G. E. Macleod, B.L.L., and Agrégé of the University of Paris.

Master of the French Language and Literature.

A. N. Meyerowitz, LL.B. of the University of Berlin.

Master of the English Language and Literature.

William F. C. Miller, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin.

Master for Fortification and Civil Engineering.

Lieutenant John Mackie.

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J. Dalziel Maclean.

Assistant Arithmetic Master.

Ernest Stewart.

Drawing Master.

Walter Ferguson.

Master for Architectural and Engineering Drawing.

Walter Carmichael.

Teachers of Fencing and Gymnastics.

Captain and Mr. Henry Roland.

The SCHOOL will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, October 1st,

when the First or Junior Class will be formed by Dr. Clyde.

Copies of the Prospectus of the School may be obtained at the

Lodge, from the Janitor, or at St. Andrew-square, from Mr.

Pattison, Clerk to the Directors, who will be happy to answer any

inquiries.

Boarders are received by the Rector and several of the Masters.

Edinburgh Academy, August 27th, 1866.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—THE MEDICAL SESSION

commences in OCTOBER. The Introductory Address will be given by the President, the Right Hon. Sir LAURENCE PEARCE, on MONDAY, the 1st of October, at Two o'clock.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Physicians—G. H. Barlow, M.D.; Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S.;

Assistant Physicians—S. Wilks, M.D.; F. W. Pavry, M.D. F.R.S.;

W. Moxon, M.D.

Surgeons—Edward Cock, Esq.; John Hilton, Esq. F.R.S.; John

Birkett, Esq.; Alfred Poland, Esq.

Assistant Surgeons—J. Cooper Forster, Esq.; T. Bryant, Esq.;

Arthur Durham, Esq.

Obstetric Physician—Henry Oldham, M.D.

Assistant Obstetric Physician—J. Braxton Hicks, M.D. F.R.S.

Surgeon-Dentist—J. Walter, Esq. F.R.S.

Surgeon-Aurist—J. Hinton, Esq. F.R.S.

Eye Infirmary—John F. France, Esq., Consulting Surgeon;

Alfred Poland, Esq., Surgeon; Chas. Bader, Esq., Assistant

Surgeon.

LECTURERS—WINTER SESSION.

Medicine—Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S.; S. Wilks, M.D.

Surgery—John Birkett, Esq.; Alfred Poland, Esq.

Anatomy—J. Cooper Forster, Esq.; Arthur Durham, Esq.

Physiology—F. W. Pavry, M.D. F.R.S.

Chemistry—Alfred Taylor, M.D. F.R.S.

Experimental Philosophy—C. Hilton Farge, M.D.

Demonstrations on Anatomy—J. Bankart, Esq.; P. H. Pre-

Smith, M.D.; J. B. Phillips, M.D.

Demonstrations on Morbid Anatomy—Walter Moxon, M.D.

LECTURERS—SUMMER SESSION.

Demonstrations on Cutaneous Diseases—S. Wilks, M.D.

Medical Jurisprudence—Alfred Taylor, M.D. F.R.S.

Maternal Medicine—S. O. Habershon, M.D.

Midwifery—H. Oldham, M.D., and J. Braxton Hicks, M.D.

F.R.S.

Ophthalmic Surgery—A. Poland, Esq., and C. Bader, Esq.

Pathology—Walter Moxon, M.D.

Comparative Anatomy—P. H. Pre-Smith, M.D.

Use of the Microscope—Arthur Durham, Esq.

Botany—C. Johnson, Esq.

Practical Chemistry—T. Stevenson, M.D.

Demonstrations on Manipulative and Operative Surgery—T.

Bryant, Esq.

Vaccination—J. Braxton Hicks, M.D. F.R.S.

The Hospital contains 600 Beds. Special Clinical Instruction

given by the Physicians in Wards set apart for the most interest-

ing cases.

Clinical Lectures—Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery—Weekly.

Lying-in-Charity—Number of cases attended annually about

2,000.

25 Beds for Diseases of Women. 30 Beds for Ophthalmic cases.

Museum of Anatomy, Pathology, and Comparative Anatomy.

Curator, W. Moxon, M.D., contains 100 Specimens, 400 Draw-

ings and Diagrams, an unique Collection of Anatomical Models,

and a Series of 400 Models of Skin Diseases.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must give satisfactory

testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required

to pay 40s. for the first year, 40s. for the second, and 10s. for every

subsequent year of attendance, or 100s. in one payment entitles a

Student to a Perpetual Ticket.

Dressers, Clinical Clerks, Ward Clerks, Obstetric Residents

and Dressers for the Eye Wards, are selected from the Students

according to merit. A Resident House-Surgeon is appointed every

four months from those Students who have obtained the College

Diploma.

Six Scholarships, varying in value from 25s. to 40s. each, will

be awarded at the close of each Summer Session for general pro-

ficiency.

Two Gold Medals will be given by the Treasurer—one for Medi-

cine and one for Surgery.

A Voluntary Examination will take place at Entrance in

Elementary Classes and Mathematics. The first three Candidates

will receive respectively 25s., 20s., and 15s.

Several of the Lecturers have Vacancies for Resident Private

Pupils.

Mr. Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will enter Students,

and give any other information required.

Guy's Hospital, August, 1866.

BOARD.—A Physician, in a most healthy

Watering place, in the West of England, can offer UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES, at a delightful winter residence.—Address DELTA, 10, Upper Victoria-place, Clifton.

DR. DRESSER can now receive into his Studio

as ARTICLED PUPILS, One or Two respectable Youth who may desire to follow the Profession of Consulting Ornament and Practical Designer.—North End, Fulham, & W. London.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—WERNI-

GERODE in HARTZ, PRUSSIA.—FRIEDRICH AUGUST ZIEUTSCH, Principal of this superior Protestant Estab-

lishment, is now in England, and will remain here till Michaelmas.

Parents desirous of securing for their Daughters the advantage of a good religious education and a thorough knowledge of German,

combined with a residence in the most healthy part of the Harz Mountains, will find this a desirable opportunity. Highest re-

ferences.—Address A. Z., 5, Shornden Villas, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

TO GOVERNESSES.—WANTED, in a

Family in Amsterdam, as GOVERNESS, a PROTEANT ENGLISH LADY, not under thirty years of age, thorow-

capable of undertaking the education of Three Young Ladies

the ages of 12, 9, and 8 years. Satisfactory references will be

required as to religious principles, character, and education.

Applications, stating age, salary expected, &c., to be addressed

D. E. T. N., care of Messrs. Marlborough & Co., 4, Ave Maria-lane,

London.

EDUCATION.—At VILVORDE, near

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CHILDREN of good families may receive complete INSTRU-

CTION, and serious Training.—The one, for YOUNG GENTLE-

MAN, in the Rue Thérèse, is under the management of

M. MICHAUX, Portais; the other, for YOUNG LADIES, Rue

de Louvain, is directed by the Dames VANDER WERF.

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near STOCKBRIDGE, HANTS.

The Course of Study embraces the ordinary English branches,

Drawing, Land-Surveying, the Classical and Modern Languages.

The Natural Sciences and Practical Chemistry form a prominent

feature, and instruction in them is very efficiently provided for.

For terms and further particulars, apply to

CHARLES WILLMORE, Principal.

EDUCATION.—OAKLEY HOUSE, WEL-

LINGTON-PLACE, READING.

The next Session will commence on Thursday, September 24th.

Mr. WATSON will be happy to forward references, &c. on applica-

tion.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—Mr. WIL-

LIAM WATSON, B.A., formerly of Oakley-square, London,

will be able to RECEIVE, on or after September 24th, TWO addi-

tional PUPILS, to prepare for Matriculation or for Degrees in

Arts. Terms, 15s. a month.—For particulars apply to Mr. WATSON,

Oakley House, Wellington-place, Reading.

MATRICULATION, Jan., 1867.—The

SPECIAL CLASS, conducted by Cambridge Graduates

(Warranted of sound and careful Education, and are prepared to

man), will RE-COMMENCE on September 3rd. Demonstrations

in a Laboratory.—CANTAB, 4, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn.

PARIS.—One or Two LADIES, or Young

Ladies, RECEIVED by Madame AUGUSTE. Terms (with

French Instruction, and use of Piano), &c.—For particulars ad-

dress M. A. ALBERT, LL.B. (late Professor) at Midland Institute,

27, Rue de l'Assomption, Paris.

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near LONDON.

Principal—C. P. MASON, B.A. F.C.P.

Fellow of University College, London.

At the above-named School, Boys of Seven to Eighteen years of

age receive a sound and careful Education, and are prepared for

the Universities, for the liberal Professions, and for Mercantile

pursuits. The Domestic arrangements are on the most liberal

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

Session 1866-67.

Chancellor—DUKE OF RICHMOND, K.G.

Lord Rector—EARL RUSSELL, K.G. LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor and Principal—P. C. CAMPBELL, D.D.

I.—FACULTY OF ARTS.

The SESSION commences on MONDAY, the 29th October, and closes on FRIDAY, 5th April. The LECTURES begin on TUESDAY, 6th November.

| CLASSES. | PROFESSORS. | HOURS. | CLASS FEES. |
|--|--|---|-------------|
| JUNIOR GREEK | WILLIAM D. GEDDES, M.A., and Assistant | 9 to 10 A.M., and 11 A.M. to 12 P.M. | £3 3 0 |
| SENIOR GREEK | WILLIAM D. GEDDES, M.A., and Assistant | 10 to 11 A.M. | 2 3 0 |
| JUNIOR LATIN | ROBERT MACLURE, LL.D., and Assistant | 10 to 11 A.M., and 12 P.M. to 1 P.M. | 3 3 0 |
| SENIOR LATIN | ROBERT MACLURE, LL.D., and Assistant | 11 A.M. to 12 P.M. | 3 3 0 |
| ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION | ALEXANDER BAIN, M.A. | 11 to 12 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday | 1 1 0 |
| LOGIC | ALEXANDER BAIN, M.A. | 11 A.M. to 12 P.M., on Tuesday and Thursday; 12 to 1 P.M. daily | 3 3 0 |
| JUNIOR MATHEMATICS | FREDERICK FULLER, M.A., and Assistant | 9 to 10 A.M., and 12 to 1 P.M. | 3 3 0 |
| SENIOR MATHEMATICS | FREDERICK FULLER, M.A., and Assistant | 10 to 11 A.M. | 3 3 0 |
| MORAL PHILOSOPHY | WILLIAM MARTIN, M.A. | 9 to 10 A.M. daily; 11 to 12 A.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday | 3 3 0 |
| JUNIOR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY | DAVID THOMSON, M.A., and Assistant | 9 to 10 A.M. daily; 11 A.M. to 12 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday | 3 3 0 |
| SENIOR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY | DAVID THOMSON, M.A., and Assistant | 10 to 11 A.M. | 1 1 0 |
| NATURAL HISTORY | JAMES NICOL, F.R.S.E. | 2 to 3 P.M. | 3 3 0 |

The Fee for Students taking a Senior Class in any subject, without previous attendance on the Junior Class in the same subject, is 2/3s. Matriculation Fee, 1/2s. For the Degree of M.A., 1/2s. for each of three Examinations.

The Course of Study for the Degree of M.A. embraces two years' attendance on Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, and one on English Literature, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural History. Any Student, who, at the time of his entrance to the University, shall, on examination, be found qualified to attend the Higher Classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, or any of them, shall be admitted to such Higher Class or Classes, without having attended the first or Junior Class or Classes.

BURSARIES.

The Annual Bursary Competition will begin on Monday, 30th October, at 9 A.M., on which occasion there will be offered thirty-eight Bursaries, of which thirty-one are in the patronage of the University, and seven in that of the Magistrates and Town Council of Aberdeen. All but ten are open without restriction. They are tenable during the four years of the Curriculum, and are of the following annual value:—Two of 32s.; five of 30s.; one of 18s. 10s.; two of 18s.; one of 14s.; seven of 13s.; four of 14s.; one of 11s. 10s.; two of 11s.; five of 10s.; one of 8s.; one of 5s.; one of 7s.; and one of 6s.

Candidates are requested to bring with them Certificates of their age, signed by the Ministers and Session-Clerks of their respective Parishes, to be produced, if required, when the result of the Examinations is intimated.

In addition to the usual Macpherson Bursary of 80s. there will be offered for competition, on the same conditions, one of 5s. or thereby.

Candidates for these Bursaries are requested to lodge with the Secretary, on or before the 1st of November, a Certificate from a Gaelic Minister as to their knowledge of the Gaelic language.

Of the Bursaries under private Patronage, thirty were vacant at the close of last Session, viz.:—Two of 34s.; six of 28s. 10s.; two

of 30s.; one of 18s. 10s.; two of 18s.; one of 14s.; one of 11s. 10s.; seven of 11s.; three of 10s.; and five of inferior value. Presences to these Bursaries will be examined on Thursday, 1st November.

Other Examinations.

For passing from Junior to Senior Classes of Latin, Greek and Mathematics, on Friday, the 2nd November, at 10 A.M.

For passing over the Junior Mathematical Class, on Friday, the 2nd November, at 10 A.M.

For passing over the Junior Latin or Greek Classes, on Saturday, the 3rd November, at 10 A.M.

(Students intending to come forward for either of the three last-mentioned Examinations are required to give in their names to the Secretary of the Faculty, Prof. Bain, not later than the preceding day.)

For the Degree of M.A., on the 3rd, 5th and 6th November.

CLASS AND SPECIAL PRIZES.

Books of the value of 130s. are awarded to the most distinguished Students in each Class. At the close of the Curriculum the best Greek and Mathematical Scholars are entitled each to a Simpson Prize of 70s. or thereby; the second in point of merit in Mathematics to a Bexil of 57s.; and the best general Scholars to the Hutton of 30s. and to the Gold Medal of the Magistrates and Town Council of Aberdeen.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Masters of Arts of not more than two years' standing may compete for the Fullerton, &c. Scholarships, of the value of 63s., and tenable for four years, of which two are vacant annually, one for Classics and Mental Philosophy, the other for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and if of under three years' standing, they are eligible for the Murray Scholarship of 70s., tenable for three years.

II.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WINTER SESSION, commencing on the First Tuesday of November.

| CLASSES. | PROFESSORS. | HOURS. | CLASS FEES. |
|--|---|---------------------------|-------------|
| ANATOMY | Professor STRUTHERS, M.D. | 11 A.M. | £3 3 0 |
| PRACTICAL ANATOMY AND DEMONSTRATIONS | Professor STRUTHERS and the Demonstrator .. | { 9 to 4, and } 2 P.M. | 2 3 0 |
| CHEMISTRY | Professor BRAZIER | 2 P.M. | 3 3 0 |
| INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE | Professor GILVIE, M.D. | 4 P.M. | 3 3 0 |
| SURGERY | Professor FURRIE, C.M. F.R.S.E. | 10 A.M. | 3 3 0 |
| PRACTICE OF MEDICINE | Professor MACROBIN, M.D. | 3 P.M. | 3 3 0 |
| MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN | Professor DYCE, M.D. | 4 P.M. | 3 3 0 |
| ZOOLOGY, WITH COMPARATIVE ANATOMY | Professor NICOL, F.R.S.E. F.G.S. | 2 P.M. | 3 3 0 |
| MEDICAL LOGIC AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE | Professor OGSTON, M.D. | 9 A.M. | 3 3 0 |

SUMMER SESSION, commencing on the First Monday of May.

Botany—Professor Dickie, M.D. 8 A.M. 3s. 3d.

Materia Medica (100 Lectures)—Professor Harvey, M.D. 10 and 3 3d.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy—Professor Nicol, 11 A.M. 3s. 3d.

Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations—Professor Struthers, 9 to 4, and 2 P.M. 2s. 2d.

Practical Chemistry—Professor Brazier, 9 A.M. 3s. 3d.

Matriculation Fee (including all Dues) for the Winter and Summer Sessions, 1/2s. For the Summer Session, 1/2s.

Instruction in Histology and the Use of the Microscope is delivered during the Summer Session.

III.—FACULTY OF DIVINITY.

The SESSION will commence on MONDAY, 10th December, and close on FRIDAY, 29th March.

| CLASSES. | PROFESSORS. | HOURS. | CLASS FEES. |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------|
| SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY | ROBERT MACPHERSON, D.D. | 9 A.M. | £1 11 6 |
| ORIENTAL LANGUAGES | ANDREW SCOTT, M.A. { Junior Class. Senior Class. | { 12 Noon. 1 P.M. | { 1 11 6 1 11 6 |
| CHURCH HISTORY | WM. R. PRIZZ, D.D. { Junior Class. Senior Class. | { 1 P.M. 12 Noon. | { 1 11 6 1 11 6 |
| BIBLICAL CRITICISM | WILLIAM MILLIGAN, D.D. | 11 A.M. | 1 11 6 |

MATRICULATION FEE, £1 0 0

BURSARIES.

There will be offered for Competition in this Faculty, on SATURDAY, the 15th December, 1866, the following Bursaries:—

ONE FRASER BURSARY, of the value of 30s., and TWO WATT BURSARIES, of the value of 14s. each, tenable for Three Years, and open to Masters of Arts of any University of Scotland, entering on their First or Second Session of the Study of Divinity.

ONE BRUCE BURSARY, of the value of 10s., tenable for Three Years, and open to Students entering on their First Session of the Study of Divinity.

The Subjects of Competition are, the Gospel of St. Matthew, in Greek; and Butler's Analogy, Part II.

IV.—FACULTY OF LAW.

WINTER SESSION.—The SESSION will commence on MONDAY, the 5th November, and close at the end of March.

| CLASS. | PROFESSORS. | HOUR. | FEES. |
|-----------------|--|---------------|--------|
| SCOTS LAW | { PATRICK DAVIDSON, LL.D. GEORGE GRUB, LL.D., Substitute. } | 3 P.M. daily. | £2 2 0 |

MATRICULATION FEE, for Winter and Summer Session £1 0 0

SUMMER SESSION.—LECTURES will be given on CONVEYANCING, of which due intimation will be given.

August 23, 1866.

DAVID THOMSON, Secretary.

N.B.—Further particulars are to be found in the 'University Calendar,' published by WYLLIE & SON, Aberdeen. Price 1s. 6d., or 1s. 8d. by post.

DR. V. NATALI teaches ITALIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. References given.—Address, 33, Oakley-crescent, Chelsea, S.W.

TO COIN-DEALERS, SPECULATORS, and Others.—On SALE, to highest bidder, a large quantity of SILVER and COPPER COINS, in excellent preservation.—Address G. H. TURNER, 45, Lime-street, Liverpool.

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ANTIQUES.—Ten Heads of Caesars, Limoges Enamel, and Two China Shields, Very Rare, to be DISPOSED OF.—Apply to T. H. B., 13, Pump-street, Londonderry, Ireland.

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Mr. Disderi's New Process is valuable in this respect, that it avoids the tediousness of long sittings, and also adds to the charms of oil painting the great advantages of the truthfulness and accuracy of Photography.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

LITERATURE

Oxford University Extension. Report on the Foundation of a New College or Hall. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE exclusiveness of Oxford is mainly, if not altogether, due to the collegiate system from which the University derives the more distinctive features of her tone and culture, and which is so paramount over all the other influences of her academic life that it requires a considerable effort to think of the University—the great school for students and the parent of learned men—apart from the establishments in which her scholars are lodged and taught. The growth of the colleges has dwarfed the tree of which they are offshoots, and in proportion as they have grown in number, vigour and material prosperity, the University has become more and more the seminary of a class, instead of what many thoughtful persons would wish it to be, and many of its earlier benefactors desired it to be—a school for the entire nation. Her members, no doubt, speak of themselves as Oxford men, and magnify the claims of their Alma Mater when they are drawn into the excitements of a University election; and a very considerable number of her graduates—for the most part to be found within the ranks of the clerical order—cherish a reverential love for Oxford as a whole, that is not in any way limited or qualified by a more intense affection for one of her parts; but when full allowance has been made for the conventional expressions of her members, and the hold which the University, in the strictest sense of the word, still possesses on the affections of her clergy, it remains a fact that, to the average Oxford man, his college, especially if it be one of the more distinguished houses, is a much nearer object of concern than the parent foundation. The college shuts the University out of sight. Whereas the latter is but a system, with a machinery for the control of examinations and the distribution of degrees, the former is a home, in which he has studied, made friendships, and gained personal influence. The pursuits, honours, traditions, and peculiar usages of this home make up seven-eighths of the sum of his academic happiness and pride. He exults over its good and mourns over its evil fortune; the members who lessen its repute and influence with the outer world are odious to him; in his pastimes as well as his hours of study—on the river or the cricket-ground no less than in the lecture-room and in his private reading—he is spurred to exertion by the hope that his efforts may bring fresh *éclat* to his peculiar fraternity, that his successes will redound to its glory, that his triumphs will win him the admiration of its members. He is chiefly ambitious of University honours because by bearing them away he will convert them into college distinctions. He is an "Oxford man" but he prefers to be designated by the name of his college, and to be mentioned as a "Balliol man," or a "Christ-Church man."

Of course, the system which has engrossed so large a share of the functions and influence of the University stands in no need of apologists, and suffers from no lack of admirers. Success may in most cases be fairly construed as proof of merit of some sort; and the reasons for the growth and vigour of the collegiate system are at the same time so manifest and so honourable that no one regards them with surprise or unreserved dissatisfaction. Although our attachment to the system is not without a qualification, its advantages preponderate so greatly over

its disadvantages that we should not witness its abolition or great relaxation without regretful apprehension. If it is fairly chargeable with a certain amount of evil result, in so far as it secures employment for a considerable number of inferior tutors, and compels a small though not unimportant percentage of the industrious undergraduates to waste valuable time in attendance on lecturers who are not at the same time competent and zealous, it is, on the other hand, to be commended in a far higher degree for the general efficiency with which it discharges the functions of instruction and the conscientious concern which it shows to foster studious habits amongst the younger members of the University. But its chief recommendation must be based on the means which it provides for the moral discipline of the young men confided to its care. The advantages which it unquestionably possesses in this respect over any conceivable sort of free-studentship system, and also over any such relaxed collegiate system as that which works successfully enough at Cambridge, induce us to concur with the authors of this proposal for university extension in thinking that, so far as Oxford is concerned, the maintenance of her collegiate plan should be jealously guarded. Still it cannot be denied that the system has its drawbacks, amongst the chief of which may be mentioned the great costliness of residence, certain obvious temptations to extravagant living, and the consequent exclusion of persons who do not belong to the comparatively wealthy classes of society. The maintenance of so many establishments, capable of receiving altogether only a small number of residents, falls heavily on the poorer students, each of whom is thereby required to expend on lodging, food, attendance and tuition a sum that greatly exceeds the price for which the same commodities can be purchased by an undergraduate of Edinburgh or London. Regard being had to the system which it is felt desirable to maintain, each separate charge in the college bill of an Oxford undergraduate is reasonable enough; but the sum of the accounts for six months' residence is so high that, by themselves and without the additional burdens of the personal expenditure required of an undergraduate apart from the necessities supplied by his college authorities, they place an Oxford residence far beyond the reach of the poorer grades of our great middle class, and still further beyond the means of studious mechanics and such other poor scholars as could formerly command the culture of the University. Indeed, the college system is so necessarily attended with expenses which are not attached to a system of free studentship, that even in the cheap hall at Durham, the college bills amount to 60*l.* per annum, a sum which, although it includes every actual necessary, represents a rate of expenditure which puts the least costly kind of residence at this comparatively inexpensive university beyond the attainment of a vast and rapidly growing number of Englishmen for whom it is desirable to provide academic culture.

But at Oxford the bills periodically distributed by college bursars represent only a small part of the expense which is directly attributable to the college system. By bringing into social intercourse young men of various degrees of material prosperity, the system encourages a liberal scale of personal expenditure, even where it does not offer temptations to culpable and ruinous extravagance. Here we have the grand defect of the system; and it is a defect to which Oxford dons pay too little heed. Oxford tutors may be divided, so far as this feature of the

case is concerned, into two classes: those who recognize with approval, or at least without dissatisfaction, the stimulus to extravagance, thinking that its ill effects on the poorer men who thrust themselves into the aristocratic University are more than compensated by the *éclat* derived to the University from its general repute for the wealth and luxurious habits of its members; and those more earnest and conscientious men who prefer to look away from a painful fact, and to persuade themselves that it either has no real existence, or is greatly exaggerated by the enemies of Oxford. With some persons this blindness commences in an amiable endeavour to counteract the deleterious influence by assuming that antagonistic considerations render it wholly inoperative. In these cases it usually happens that the assumption soon becomes a genuine belief, and that the words which were at first merely a protest against a tendency become a sincere declaration of opinion that the tendency does not exist. With other persons the false judgment is the result of natural disinclination to see anything wrong in a system from which they derive a large measure of personal influence and prosperity. By what steps the proposers of this scheme of university extension have arrived at their conclusion on this point we do not venture to inquire; but it is worthy of observation, that whilst they are projecting a plan for admitting poor students to Oxford, under conditions that shall guard them against temptations to extravagance, they maintain that "in those colleges in which the general scale of living is not expensive, the position of a really poor man is quite understood and recognized. In no place in the world, probably, is poverty a less bar to joining in general society." Holding this opinion, it is somewhat remarkable that the advocates of university extension have not contemplated the possibility of achieving their purpose by inducing some of the more economical colleges to build rooms for the accommodation of poor students, who should be required to pay for their maintenance and tuition only such sums as would defray the actual cost of their entertainment. If Pembroke, Worcester, Wadham, St. John's, and Jesus would make arrangements to receive twenty poor students, for a payment of one sovereign or thirty shillings per week for each student, whilst in residence, accommodation would be provided for the hundred poor scholars for whom it is proposed to build a new Hall.

The advantages of such a plan over the scheme proposed by the writers of this Report are obvious. The expense of building new rooms within the walls of the existing colleges would be trifling in comparison with the cost of a new Hall, standing on its own ground. If the present colleges undertook to meet the demand for university extension in this manner, they could instruct their new pupils without any increase of tutorial power. Twenty men added to the present number of undergraduates in any one of the five colleges just mentioned would not overtax its existing staff of lecturers, or overcrowd its lecture-rooms. Thus the annual cost of the tutorial body, required by a separate establishment, would be avoided. By this means the poor students could be taken in and "done for" at a rate of charge certainly not exceeding one-half of the sum that they would be required to pay at a new Poor Man's Hall; and unless this Report is in error, their presence in the college would be attended with few inconveniences and no dangers. They would be actual members of their colleges, and consequently would

escape the contempt that might attach to them if they were formed into separate fraternities, living in halls dependent on the colleges. Mixing with the other undergraduates at lecture, in chapel, and in hall, they would form friendships and live on terms of perfect social equality with their more fortunate fellow-collegians. Their position being "quite understood and recognized," they would not be asked to subscribe to college boats or cricket-clubs, or be required to spend money on amusements; and notwithstanding their indigence and consequent inability to "do as others do," they would take part in the general society of the house without discomfort.

Enough has already been said of this Report to show that the extension recommended by the reporters would not affect any large proportion of our poor students. To draw within the arms of the University a multitude of needy scholars from social grades that have hitherto looked on Oxford as a place of education reserved for the wealthy is not the aim of the nine graduates of Oxford who were deputed, in November, 1865, "to consider the suggestion for extending the University by founding a college or hall on a large scale, with a view—not exclusively, but especially—to the education of persons needing and desiring of admission into the Christian ministry." Instead of aiming at an enlargement of the University that would render it a place of education for men of every class and variety of purpose, they would rest content if they could draw from her schools such an additional supply of graduates bent on entering holy orders as would render the Established Church less dependent upon the services of clergymen who have no degrees. Whether the "Literates" are not as likely to be useful and intelligent curates as the young gentlemen who attain the rank of B.A. or M.A. before offering themselves for ordination, is a question open to discussion; but there can be no doubt that the Church will perceptibly lose influence in the higher ranks of society if her clergy should surrender their long-established reputation for scholarship and gentle culture. Nor is it less certain that she is already suffering in prestige from the growing impression that the young men of our universities are yearly manifesting greater reluctance to enrol themselves in her service. Under these circumstances, Oxford does well to exert herself to meet the special need; but we are far from satisfied that the reporters have hit upon the best course of action. So far as material aid is concerned, their suggestions will not prove impracticable. Since they are able to show that Oxford will not for many years have at her disposal any surplus fund sufficient to carry out the proposed extension, a certain wealthy section of the public would not be slow to respond to one of their suggestions by subscribing the necessary amount. Of course there will be laughter in certain quarters at the thought of Oxford in the character of a mendicant, soliciting pecuniary assistance from the benevolent; but such a reception of the reporters' proposal for a public subscription would be by no means general, and would have no influence whatever on the section from which the projectors of the Poor Man's Hall look for assistance. But if the house were built, the tutors found, and the establishment set going, would the new Hall thrive? would it find a hundred students willing to pay 60*l.* per annum for the education? would the graduates educated within its walls be the equals of other graduates in respect to tone, style, and those moral qualities which are the most valuable result of the present Oxford system? Would these hundred poor men, drawn from the inferior ranks of society, and educated in a

separate college, really obtain what is at present understood by an Oxford education? Scarcely coming in contact with persons of higher refinement or finer tone, would they acquire the temper and spirit for which, far more than for intellectual training, we send our boys to the old universities under existing circumstances? In short, would these students become Oxford men, *i.e.* gentlemen, as well as Oxford graduates? and would they, on leaving their University, be at all better qualified to sustain the reputation of the clerical order in gentle circles than those literates whom it is the fashion to mention with less respect than they deserve? To these and similar questions the reporters answer by asserting that the social texture of their Poor Man's College would be almost identical with that of wealthier colleges. "The evidence," they say, "before us goes to show that a large proportion of the members of a new college would be drawn from precisely the same classes as those which now fill the colleges to which we refer. There would be a sprinkling of the sons of wealthier men, who prefer for their sons a college where plain living and steady reading set the prevailing tone. There would be many fathers who have afforded with difficulty to send one son to one of the existing colleges, but whose whole family would feel the relief of a diminished cost, or who, on the other hand, might be induced to send two or more sons to the University where now they would only send one. There are others, socially in no way inferior, who are kept aloof from us by the tone of indolent extravagance which is believed to prevail among us, even more than it really does, but who would be induced to send their sons to a place the whole genius of which would be antagonistic to the tone they deprecate." In all this the reporters are mistaken, and show themselves to be wanting in accurate knowledge of society and human nature. Doubtless the average father of the English middle class would welcome any reform that would reduce the cost of University education; but it does not follow that, for the sake of economy, he would place his son at a college to which an unenviable repute would attach until it had achieved signal success. Because a man is unwilling to pay an exorbitant price for a good thing, which he would gladly purchase for a moderate sum, it is not to be inferred that he will pay the moderate sum for an inferior article, or for that which he would regard as an inferior article.

Collectanea relating to Manchester and its Neighbourhood, at Various Periods. Compiled, Arranged, and Edited by John Harland. (Printed for the Chetham Society.)

AMTD a mass of historical and antiquarian subjects relating to Manchester in every period of its existence, and showing its progress and fortune,—subjects not of very general interest, yet not unimportant,—there come upon us, like a double oasis in the desert, two papers relating to a couple of wig-makers; one of which papers is full of description of character and illustration of social life. It is the diary of one Edmund Harrold, a Manchester "perruquier," kept between the years 1710 and 1715, and it contains character-painting of a singular quality and description. We gather from it that the wig-maker had a great appetite for sermons and a great thirst for good liquor. Any excuse was good enough to warrant more than satisfying the thirst, and no opportunity was neglected of listening to sermons and performing public and private prayer by way of atonement. The roysterings are duly registered, the bearing of the sermons explained and illustrated. He buys the

hair off the head of a carrier's daughter for 5*s.* 6*d.*, reads Sparks 'On Advent,' turns from the ale-house to read Ambrosius, and only does not communicate weekly lest his wife should rate him for presumption! Then he "neglects all duty, public and private," but "fetches it up again." Anon he "gets too much," but goes home to read Sherlock 'On Death and Judgment.' He tipsles with a good fellow, but lends him Tully 'On Thoughts,' to take after his liquor; and the wig-maker wonders how it is he is dull on one Sunday, seeing that he went to church "both ends o' the day," and heard Dr. Bolton on "The end of these things is death." On another occasion he says, "I observe that it's best to keep good decorum, and to please wife; it makes everything pleasant and easy." But the thirsty soul yields again, and Harrold records his lapses in order to inflict on himself humiliation, "all to humble my soul with," as the poor fellow writes, adding, subsequently, a cry almost of anguish at his folly, his violation of good resolves, and his commission of pleasant sins at night, which make him sick and sorry next morning. Then he denounces ale before breakfast, sets himself to wig-making, reads his monthly 'Mercury,' Bishop Hall 'On the Invisible World,' and Beveridge 'On Restitution.' The flesh, however, is still weak; he gets "ill drunk," mends, and is "sober eight o'clock at night, but was merry before I went to bed."

This is the strain to the end of the diary, which closes abruptly. In his tipsy outbreaks we find him twice accompanied by a parson; but such companionship does not appear to help Harrold to an excuse for such unrighteous proceedings. It is fair to say that the wig-maker loved books quite as ardently as he loved liquor. We learn, from one entry, that human hair for wigs was worth about 20*s.* the pound weight. Harrold, moreover, sold books by auction, and was a bit of a doctor in his way. To women who, after childbirth, suffered certain discomforts, he rendered very strange service. He speaks of some as if they had been oranges, and notices one operation as having effected a greater cure than he had ever before accomplished. Harrold was a trifle vain, too, in character, and he speaks of other perruquiers, disparagingly, as "barbers."

Of folk-lore the diary contains little. We hear one of Mrs. Harrold's metal pots crack three times, and yet prove sound on ringing it. "Says Sarah Sharples, it's a sign of death, says she." Harrold adds: "Some says it's ominous, others not; but I have noted it down, in order to observe the event concerning theirs or our families to come." This gave wide opportunity for the omen to be realized, but it required no such favour. The pot cracked (or sounded as if it had) in August, 1712, and Mrs. Harrold died in the following December, as any other woman might have done in similar condition. Before death the diarist "discoursed her about her burial," and sent for "Parson Birch," and "before her face" ordered a funeral sermon at 10*s.* to be preached for her by that worthy personage. When this is settled, "I'm making me," writes Harrold, "a black shute of her black mantue and petticoat I bought her of Edwards, and if God gives life and health I will wear them for her sake." There is something amusing in the idea of a widower converting his late good lady's petticoats into wearing apparel for himself, at once to do her honour and turn his loss to some account.

In this costume the bereaved wig-maker soon went a-courting. He found one Martha "laddishly inclined," but missed her. One provoking Ellen first would, and then would not. A flattering wooer tempted her, but after all

Ellen deemed that a highly religious and drunken wig-maker was no "catch," and she would have nothing to do with him. The light-hearted widower next addressed himself to a nonconformist, Anne Horrocks. He plied a double suit. The tripping slip of orthodoxy must have a wife who would take the sacrament with him, when he was sober enough, in church. He had more ado to bring the stubborn Anne to become a churchwoman than to express readiness to become his wife. The wooing was made up of doctrinal discussions, disciplinary arguments, and animadversions on the trials of life, the temptations of the world, the charms of lovely Anne, and the inconveniences of children, not merely as to their bringing up, but also the bringing them in to the world. And this wooing, although not long a-doing, was sometimes long about. Swain and nymph were often together, from nine at night to six in the morning, discoursing on human love and church conformity. In this old Lancashire custom there was no scandal. The end of it was that, in August, 1713, the wig-maker married Anne at eight in the morning, "worked hard all day till nine at night," fetched his (third) wife home at half-past eleven; and "gave a bride's posset among the company in the house." In the following February this scamp of a fellow, who sold his own wig off his head for 9s. 6d., makes this entry in his Journal: "23rd. Tried wife's temper. Clean brought her to subjection." The drunken scamp could not subjugate himself. The last entry in his diary is to the effect that he had reached home in liquor, with "broke knuckles, head, and other parts," and next day "heard Bishop Gastrell, of Chester, preach at Old Church, forenoon, on Gal. vi. 15. The text speaks of the unavailingness of circumcision or uncircumcision of all, 'but of a new creature.'" Let us hope that the perruquier took the matter seriously, once and for all, at last.

We turn from the well-read but rollicking wig-maker to a better sample, in the Syddals, father and son. The elder Syddal was of those men who preferred the son of King James for his sovereign to the son of a German prince. For fighting in a Jacobite regiment at Preston, Syddal was hanged at Manchester, in 1715. In 1745 his son eagerly seized the occasion to avenge his father's death, entered as ensign in the Manchester regiment of Jacobites, was captured at Carlisle, and was hanged, dying like a hero and a gentleman, at Kennington soon after. The details will be found to be of great interest.

Finally, we must note that the Manchester barbers and wig-makers of the last century contributed a good scholar to literature, in the person of Thomas Podmore, author of a very remarkable book, 'The Layman's Apology for returning to Primitive Christianity.' This volume, written in support of the pure episcopal church in England, bristles, so to speak, with knowledge, and overflows with learning. The deep acquaintance of the barber with the Fathers, and all controversial writers generally, would have done honour to the two archbishops themselves, Potter of Canterbury and Herring of York.

The Eastern Hunters. With Illustrations. By Capt. J. T. Newall. (Tinsley Brothers.)

THE advantage of dressing up a real narrative of sporting adventures in the way adopted in this book is rather questionable. The author tells us, in his Preface, that his book "is mainly a compilation of actual occurrences"; that most of the sporting incidents are derived from his own journals and note-books, but that for a few

he is "indebted to the experiences of others." Now it appears to us that it would have been better to have omitted the scenes of which the author himself was not an eye-witness, and, instead of introducing fictitious names on which to hang his story, to have told it in the first person, just as it occurred. The charm of a sporting book is that it should be real; otherwise, however terrible and startling the incidents, they lack interest for the reader as soon as he begins to doubt their genuineness. He would be a marvellously clever writer, for instance, who could make a combat with a dragon interesting, or render a new series of Gordon Cumming adventures acceptable, if they were known to be inventions. Capt. Newall has evidently a keen perception of the beauties of scenery, and describes well; but we should like to have from him the real names of places, and not start from an imaginary "Jehangerpore." It must be remembered, that while the chief places on the main routes in India have all again and again been described, the out-of-the-way spots which hunters visit are virgin ground for the writer and reader, and it would really be instructive and interesting to have a graphic account of a fresh district. In the same way we do not care to know what the natives might have said, or what, according to our notions, they ought to have said. We want to know what they really did say, and who they were that said it.

The following is our author's account of the spot in which the hunting of the three friends, the heroes of his pages, commenced. It is extremely graphic, and we do not at all see why he should have robbed it of the only grace it wants by withholding from us the specification of its exact locality:—

"On the present occasion it had been selected with great judgment. A small grove of mangoes, with several isolated trees of the same kind scattered in the immediate vicinity, offered a fine amount of shade. They stood on open ground near the bank of the river, and thus water and free circulation of air were also secured. About twenty yards from the grove, the bank sloped down towards the water—in that part a long deep pool. This was belted by a narrow strip of brilliant green, contrasting strongly with the parched appearance of the yellow grass above. On the opposite side of the pool small trees and shrubs, jutting out or depending from above, bathed their hanging branches in the water, while behind them the bank rose to some height. Some open land separated the river from a belt of forest-trees which extended to the foot of a range of jungle-covered, ravine-cleft hills. Beyond these again rose others, all well wooded with low brush and occasional trees. Range on range, spliced one into the other, thus filled up the background: in some places rising abruptly into points or peaks; in others flat, with sheer descents at either end of the table-land. The neighbouring village was situated lower down on a salient angle, round which the river swept, about two hundred yards from the little camp. The huts of which it was composed were well sheltered by tamarind, mango, and peepul trees, which grew thickly in and around it. It was on the same side of the river as the camp, the intervening space being cleared and cultivated. Fields, now mostly fallow, also extended for a considerable distance around, and these were dotted with trees and wells, the latter used for purposes of irrigation. At this season, the very middle of the hot weather, the rivers attain their smallest dimensions. The one I am describing now consisted of a succession of pools connected by mere rivulets of running water. A few hundred yards above the camp, where cultivation ceased, its banks were fringed by narrow broken strips of trees and low jungle, and its bed filled with large boulders of rock, partly hidden by the bastard cypress and high tiger-grass which there grew plentiful and thick. A few bushes and stunted trees were also scattered amongst the rocks. It was the excellent cover this afforded for tigers,

which, in the hot season, delight in such cool retreats in the beds of rivers, that had induced the native Shikarees to select Mungaum as a favourable starting-point for the campaign. Nor was the expected presence of tigers the only attraction which existed for the sportsman. The neighbouring hills were, as I have said, thickly wooded with low jungle; but, in the numerous ravines, or, more correctly speaking, basin-like clefts which seamed the rocky front of the first range, there grew every here and there fine forest-trees. Dispersed among these somewhat plentifully was the mowar-tree, on the sweet, fleshy, and flower-like fruit of which bears delight to feed. From it also is distilled a spirit, regarding which it may briefly be said that it is alike potent and detestable. The masses of overturned rock and caves which girt in many places the precipitous sides of these jungle fastnesses, afforded secure and pleasant retreat to those animals. They afforded shelter from the noon-day sun, whilst their chosen food was close at hand for nightly depredation. Water, too, was in the vicinity; so that it formed altogether a small terrestrial ursine paradise. Tigers also would not unfrequently lie in these secluded spots. The cattle of the villagers, it is true, often fell victims to a tigress' appetite for beef; but sambar, neilghye, and cheetul—all of which abounded in the hills—formed perhaps the larger portion of their bill of fare."

Launched in such a region, the hunters are not long in finding "a splendid tigress," which they kill after a running fight of three hours, and not till the ninth bullet had pierced her. The horse-keepers of the party must, it seems, have been rather sharp-set, for they petition to have some of the meat, selecting a part which they call "leg mutton." Capt. Newall, who is chary of his Hindustani, does not give us the native equivalent for this curious phrase, and to our mind the anecdote sounds rather apocryphal. Still, as some filthy people in India—such as the Aghor Panths, for example—are said to feed on corpses, it is possible that the ghorewallas, or grooms, may have asked for dead tiger. But before long we come to some things even more difficult of credence. Here, for instance, we have a tiger holding on by his fore-paws, with his body in mid-air, while the hunter hammers his skull with his double-barrelled gun:—

"His attention was shortly after attracted to a troop of monkeys in the bottom of the ravine, somewhat higher than his station. Their movements evinced some unusual excitement, as they skipped from tree to tree, gesticulating, chattering, and screeching, as if in great anger. He had heard that these creatures do, for some reason of their own, hold tigers in great aversion, which they never fail to display when they happen to discover the object of their wrath, by some such exhibition as he was now witnessing. In his boyish days he had seen the movements of magpies give a clue to the line of the fox; and he presumed that he was, perhaps, now observing a similar natural instinct on a larger scale. There was evidently some special cause for the commotion which prevailed, so unusual in the heat of the day. As he was pondering this, and wondering if a tiger was really a-foot, his gun-bearer whispered the word 'Bagh' (tiger).—'Where? Where is he?' he ejaculated quickly, making ready at the same time. 'I don't see him.'—'No, Sahib,' replied the attendant; 'I only spoke for you to be prepared. I have not seen him, but the monkeys must have done so.'—The chattering soon diminished. Hawkes, however, kept a vigilant look-out near the spot where the monkeys were still moving about the trees, but in an undecided sort of way. He was beginning to think there must have existed some other cause for their excitement, when he felt a twitch at his coat. He turned sharply, and his gun-bearer pointed down into the nullah, which entered the ravine nearly at right angles, and which formed a portion of his watch and ward. He followed the direction of the man's finger, and peered into the thick undergrowth at the foot of the trees which grew plentiful at the spot, without, for a few seconds, discerning

anything. Quickly, however, he caught sight of an object moving in the shade; and, as it passed across a more open space, saw it was a tiger sneaking along with the head and body low; its whole back, from the snout to the setting on of the tail, appeared to form one straight line, the latter appendage being carried in a drooping state. His rifle was quickly brought to bear, and he let drive both barrels in rapid succession, rolling the tiger over; but it immediately recovered itself, sprang up roaring with rage and pain, and, catching a sight of his adversary on the rock-faced bank above, came bounding towards him over the boulders and stones at the foot of the low cliff on which Hawkes stood. The hunter seized his second gun, and poured in its contents as the tiger came on, but without the effect of stopping his headlong charge. The beast reached the base of the rocky height, and, making a desperate spring, managed to gain a hold with his fore paws on its top, but its flat and slippery face presented nothing on which to fix his hind-feet, or give it purchase to assist in dragging itself bodily to the top. As Hawkes turned to seize his third gun from the attendant, he perceived that individual some distance in the rear, racing with full power on towards the nearest tree. It was too late for him to follow suit: retreat was now out of the question; so he clubbed his gun and brought it down with force on the head of the tiger as it rested snarling between its paws within a few feet of the stream. The beast winced, but did not let go its hold; indeed, appeared to redouble its efforts to effect a lodgment. The stick flew into splinters as it came in contact with the hard skull of the tiger; but Hawkes continued to belabour him with the barrels. He laid on with a will, but the result was yet doubtful. Despite the desperate blows, the beast maintained his position; and, had he not been weakened by his wounds, would probably have made good his object. All this time it had been growling, with rage depicted in every line of its countenance. Suddenly it emitted a short low roar, a gliver seemed to run through it, its jaws relaxed, its eyes lost their fire, its hold of the rock gave way, and it fell back crashing among the boulders of rock and bushes into the nullah below, a distant rifle crack accompanying its downfall.—"Hurrah!" Hawkes shouted in mad excitement, brandishing his gun-barrels. "Hurrah!" He cooed. "Yoicks! Tally ho!"—"Run for it. For God's sake, get into a tree!" shouted Norman from the other side of the nullah, in eager, anxious tones. "He may get up, and be at you again by some path."—"No, no, it's all right. He's cooned. Tui-lul-lul-lal-lal!" and Hawkes continued to make excited demonstrations as he stood on the rock and looked over.—"Get back, man, get back. Are you mad?" Norman again shouted, with much anxiety. "Perhaps he's only stunned. I can't answer for hitting him again. Run off, confound you; run away, will you?"—"It's all serene, old fellow," was the reply. "I see him lying quite still, and dead as a door-nail. There he is under the tree."

On the whole, however, we have little to say against the possibility of Capt. Newall's "actual occurrences," and they are recounted in a manner amusing enough. The faults of his book are, we repeat, the indirect form in which the adventures are told,—great diffuseness, particularly in the dialogue, which has but little merit,—and a want of accurate detail. In no one instance has he given any dimensions of the animals killed. There are also some blunders in the native words, which are strange, coming from one who has been so long in India. To call the *Felis leopardus a cheetah*, is like talking of Apoller, and is bringing in a new error in spelling.

NEW NOVELS.

The Man of Mark. By the Author of 'Richard Langdon.' 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

THE author of 'Richard Langdon,' impressed, we suppose, with the tolerable success of that effort, has dashed at once into an ambitious struggle for a genuine new novel. "Sen-

sation" (why, by the way, has Mr. Hotten left that indispensable word out of his Slang Dictionary?) he has given us with a vengeance. Battle and murder to begin with, and sudden death for a pleasing finale, are two fitting sign-posts to a road literally chockfull of broken hearts, midnight apparitions, mysterious whippers, and signs of robbery, violence, terror and death. Nor are these the only horrors through which the Man of Mark (whatever that may signify) leads us in his track. A dim twilight which is so gloomy that perfect darkness would be absolutely preferable—so dim and gloomy that, on suddenly reaching daylight at the end, the traveller finds a painful effort of thought and memory in explaining to himself what it all means—makes the sombre excitement of the journey as complete as the most romantic Don Quixote could imagine or desire. When we add, that the hero is a young man of fabulous wealth, of overpowering genius, and with a dreadful worm always gnawing at his heart, have we not said enough—what with plain English and what with figures of speech—to allow the author to congratulate himself with at least the unequivocal assurance that he has devised an exceedingly sensational story?

Unfortunately, however, even the novel-reading tastes of this age require something more than this to make it content to own a book as "a good novel." The kind of plot which we have indicated is, no doubt, the order of the day; and we do not grumble at those whose business it is to keep Messrs. Mudie's counters stocked, for accommodating the character of this supply to that of the demand. But, as we have had occasion to remark more than once lately, a good plot—whether it be that of 'A Strange Story' or of the Brothers Dromio—is not all that is wanted to warrant a person in thinking himself capable of discharging the functions of a literary Pandarus. We doubt if 'Monte Christo' itself—all the worst points of which this book imitates so closely—would be tolerated except for its charms of style and graphic descriptive power. In 'The Man of Mark' both these qualities are (with few and rare exceptions of which we shall speak directly) "conspicuous by their absence." There is not one of its numerous *dramatis personæ* to whom one could apply the epithet "a strong character," either for good or evil. More than this, there is hardly one whom we would like to admit, without reserve and hesitation, to be flesh and blood at all. From the good cottage girl, whom all the world falls instantaneously in love with, and wants to marry off-hand, to the hero who lives in marble halls and mother-of-pearl rooms, who spends 50,000*l.* over a few weeks' residence in St. Petersburg, and whom "the prime minister himself, one of the haughtiest men in England, solicits to accept a very high office," the world is not the world we live in. It is a world specially invented and called into existence by the author of 'The Man of Mark,' for the express purpose of giving his puppets a local habitation and a name. The consequence of all this is, that these three volumes must be pronounced very far below the level of either a captivating or an enjoyable novel. The most intricate maze gets wearisome after a time, if its windings are its only merit, and unless there are pretty hedges on each side of the path, and pleasant resting places every now and then; and the larger the maze, and the longer the process of threading it, the more tedious does the operation become, and the more wearisome the bare stone walls. In 'The Man of Mark' there are, so to speak, neither hedges nor arbours. Its sole plea of interest is the perplexity of its labyrinth. Even the temple at

the end is barely worth getting to; and if one's sensation on arriving there is not exactly that a great deal of fuss has been wasted over nothing, it is at all events that the goal and the road to it are both of them very unsatisfactory. Society has such a plethora of novels to choose from, now-a-days, that it has no inducement to encourage those—of which the number seems every day increasing—whose only attraction is a wild romance, which, after all, we all know cannot by any possibility be founded on fact.

We have spoken of two or three exceptions to the general dearth of descriptive power which pervades these volumes. On these two or three exceptions we are going to rest a word of serious and friendly advice. They are quite enough to prove that the author is capable of far better work than such unsatisfactory stuff as this. A pen that can portray incidents with the vigour and truthfulness to human nature which he follows the supposed murderer in his wild flight; or a pen that can sketch so quickly, so tenderly, with so much genuine pathos, good feeling and good taste, a happy death-bed scene, is, we believe, the pen of an artist, who, by curbing his ambition, by saying good-bye to the marvellous, and confining himself to real life, could raise himself very high in the ranks of fiction. His fertile imagination will then be a blessing instead of a curse.

Uncle Armstrong: a Narrative. By Lord B*****m. 3 vols. (Newby.)

ANYBODY who knows anything about a long sea-voyage knows that there are few things better capable of whiling away time than to be sunning one's self on the fore-deck, listening to a tale of impossible adventures told by a veteran yarn-spinner. The absolute incredibility of it all, the insult that is being momentarily perpetrated on one's common sense and intelligence, the waste of time and trouble involved in exerting one's faculties to attend,—every such consideration vanishes pleasantly under the cool self-complacency, the masterly impudence of the experienced romancer at whose feet one is loling, and even adds a good deal to the lazy zest of the amusement. We do not know the ethical explanation of this, and do not care one bit to inquire; but a person must be a great philosopher who does not recognize the fact, and is not ready to admit, moreover, that not only on board ship but everywhere else human nature clings to fairy tales, and a good many other things too, long after they have ceased to be trusted.

It is in the same way that 'Uncle Armstrong' will, we feel sure, interest and please a large number of readers. Unblushingly sensational, very well told, and a great deal more engrossing than it deserves, it wants hardly anything but forgetfulness of reason and probability to make it a really good novel. Its plot is most elaborate. Its mystery is as well sustained as it is unfathomable. Every other page is a beautiful crisis—a crowded chamber of horrors. Muzzles of pistols inserted in mouths, and their contents going "directly to the brain," positively causing instant death,—fire shovels "bent and bloody, with" old women's "grey hairs sticking" to them,—and young ladies "lying pale and motionless as" corpses "in the middle of the kitchen floor," are positive oases in this wilderness of sin and tragedy—welcome opportunities for drawing a long breath, and getting courage for the next stage. We have not experienced so great a sense of relief and thankfulness since, in early childhood, we learned that bogies are imaginary beings, as when, at the end of the third volume, we had time to reflect that—thank Heaven!—this "Narrative" of Uncle

Armstrong's woes and persecutions and bamboozlement is nothing more terrible than a most amusing and clever extravaganza. Let our readers take our warning, and if they find themselves growing interested in the book (as they may well do on some occasion when they feel up to nothing more intellectual than yarn-spinning), let them steel themselves beforehand by the assurance that the "Narrative" of the Priory and the Manor House is not, and can never have been meant for, a tale of real life.

One word more. Our readers will observe that the author of 'Uncle Armstrong' appears to be of opinion that there is not only something in a name, but a good deal even in a rebus. Of the solution of this we have no idea. The dark hint intended to be conveyed in "Lord B*****m" is unluckily too dark to be useful. Only one faint glimmer of light seems to come to one's aid for a moment, showing a solitary possibility in the pages of the Peerage; but we quickly give up the puzzle, and content ourselves with wondering who on earth "Lord B*****m" is, and why he or she writes his or her name in dignified hieroglyphics. "Masters and Workmen," "The Fate of Folly," and "Naples," owe, we are told, their origin to the same great unknown; but even this information is useless. Fate has neither given us the gratification of ever lighting upon those works, nor has it thought fit to immortalize the author by placing them in the catalogues of the British Museum. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that neither the catalogues nor ourselves may have very much claim to condolence.

The Critical English Testament: being an Adaptation of Bengel's 'Gnomon.' With Numerous Notes, showing the Precise Results of Modern Criticism and Exegesis. Edited by the Rev. W. L. Blackley and the Rev. James Hawes. Vol. II. The Acts and the Epistles (to 2nd Thessalonians). (Strahan.)

THIS volume bears out the truth of the remarks which we felt it our duty to make on the appearance of the first. As an adaptation of Bengel's 'Gnomon' it is a failure. The numerous notes do not show the precise results of modern criticism and exegesis. On the contrary, they are usually silent as to those results. What they show is, some of the readings which Tischendorf and others have adopted instead of the received text; and some of the remarks made by Alford in his notes to the Greek Testament. A few observations are appended by the editors, or by one of them, which are commonly brief and of little value. Bengel's 'Gnomon' itself would be preferred to this book by all scholars; and the English reader is likely to be deceived by the title, 'Critical English Testament,' if he supposes that he is about to get the results of recent criticism. Those results seem to lie beyond the editors' horizon, for the best and most recent critical editions of the books of the New Testament are hardly mentioned; certainly they are not used. Thus Zeller on the Acts is a book unknown to the editors, though it is a masterly specimen of the highest criticism. Even Baumgarten is passed by. On the Epistle to the Romans, Philippi is ignored; so is Rückert on the Corinthians. The chief guide to the editors is Alford, beyond whom they seldom go, as if he were an impersonation of whatever is excellent in modern criticism and exegesis. Hence difficulties are unnoticed or unresolved; and Bengel's ideas are retained without rectification even where they are erroneous. The notes, though numerous, are often trivial; to have fulfilled the purpose proposed, they ought to have been of equal extent with the commentary of Bengel himself; while many observa-

tions of the latter should have been omitted as antiquated. Thus, the long exposition of Acts vii. 16, which is incorrect, should have been left out, and another substituted. In Galatians iii. 20, a passage which has called forth more dissertations than any other in the New Testament, not a word is added to the exposition of it given by Bengel, though the latter is erroneous. In like manner, the paragraph in 2 Thessalonians, second chapter, relating to "the Man of Sin," is left unexplained by the editors, who observe with truth that Bengel's view is now abandoned, but do not give one of their own. Yet it is confessedly a very intricate one, needing elucidation more than the great majority of chapters in the New Testament. We have reason to complain of the edition in this respect, because useless notes are common enough, such as, "for *Jesus Christ* read *Christus* Tisch. Alf." "Eng. vers. is marvellously erroneous;" "Philip being but a deacon, and evidently not competent to administer the rite" (of laying hands on the eunuch); "Add also before the gates. Tisch. Alf." &c. A few good notes where Bengel has misapprehended the sense would have been much better than these trifling remarks.

It is not worth while to reproduce Bengel in English for the sake of all the notes given by the editors. Modern criticism requires much more. And far more is available for ordinary readers, had it been presented along with the old 'Gnomon.'

The wants of the day appear to be ill understood by the clergymen who have superintended the translation. Those wants are too extensive and deep to be satisfied with the meagre fare provided. The repetition of Alford's remarks is out of place here; readers can go to his own works for them. Commentators and critics lying beyond the ordinary range of theologians in this country should have been freely consulted, and their best annotations furnished in a plain English dress. The following extract will show Bengel's ideas about an elaborate part of a gentleman's dress in his day. He is commenting on the apostle Paul's language about covering the head in prayer:—

"The question here arises: what is to be thought of wigs? In the first place they cannot be regarded in the light of coverings for the head; for a wig is an imitation of the human hair, and, where that is scanty, its substitute, rendered in our own day sometimes almost necessary to health. A wig, moreover, does not hide the face any more than a man's own hair would do; while women, if they were wont to use such coverings, would not be held to be sufficiently covered. Granting all this, it follows that a man's head is scarcely more dishonoured by a wig when he is praying than when he is not. But, in fact, a wig, particularly a flowing one, with bushy luxuriance, utterly unlike the natural hair, is something adventitious, which has its birth and growth in pride, or, at best, in effeminacy, whether wilful or the result of an imaginary necessity. It was not so from the beginning, nor will it always be so. Could we now consult the apostle Paul, it is my belief that while he would not compel those who wear wigs entirely to cast them off, he would decidedly recommend those who have not yet begun the habit to leave them alone for ever, as anything but becoming to men, and especially to men who pray."

We regret to see so poor an adaptation of Bengel to the requirements of the time by men whose knowledge, learning and critical powers are inadequate to the right performance of their task.

Ye Byrde of Gryme. An Apologue. By the Rev. G. Oliver, D.D. (Grimsby, Gait.)

THE little port of Great Grimsby, lying at the mouth of the Humber, at the north-east corner

of Lincolnshire, is once more rising to fame, after having for some 300 years been sunk in obscurity. In this it resembles the port of Poole, in Dorsetshire, which has lately had the hardihood to open steam communication with France, and has exchanged civic hospitalities with the far-famed naval port of Cherbourg. It would probably be easy to point out many places which, from change of habits or fluctuations of trade, have been allowed to dwindle to mere villages in size, while still retaining the title and organization of towns. One of the most striking instances that we remember is the little town of Wareham, only a few miles from Poole, where the ancient ramparts inclose large gardens, orchards, and fields, once the site of busy streets, and where the fourteen churches which the town is said to have then possessed are represented by two or three dilapidated towers, and one parish church in actual use. Compared to such a decay as this, the falling off of Grimsby has been but slight; for it never had more than two churches, of which it still possesses one. Still it suffered much from the rise of larger centres of trade, and probably also from the suppression of the monasteries, and from the increased security of property, which enabled some of its most important inhabitants to give up their large houses in Grimsby, and become what we should now call "county families." No doubt the Abbots of Wellow were sometimes inconvenient neighbours; but when the last Abbot, Whitgift, uncle of the celebrated Archbishop of that name, who was a native of Grimsby, made a merit of necessity, and surrendered the monastery into the king's hands, there was, perhaps, more regret than exultation in the hearts of the civic dignitaries who had once wished the Abbey and its haughty rulers somewhere further off. The well-known Gervase Holles, M.P., historian of Grimsby, lived in the town, in a house which is now parcelled out among working men. Even in his time the place had sunk from its former prosperity, as we learn from his feeling lament: "The haven," he tells us, "hath been heretofore commodious, now decayed; the traffic good, now gone; the place rich and populous, the houses now mean and straggling, by reason of depopulation; one church is down, the other going to decay for want of proper repairs; one solitary coal-sloop is sufficient to supply the town; so will we leave it, venerable for antiquities, and write over the gate, *Fruit Nilum*." It is only a native who can be expected entirely to sympathize in these regrets for a place which, after all, was never very important. Still, for its size, Grimsby possesses many reminiscences of interest. The De La Sees or De Lacys were mayors and members for the borough for several generations. The first charter was granted by King John (who visited the town in person), and was signed by William de Albini, one of the barons whose seals are affixed to Magna Charta. It may be remembered that John de Lacy was also one of the paladins of Runnymede; and we are assured that the Kingstons, Tunstalls, Grymesbys, Ayscoughs, Tyrwhitts, De La Sees, and Barnardistons had their family mansions within the precincts of the borough. All these were important families, especially the Lacys, as we may gather from Jack Cade's proud boast, "My wife is descended of the Lacies." As they seem to have taken part in the commercial enterprises of Grimsby, the gibe of the sarcastic Dick, "She was indeed a pedlar's daughter, and sold many laces," may, perhaps, have had more point than is generally supposed. Our readers will not take the less interest in this little book about Grimsby when they learn that the writer

is eighty-four years old, while the style is so light and genial that Sam Weller might exclaim, "Blest if his heart isn't five-and-twenty years younger than his body." Apart from this, many of the circumstances mentioned are so curious that they have more than a local interest. What an estimate must we form of the political energy of the Grimsbæans, when we read that the election of 1790 lasted nine months, with public-houses open all the time, the expenditure on both sides being 80,000*l.*, and killing off one-fourth of the electors! A curious illustration of the recreations of our forefathers is exhibited in a by-law of the corporation, "That no butcher shall in future kill a bull within this borough, nor shall any bull's flesh be sold, or any bull brought into the market for sale, unless it has been baited openly before the mayor and burgesses." This need not, however, surprise us, in a country where, to our shame, the amusement of seeing two strong men pound each other to mummies is only just getting out of fashion!

Last Words of Eminent Persons. Compiled by Joseph Kaines. (Routledge & Co.)

Mr. Kaines has compiled a tolerably complete volume with a creditable amount of industry and research, and has brought it into the world in all the attractive elegance that distinguishes the great majority of Messrs. Routledge's publications. His list of authorities indicates that, whatever may be the merits of his scheme, he sets about it in earnest; and as his book consists entirely of quotations, many of which are from the most brilliant of modern English writers, the result is a pleasant variety both of style and thought. When we have said this, however, we fear we have said nearly all by way of gratitude to the author or recommendation of his work. It is but a dismal subject at best—this of last dying speeches and confessions,—and one which, unless treated on very homeopathic principles, and moulded into interest by genuine master-hands, is only, as it seems to us, capable of being of possible use in one of two ways, either as a book of reference for the historical student, or as a practical sermon on the difference between a good man's death-bed and another's. Now this latter object Mr. Kaines avowedly and deliberately abjures, and for a reason in the sufficiency of which we cordially agree with him. "Of death-bed scenes," he tells us, "in which the last hours of persons assumed to be infidels are contrasted with those of persons known to be Christians, there are enough extant." Something in his language makes us inclined to imagine that we hold with him in his more "catholic" aim on other grounds than his own; but, be that as it may, his belief is "that a readable book could be made" of "the last words of illustrious characters of all nations, ranks and occupations, . . . from the contemplation of which all might derive advantage, whatever their creed, party, age or sex." We think, too, that such a book might possibly be written, but that it is only just possible. If it fails at all, if it is not literally and decidedly "readable," there remains but one end it can serve—to be, as we have said, valuable as an historical text-book of minutiae. In the attainment of this end, as much as in the effort to endow this topic of "Last Words" with that pathetic interest of which it is just capable, Mr. Kaines cannot be said to have achieved much success. In his long list of eminent *moribundi*, ranging from the Emperor Augustus to our own Prince Consort, a large proportion of the information given is deprived of such value by being easily accessible in the very first quarters to which an inquirer would be likely

to direct his attention. Conspicuous amid a long list of examples which we have marked are the stories of the deaths of Brutus, Julius Cæsar, ÆBecket, and General Wolfe, and the executions of Anne Boleyn, Lady Jane Grey, and Charles the First. In others, again, such as in the cases of Bayle, Sir Charles Bell, Euler, James Watt, and a host of others, we look in vain for anything which, in death at least, they appear to have said or done either very interesting or worthy of commemoration as a pattern, as a warning, or as an illustration of character. The compiler should surely have reflected that even if a great man's life was sublime, it does not at all follow that his death must be worth writing about. Dead weights of this sort in a book not only tend to make it tedious and unattractive, but aggravate the reader into thinking of incidents which ought to have occupied a place here, and making him inquire why a number of every class and every description of character under heaven—from Whitefield or Wellington to Joanna Southcote or Dr. Dodd—have not been taken and the others left. Still, there is very much in Mr. Kaines's selections that is both striking and, to the general reader, likely to be new; and if we may venture to give him a bit of confident advice, it is that by weeding out of the volume about two-thirds of its contents, substituting some obvious omissions, arranging his subjects chronologically instead of alphabetically, and prefixing to each the briefest possible summary of a memoir, he will change a heavy book into a "readable" one, and make it a good deal more valuable into the bargain.

America during and after the War. By Robert Ferguson. (Longmans & Co.)

LIKE Mr. Hilary Skinner, whose book about America we recently noticed, Mr. Robert Ferguson has visited the United States since the termination of the war, and after reviewing scenes which he had studied under different circumstances, he now presents the public with the results of his observations. His first arrival in Brother Jonathan's territory was made whilst the re-election of Abraham Lincoln was the immediate object of interest with the politicians of both sections of the divided States,—his second at a time when Mr. Wendell Phillips had begun to denounce the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. Notwithstanding its shortness, the period between the two journeys had witnessed momentous changes in the tone and aspects as well as the framework of American society; and the English tourist, after landing for the second time at Boston, encountered frequent occasions for moralizing on the past and present of the great republic. It is as a record of such social contrasts that the narrative of these excursions merits notice, and may be recommended as a source of entertainment. So far as literary style and texture are concerned, the earlier part of the story is greatly inferior to the later portion, which relates to affairs subsequent to the fall of Richmond. Indeed, the outset of the volume is so crude and unalluring, that had we closed it at the fiftieth page our opinion of Mr. Ferguson, as a special correspondent in a strange land, would have been by no means favourable. It is rather late in the day of our knowledge of America for a reporter to think it worth his while to inform English readers that New York contains some very large hotels; that Barnum's museum is "surely the queerest collection of rubbish, relics, and curiosities that the industry of man has ever scraped together"; that Broadway omnibuses are "worked" without the intervention of conductors; and that "the amount

of salivation which the habit of chewing induces is prodigious." A certain amount of prejudgment is surely excusable in the critic who is met in the opening pages of a book with an entire chapter on American Railways, written in this fashion: "The American car has its entrance at the two ends, and a passage down the middle,—the seats, each of which holds two persons, being arranged transversely along each side. To each seat there is a window; and as the sitting which commands the prospect and the fresh air is of course the preferable one, not only on that account, but also on account of the freedom from the annoyance caused by passengers continually forcing their way through the middle, it is always first occupied. . . . Upon the whole, then, if we compare the American railway car with the British first-class carriage, there is no comparison as to the comfort between the two. But if we compare it with the English third-class, to which it most nearly corresponds in price, it must be admitted to have the advantage." When this style of writing is compared with that of an inferior newspaper correspondent, it does not appear to have the advantage. After wading through several chapters of such composition, we did not feel any keen surprise on learning that General Neal Dow was an inattentive listener to Mr. Ferguson's remarks on public questions. "He discoursed," says Mr. Ferguson, with delicious simplicity, "somewhat in the American fashion, on the political features of the day, and in particular on the relations between England and America—the latter being, of course, represented by himself, and the former by a correspondent of his in Manchester. But what struck me as rather odd was, that he did not seem to care to know what I, an Englishman present before him in the flesh, had to say upon the matter." It does not seem to have struck Mr. Ferguson that General Neal Dow may have been of one mind with the small boy, concerning whom the author tells the following story:—"It was here that I met with the first specimen of what is generally called an Americanism. A small boy belonging to the hotel carried my portmanteau upstairs to my bedroom, having done which he sat down, and proceeded leisurely to read aloud all the labels and directions upon it. 'I guess you're English,' he at length said; to which I replied that I was. 'Well,' he said, 'you talk just as if you was a greenhorn.'" As if the youthful student of character had by this speech given proof of intellectual and moral worthlessness, Mr. Ferguson adds, "This quaint youth seemed, however, to have some element of good about him, for just as I was about leaving he came and sat down beside me, and, pointing mysteriously to one of the hotel servants, whispered, 'If you give the boys anything, give it to that one,' 'cos he's the poorest." That the remarkably smart youth may have had a purely commercial reason for thus endeavouring to promote the poor waiter's welfare does not appear to have occurred to the author.

But whilst the reader is adapting the small boy's pungent criticism to Mr. Ferguson's literary style, the book brightens, and, becoming stronger with each turn of a fresh leaf, makes sufficient atonement for early offences. Speaking of the sensational advertisements of American speculators, the writer says, "The greatest hit in the advertising line was made by the proprietors of the former on the occasion of the celebration of Independence Day in Boston, when, as usual, there was a grand display of fireworks, and all Boston was there to see. The final tableau had just died away in darkness, when, in a moment, before the spectators had time to turn away their eyes, another shower

of many-coloured flames lighted up the sky, and in all the glory of fire leaped out the words—*Drake's Plantation Bitters!* With equal originality the manufacturer of an "unfermented bread" drew attention to his special product by a placard headed, in very large type, with the words—"As pure as a soul without sin!" Another advertisement that arrested the tourist's attention during his first visit was, "Soldiers! send your dead comrades to their Northern homes,"—these painful words being followed by statements of the terms at which "bodies were embalmed and disinfected." During the same trip Mr. Ferguson was presented at the White House to Abraham Lincoln, who condescended to shake him by the hand in a "promiscuous manner." "He shook hands," says Mr. Ferguson, "not with the vice-like grasp of which I had read,—probably by this time he had learnt to husband his resources,—but rather in a promiscuous manner, as when one shakes up a bottle." Concerning this promiscuous hand-shaker's re-election the reader is told—

"Among the curious features of the election were the various ridiculous penances which members of the beaten party had to perform. For as wagers for money would have vitiated the votes of those laying them, the conditions were generally that the loser should exhibit himself in some ridiculous point of view—the absurdity of the thing being heightened by the social position of the individual. Thus a gentleman in Chicago had to carry a fat Republican on his shoulders through the streets, preceded by a band of music. A well-known New Yorker, as an appropriate punishment for being a Copperhead, was condemned to wear for a year a hat two feet high, with a brim seven inches wide. A student in Maine was compelled to part with his cherished whiskers and moustache. Another man had to whittle two barrels of shavings in the street. Another—and I think this was certainly a case for the interference of the police—had to promenade in a public thoroughfare with nothing but his shirt on. The last time that I visited Boston I found a great crowd in the street, and learned that a well-known citizen of that place had just gone by, having in fulfilment of the terms of a wager wheeled a barrel of oysters all the way from Portland to his house in Bouduin Square, a journey which occupied him nearly a week. The affair having got wind, a great number of people had assembled to see him pass with his barrow, which was painted with appropriate mottoes—'We pay our debts,' in allusion, I suppose, to the fulfilment of his wager; 'We obey the laws,' 'We bide our time,' in reference to the principles of his party. It was mentioned that at one place on the road a sturdy Republican innkeeper had refused to take him in, though he had cheerfully received 'black Jonas,' a negro sent with him to see that he did not shrink any of his task. This may be taken as one of the straws which serve to show the way the wind blows."

On his second visit to the States Mr. Ferguson encountered in every direction those maimed veterans to supply whose wants an "Artificial Arm and Leg Company" has been established in Washington. "Though the beaten party," observes the author, with regard to these victims of war in the Southern States, "have not the same means at their disposal for the relief of their crippled veterans as their opponents, they are not less zealous in their efforts to assist them. All posts that are available are bestowed upon the wounded soldiers of the Confederacy, and the Legislative Assembly at New Orleans is a curious instance. There the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is without legs, the doorkeeper of the House without arms, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House both upon crutches; and yet all these officials discharge their duties—at least, it is said so—in a highly satisfactory manner." Other and more eloquent

signs of the price with which the liberty of the negroes had been purchased met the traveller's eye. Families scattered by bankruptcy, gentlemen reduced to abject indigence, women of good birth and luxurious nurture brought to open mendicancy, feeble children whose cheeks had been blanched by the diseases that attend on grinding poverty told the ghastly consequences of the struggle upon many of the wealthier classes of the people. Here is a cruelly suggestive picture of the kind of misery that arrested the writer's attention in Charleston:—

"The gay groups were all gone; the beauty and fashion of Charleston were shut up at home in mourning; desolation and gloom reigned in the city of Secession. As I turned down the main street on my way back to the hotel, I met an old lady who, as I thought, spoke to me in passing. I stopped, thinking she perhaps wanted to ask her way, and said, 'Did you speak to me?'—'Yes,' she said, with an effort, 'I asked you for assistance.' Struck with her appearance, which for all her dress of threadbare black, was unmistakably that of a gentlewoman, I inquired her history. It was a sad story; she was a widow, whose two sons—'good sons as ever were'—had both fallen in the war, whose little home lay a blackened heap, and who now in her last days was driven out into the world to seek a precarious living by needlework. What she wanted was money to pay her rent; 'not that her landlord was a harsh man,'—how her anxiety to do him justice showed the lady!—'no, he had said that come what might she should never be turned from the door, but he was a poor man himself, and it was hard upon him.' I told her how much I felt for her, and expressed my regret that not being a resident, but only a passing traveller from England, I was only able to give her temporary assistance. 'Are you from England?' she said; 'Ah! so am I—my husband was a major in the Scots Greys, living at York; in an evil hour he left England for this country, where he died some years ago.' All her new griefs she had told me looking up into my face with tearless eyes, but the thought of her husband, and of her old home, opened a fountain not yet dried up, and she turned away her head and wept. Ah! little thought the gay group who gathered on the Battery to see the first gun fired on Fort Sumpter, what the bitter end would be! I was much pleased to read afterwards in the papers of the formation of a society for the especial relief of persons of her class in Charleston."

The existence of such misery, apart from the humiliations of mere defeat, is enough to account for the exasperation which consumes the hearts of many of the Southerners, and often found expression in terms that ill be-seemed the rank and sex of the speakers. "I wish the Yankees were all in Hell, and I raking the coals," was the exclamation of a young Carolinian girl, whose ancient and wealthy family had suffered severely in the struggle.

So far as it goes, Mr. Ferguson's evidence about the negroes accords on all important points with the testimony given by Mr. Skinner; but 'During and After the War' is somewhat less hopeful than 'After the Storm' with regard to the education of the freedmen. Amongst the upper grades of Southern proprietors the author detected manifestations of benevolence to the black workmen; but the inferior whites did not seem to participate in this humane disposition. Of General Pillow—who is setting a fine example to his countrymen—it is recorded, "Wisely accepting the situation, and foreseeing how much the future of the South must depend upon a labouring class drilled into habits of industry, thoughtfulness, and providence, the General had thrown himself with all his energy into the cause of negro education. He had erected a fine school-house for the negro children on his own estate, and was working cordially hand-in-hand with the officers of the Freedman's Bureau in all their

efforts for the mental and moral improvement of the coloured people." On the other hand, in opposition to such men as Pillow and other gallant soldiers who have turned to the tasks of planters the energies and manliness that characterized them on fields of battle, a large proportion of the superior gentry look with coldness or angry aversion on the steps that are being taken for the elevation of the inferior race. Many who admit the propriety of educating the negro, declare their resentment at the means which are being used for that end. "If that, then," says Mr. Ferguson, "be the sentiment of the better educated classes of the South, we cannot wonder that the feeling of the ignorant whites should be one of bitter hostility to anything which tends to place the negro on a level with, or it may be, a higher position than themselves. And Mr. Fiske had been sorrowfully forced to the conclusion that while one or two of the schools in the larger towns may possibly be able to maintain their ground, those in the country districts generally will have to be given up. But as the Freedman's Bureau will, at all events, remain in existence for another year, a work will ere that time have been done which it will be impossible to undo."

Of the persons with whom he came in contact on American soil Mr. Ferguson tells us no better story than the following anecdote concerning an "unprotected female":—

"We returned to Oil City, where we spent the night, and on the following morning took the train for Pittsburg. Arriving at the station in good time, we got possession of seats, always considered the more desirable, which commanded the windows. Not long had we been seated, however, before there came up a woman, who quietly said to my friend, 'I'll thank you to let me have that seat,' a command which he instantly obeyed. 'Well,' thought I, 'I have read of women doing such things in America, but I never witnessed such a cool proceeding before! The new comer, however, seemed lively and good natured, and presently entered into conversation, giving us an account of a scene she had witnessed in the cars on the day before, when a passenger had cruelly beaten one of the little news-boys on account of some dispute about a paper. 'And didn't I wish,' she said, 'that I had been a man for the occasion.'—'Well,' I thought, 'modesty may not be one of her strong points, but there is evidently some good about her after all.' Presently I overheard a friend of hers in the seat behind ask her in a whisper if she couldn't get that gentleman beside her to change places, so that the two friends might sit together. 'Why,' she whispered in reply, 'I have just made him give up his place once, and I really haven't the face to ask him again.' So then I perceived that even of modesty she was not utterly bereft. My friend, however, guessing the object of the conversation, volunteered to give her his seat, and came and sat beside me, the two women having opposite seats. Presently the comer produced some apples, and offered one to her companion. 'Ah!' said the other, 'these are not to compare with English apples.' My curiosity was roused. 'Why,' I said, 'are you so fond of English apples?'—'Why?' she said, 'because I am English.' So I learned another lesson against forming hasty conclusions."

Is it not possible and probable that this droll story gives the true explanation of many of the audacities attributed to American gentlemen by English writers of books about the United States?

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

What shall we do with Tom? By the Rev. Dr. R. K. Brewer. (Leeds, Walker; London, Hamilton, Adams & Co.)

THIS is a question that may be variously answered. Mr. Squeers would say, "lick him"; Mamma, if she dared, would say, "pet him"; a cautious modernist would recommend a good private forcing-

house, where all the living languages are taught by "natives"; while Mr. Fivebars and Mr. Doublefirst, of Balliol, albeit they approach the ground of dispute from very different points of the compass, would exclaim with unwonted unanimity, "Let him go to Westminster or Rugby, and rough it, as we did." Dr. Brewer falls into no extremes and is misguided by no prejudices. He sees that a small school may be suitable to one boy, a large one to another. He looks at the matter in a practical point of view; and, while he would be unwilling to throw a young pupil into unnecessary temptation, he knows well that everybody except a hermit must one day see the world as it is, and he would therefore not refrain from sending a boy to a large school merely because the purity of the nursery cannot be ensured there. On this and many other points the author's observations are very sensible. He considers corporal punishment necessary for "sauciness and cruelty." We should be inclined to add, for resolute idleness and lying; but every schoolmaster must judge of these things for himself. No man is competent to write on schools who has not himself been a schoolmaster as well as a schoolboy,—for no one without this double experience can know the difficulties which teacher and pupil have respectively to encounter. Dr. Brewer has evidently gone through both these phases; and his little book, which is written in a pleasant and chatty style, will give useful hints to any anxious instructor who is striving for the first time to understand the anomalies and contradictions of juvenile human nature.

Poems. By Magnolia. (Bennett.)

THESE are innocent and kindly effusions; but we fear that they have scarcely sufficient character to attract much attention. May we hope that the author is young, and that future efforts will display increased power and better poetic training? The roughness of some of the verses and the occasional incorrectness of the rhymes would seem to favour the supposition that a number of early exercises of different degrees of merit have been thrown together to make a volume. We find "blossom" as a rhyme to "bosom," "hear me" to "near thee," and "ghostly" to "closely," in the first poem in the book; but as we read on we find more attention paid both to rhyme and to metre. 'The Landscape Painter,' a tale in blank verse, is a very fair imitation of the Poet Laureate's peculiar manner of narrating. It will be better, however, for the author to seek a style of her own. The short poems entitled 'The Heart's Chamber' and 'Lenora' are indicative of nascent power, but they are somewhat obscure. We must take the liberty of mentioning that Heidelberg is on the Neckar, not on the Rhine.

A Few Thoughts concerning Infanticide. By Mrs. M. A. Baines. (Chapman & Hall.)

Mrs. Baines, in common phrase, "takes the bull by the horns." She has no idea of "Thou shalt do no murder" being construed in favour of mothers who kill their babies. She recommends rewards being offered for the discovery of perpetrators, points to the necessity of proving "wilful murder" whenever possible, and objects to a remission of the sentence of death when it has been once passed on a justly-convicted infanticide. Mrs. Baines says, "It is a mistake to suppose that shame prompts the women to commit the crime;" and she suggests that the institution of a Refuge Lying-in Hospital and Nursery would meet the exigencies of the case. The public sympathy will not, we think, be extended to such a means of preventing one bad end by affording facilities for another.

The Revelations of a Police Court Interpreter; or, "Truth is sometimes Stranger than Fiction." By Dr. J. Jacobson. (Whittaker & Co.)

By registering his book at Stationers' Hall, a course not unusual with authors, and by reserving to himself the rights of translation, Dr. Jacobson shows that he looks hopefully to the consequences of publication. Having put forth his revelations, which are not of a very alarming kind, the interpreter of the Hull Police Court publishes at the close of his volume an original drama, entitled 'The Trial, or, Broken Hearts and Homes,' which was performed during last September in the Queen's Theatre, Hull, to the satisfaction of certain com-

plaisant critics attached to the local press. The learned Doctor should have rested content with the applause at the Hull theatre. Through aiming at more, he may, perhaps, lose what he had. The fable of the dog and the shadow has many applications.

Karl of the Locket and his Three Wishes. By David Smith. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

PLEASANTLY written, well-printed and handsomely bound, 'Karl of the Locket' belongs to the higher class of stories for children. "The reader will see," observes Mr. Smith, of Karl, at the end of his tale, when, by the way, the reader has seen and considered the facts pointed out, "that each of his three wishes was granted to him, but he had to refuse every one of them. How often do we wish in ignorance for things that would not benefit us, and which we would be glad to be quit of, even if we had them." The moral of the story is declared in this passage with sufficient distinctness.

Select Tales for the Use of Colleges and Schools and for Self-Instruction: a short and easy Method of Learning the French Language. By Edward A. Oppen. (Asher & Co.)

TEACHERS of children will find this a useful selection of passages from French writers.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

André's Classical French Grammar, 18mo. cl.
André's French Class Lessons, 18mo. 2 s. d.
Blackmore's Cradock Nowell, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.
Carter's Lent Lectures, 1866: 'The Life of Penitence,' 8vo. 2s. 6d.
Cloud (The), a Poem, in 2 parts, 18mo. 2 s. d.
Contemporary Review, Vol. 3, royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.
Delpech's Beginner's Comprehensive French Grammar, 18mo. 4s. 6d.
Gilbert's Doctor Austin's Guests, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21s. cl.
Hudson's Arithmetic for School and College, 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Kerr's Sacred Hours by Living Streams, cr. 8vo. 3s. cl.
Mowman's Our Australian Colonies, 12mo. 3s. 6d.
Mother's (The) Favourite, by Russell Whitney, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.
Trotter's British Empire in India, Vol. 2, 8vo. 16s. cl.
Walker's Terrestrial and Cosmical Magnetism, 8vo. 15s. cl.
Which shall it Be, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

OTTLEY'S SUPPLEMENT TO BRYAN'S DICTIONARY.—A notice which appeared under the head "To Correspondents" in last week's *Athenæum* will account for the tardy publication of the following letter in this form.

To the Editor of the *Athenæum*.

Sir,—Mr. Bohn's letter, inserted in last Saturday's *Athenæum*, invites the controversy between us with a more serious aspect than it has before presented. Mr. Bohn reiterates his denial of my statement that a stipulation had been made to append his initials to his contributions, and, in so doing, adduces matter in corroboration of his position which renders it incumbent upon me to take a bold issue with him upon the simple question of veracity. It is with much pain that I find myself compelled to turn to the references to one who has held a respectable position in business; but the circumstances leave me no alternative, if I would guard my own honour from reckless impeachment.

Mr. Bohn repeats the assertion that "the book was all printed off and in his my hands before he (I) requested my initials," which I had thrice stated was not the case. In now for the fourth time reiterating my position, I think it desirable to have the support of some other evidence than mere assertion. I have, therefore, looked up the correspondence between Mr. Bohn and myself in reference to this part of the transaction, from which I will make one or two quotations, which, I think, you will consider conclusive.

On the occasion of sending me the bundle of what I termed "revises," Mr. Bohn, under date March 2, 1866, wrote me a letter, which commenced as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—I have had some trouble in getting from the printer a complete set of the stereotyped sheets, called press proofs, as they had to be pulled by hand before being finally put to press. I believe all the deaths which have occurred since the sheets were cast have been added in MS., as you will see, and will be corrected in the plates—a somewhat expensive process."

"I also inclose a proof of your Preface, leaving you to do with it, in respect to my additions, what you please. Pray return the whole for press without delay.—Yours truly, HENRY G. BORN."

To this I replied (March 19) as follows:—
"Upon examining the proof sheets of the Bryan Supplement, I find matters which I was wholly unprepared to see, and which will require consideration. Besides matters of opinion in which I cannot concur, are some mis-statements of fact, which could not possibly be allowed to pass. I will endeavour to be more definitely on the subject in the course of the week. Yours truly, H. G. BORN."

"To H. G. Bohn, Esq."
On the 26th of March I received another note from Mr. Bohn, begging to know the particulars to which I objected, and my views on the subject, as soon as possible; and on the 28th of the same month I wrote him a letter, enumerating the articles to which I objected, and stating, "with respect to all these articles, I propose to acknowledge them and others as having been contributed by you, and that your initials be appended to them."

On the evening of the 5th of April Mr. Bohn went to the Society of Fine Arts, in Conduit Street, where, before a Lecture Evening, he thought he should probably find me, and there a short conversation took place between us, in the result of which Mr. Bohn agreed to my demand for the insertion of his initials, as well as of a reference thereto in the Preface.

The next day, or the day after, I accordingly returned the Press Proofs, with my corrections and his initials marked in red ink, and a paragraph inserted in the Preface acknowledging the Publisher's "friendly contributions," and stating that they would be found distinguished by that gentleman's initials ("H. G. B.")—an intimation which was duly printed, but not noticed.

Mr. Bohn asserts, "It is true that I corrected the blunder of making Mr. A. Cooper the father of Sidney Cooper, but this caused the cancelling of two pages; and if I had been obliged to add my initials to the seventy articles I have contributed, I must have cancelled nearly the whole book."
In dealing with this daring statement I have to observe that the notice of S. Woodward, in which the reference to Mr. A. Cooper occurs, is printed in pages 181-2, which correspond, and form one continuous sheet of paper with pages 175-6, and jointly with them with pages 177-180,—in other words, are part and parcel of the half-sheet (signature N), comprising pages 176 to 189 inclusive,

—and that, therefore, there has been no cancel of any two pages in this half-sheet. I may state further that, although many other quite as considerable alterations as that in the case of Woodward have been made in various parts of the work, in accordance with the corrections in the "Press Proofs" submitted to me, there is not a single cancelled leaf from beginning to end.

The case needs no further comment from
Your obedient Servant,
HENRY OTTLEY.

ON THE CAMPAIGN OF AULUS PLAUTIUS IN BRITAIN.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich, August 24, 1866.

I have read Dr. Guest's papers in the *Athenæum* 'On the Origin of London' with great interest, and have, I trust, derived from them, as I have from many of my friend's essays, much instruction. Yet to the principal conclusions of these papers I cannot assent. I think I shall be able to show that, in some cases by relying on positive statements of ancient historians, and in other cases by reasoning on well-understood physical circumstances, we are necessarily led to final inferences very different from those of Dr. Guest.

But first, I would express my belief that the reasons for adopting the Cowey Stakes at Halliford as the place of Julius Caesar's passage of the Thames have never been stated so clearly before, and that to my mind they are convincing. This matter, however, as I shall explain, appears to me to have no connexion with the general subject of Dr. Guest's paper. Before leaving it, I will remark that the itinerary distance of the Cowey Stakes from Penvensey (which I adopt as the landing-place of Julius Caesar), or from any point in the line between Penvensey and Robertbridge, supposing Julius Caesar to have gained the head of Stone Street, and to have marched through the passes of Dorking and Leatherhead, agrees well with the distance, 80 Roman miles, assigned by Caesar. The distance in a bee-line is about 57 English miles.

The real subject of Dr. Guest's papers is not so much the Origin of London as the Campaign of Aulus Plautius. The tracing out of this campaign depends virtually on the determination of the place of landing; and Dr. Guest assumes this fundamental point, without giving any reason of his own, and without examination of any part of Dion's narrative which can bear upon it. He merely says, "There can be little doubt that the three points to which the fleet directed its course were the three little ports.....Hythe, Dover, and Richborough." But there is no reason, in the historian's account, for fixing on these three ports; there is no cogent reason to believe that the expedition landed at three separate ports; there is no reason, in the account, for believing that the expedition, whether in one locality or in three, had anything to do with any one of the ports named, or with any other point on the coast of Kent. On the contrary, there are reasons against it, which appear to me to be demonstrative. They are:—

1. The fleet, in making for the place of debarkation, had a westerly course so long that there was time for the soldiers to rise in a mutiny, to reverse their course, and to be pacified; they were finally encouraged by a meteor which rose in the east and set in the west, "the direction in which they were sailing."

This is irreconcilable with Dr. Guest's suppositions; Richborough and Dover are scarcely at all west of Boulogne; and Hythe only a few miles west of it, and more nearly north than west.

2. The Romans, in a short time, encountered the armies of Camulodunum.

It is improbable that these could have been met on the south-east coast of Kent.

3. Before reaching Camulodunum, Plautius crossed the Thames twice (not once, or three times). At the first crossing, he failed in the first attempt; then some Kelts swam across, and a detachment passed at a bridge higher up the river (gentilis absolute), and probably effected a diversion; then the whole army (the former nominative of *Perpetua*) mingled with the retiring Britons, who had already passed the river (*διαβαρυνται*), and killed many; but, pursuing them into difficult marches, lost many of the legionaries. In this there is no mention of retreat over the river (which would probably have been ruinous); on the contrary, Plautius, though he made no further military advances, secured himself in the position which he had gained. The first

crossing of the Thames was therefore complete. The second crossing is quite clear.

It is impossible to reconcile this with the supposition of a first landing in Kent, even though we should adopt the hypothesis that Dion included the river-course of the Lea under the name Thames. A double crossing of the river necessarily implies that the place of first debarkation and the place of ultimate arrival (Camulodunum) were on the same side of the river.

I consider it to be demonstrated that the landing cannot have taken place on the south side of the Thames. And, this hypothesis failing, it does not appear that the other parts of Dr. Guest's plan of the campaign can be sustained.

I have shown elsewhere that the account of Dion is precisely represented by supposing the Romans to have rounded the North Foreland and landed near Southend (which gives a westerly course of about thirty-five miles); to have crossed the intermediate river, the Lea (which crossing Dr. Guest explains by supposing the "certain river" to be the Thames itself, an interpretation which I cannot accept); and to have crossed the Thames, partly by struggling through the water, partly by passing over a bridge near London. (The places of these movements cannot now be ascertained; but, remarking that there is at Bermondey a peat-bog or ancient marsh which occasioned great difficulties in the construction of the Greenwich Railway; that in Southwark it was necessary, for the foundation of the Charing Cross Railway, to dig through thirty-two feet of peat; and that a part of Lambeth still bears the name of "The Marsh"; I have little doubt that these were the marshes in which so many Romans perished.) I add, as plausible, the supposition that the intrenchments of Plautius are still preserved in the large double-walled fort which incloses Holwood House, now the seat of Lord Cranworth.

I understood, from the general plan of my friend's essay, that the question of fords was intended to have some bearing upon the movements of Plautius; but I think it clear that the historian does not intend to intimate that Plautius crossed either the Thames or the intermediate river at a ford, that is, at a place commonly used for passage. Indeed, the proximity of the bridge over the Thames shows that the wet passage was not in ordinary use. When Dion speaks of Caesar's crossing, he uses the words *τον ποτον*; he has no such words, and no simple words, for the places at which Plautius crossed the two rivers.

Nor in any case can I imagine that Caesar's statement (that there was no other foot-passage across the Thames) excludes passages much lower down the river; as certainly it does not exclude passages much higher up the river. It only excludes passages on so much of the river as would engage the attention of a general who was making a march direct on Verulam.

Dr. Guest supposes that there may have been difficulty in constructing a bridge at London, especially with a difference of level, at high and low water, of twenty feet. Such a tide had then no existence. The space for influx of tidal waters into the estuary of the Thames has been strictly defined in all ages by the gap between Shoebury and Sheerness. But the area which the tide had to supply was formerly much greater than it is now. Up the vast space now represented by the marshes of the Thames, shallow everywhere, the tidal waters wended their lazy way. Instead of a twenty-foot tide, I doubt whether the tide exceeded three or four feet. Perhaps no river in the world has had its condition changed so much. The first embankment of the Thames (possibly in the time of Henry the Sixth) gave it that funnel-shape which is of all forms the most effectual for the propagation and increase of the vertical tide. Since that time, man has done his best to deepen the channel (a shoal near Woolwich was dredged away but a few years ago), and he has been well seconded by the scour which the contraction of the channel has caused. The consequence is, that while a river-course has been produced the most favourable in the world for commercial navigation, there has also been produced a facility for the flow of the tide which scarcely exists elsewhere. It is no matter of wonder

that the range of tide under such circumstances may have been increased from three or four to twenty feet.

A timber bridge, I remark, is built anywhere with little difficulty.

It is worthy of notice that the masonry of the piers of Old London Bridge (whose foundations were scarcely below the present surface of the river at low water) showed that the river must have been exceedingly shallow at the time of construction of the bridge; that is to say, even to the Norman times. The raving tide which my friend and myself remember was not between the piers of the bridge, but between its "stirlings,"—parts of the original ground, which, on account of the scour in later times, it had become necessary to defend by careful strengthening of the surfaces, and on which the bridge stood, stilted high in air.

The establishment, by the Romans, of London as an important place does not appear to have been made till after a lapse of several years. The Roman road from the first capital (Colchester) to London is but a branch from the road which leads direct from Colchester to Stortford, as may be verified by any one on the ground or on the Ordnance map. The Stortford road, therefore, is the older of the two. This anxiety of the Romans to insure military communication across the north of Essex suggests as probable the system of their territorial military policy which I have elsewhere explained. For their mere military wants, the Colne gave them excellent communication with the sea. But when they felt themselves secure in a military point of view, then, and not till then, they gave attention to establishing communication with the rising commercial port.

Before closing this communication, I will allude to a totally different matter, suggested by one of Dr. Guest's remarks.

The name "Brockley Hill" is given for a British station on the north frontier of Middlesex. There is also a "Brockley Hill" at Lewisham, south-east of London. It would seem not improbable that the name "Brockley" is generic.

Now there is mention, in one of Scott's poems, of

Bersay's Burgh and Greensay's Isle;

and the former of these places, a fortified point on the west coast of the Mainland of Orkney, is marked in maps as the "Burgh of Bersay." But it is not so pronounced in the country. The best representation of the sound which I can give is "Brokhk." I have heard the word frequently in Orkney, both as applied to the special point which I mention, and as a generic word following the indefinite article, "a brokhk," and applied, in the sense of "an old fortified post," to other places.

It seems likely, therefore, that "Brockley" is a generic word, descended from "Brokhk," and having precisely the same meaning as "Burgh."

G. B. AIRY.

LITERARY PARALLELS.

18, Manor Terrace, Brixton, Aug. 18, 1866.

Observing that in the number of the *Athenæum* published to-day you have inserted a letter noticing the strong resemblance between the earlier story in a poem by Miss A. A. Procter, called 'Home-ward Bound,' and that of 'Enoch Arden,' by the Laureate, I think it possible that the still closer likeness between a poem called 'Dora,' by Tennyson, and a sketch styled 'Dora Cresswell,' by Miss Mitford, may interest those who have read 'Our Village,' published by that lady in 1828, and the poetical version of some years later date given by Tennyson.

In 'Dora Cresswell' the scene opens with the description of a plentiful harvest. The loaded waggons in a narrow lane leave so little room for the teller of the story that she escapes into a harvest-field belonging to Farmer Cresswell, by the aid of a five-barred gate. "A beautiful child lay on the ground at some little distance, whilst a young girl, resting from the labour of reaping, was twisting a rustic wreath round his hat." "The young girl was the orphan niece of Farmer Cresswell, one of the wealthiest yeomen in our part of the world, the only child of his only brother," and

having lost both parents in her infancy, "had been reared by her widowed uncle as tenderly as his own son Walter." "Though it was impossible for a father not to be proud of the bold handsome youth, who at eighteen had a man's strength and a man's stature; was the best ringer, the best cricketer, and the best shot in the county; yet the fairy Dora, who, nearly ten years younger, was at once his housekeeper and his plaything, was as the apple of his eye." "Before Dora was ten years old he had resolved that in due time his son should marry her. He was obstinate in the highest degree, had never been known to yield a point, and the fault was the more inveterate, because he called it firmness, and accounted it a virtue." His son Walter inherited his disposition and was, moreover, fiery and bold. He might perhaps, left to himself, in time have loved Dora; but to be chained down to a distant engagement disgusted him, and he attached himself to a delicate girl named Mary Hay, the daughter of a village schoolmistress, and after a tedious courtship, kept secret for months and years, married the object of his passion clandestinely. An immediate discovery ensued. Walter was turned out of doors by his father, and in three months his death came quickly through a fever, leaving his widow destitute, unowned and unaided by his stern father, to bring into the world an orphan son. Dora, finding her prayers and entreaties fail to soften her uncle, gave all her pocket-money to her cousins; "she worked for them, begged for them, and transferred to them every present made to herself." "Everything that was her own she gave, but nothing of her uncle's." Much as she longed to give from the plenty around her to those whose claims were so just, "she felt that she was trusted, and that she must prove herself trustworthy."

When she is found in the corn-field trimming the boy's hat with "a rustic wreath of enamelled corn-flowers, brilliant poppies, snow-white lily-bines, and light, fragile harebells, mingled with tufts of the richest wheatears," it is that the beauty and innocence of the boy may arrest the farmer's eyes, and melt to forgiveness a heart already softened by a bounteous harvest, and all the more "because the land never bore so much before, and it's all owing to his management in dressing and drilling." The plot is successful, and Dora, telling its result next day, weeps, as she says to the friend who had seen her in the harvest-field conjuring up "Dis and Proserpine," and Lavinia, and the "far lovelier Ruth" of sacred story, by her presence there. "Very strange that I should cry, when I am the happiest creature alive; for Mary and Walter are to live with us; and my dear uncle, instead of being angry with me, says that he loves me better than ever. How very strange it is," said Dora, as the tears fell down faster and faster, "that I should be so foolish as to cry." Tennyson begins the idyl of Dora thus:—

With Farmer Allan at the farm abode
William and Dora. William was his son,
And she his niece. He often looked at them,
And often thought "I'll make them man and wife."
Now Dora felt her uncle's will in all,
And yearn'd towards William, but the youth, because
He had been always with her in the house,
Thought not of Dora.

Then, the marriage being urged by the father, and refused by the son, he has a month to think upon his answer.—

Then before
The month was out he left his father's house,
And hired himself to work within the fields;
And half in love, half spite, he woo'd and wed
A labourer's daughter, Mary Morrison.

"While the bells were ringing," Allan told his niece that if she spoke to her cousins she would forfeit her home, adding, "my will is law."

And days went on, and there was born a boy
To William; then distresses came on him;
And day by day he passed his father's gate,
Heart-broken, and his father help'd him not.
But Dora stored what little she could save
And gave it them by stealth, nor did they know
Who sent it; till at last a fever seized
On William, and in harvest-time he died.

Then Dora went to Mary. Mary sat
And look'd with tears upon her boy, and thought
Hard things of Dora. Dora came, and said,
"I have obeyed my uncle until now,
And I have sinn'd, for it was all thro' me

This evil came on William at the first.
But, Mary, for the sake of him that's gone,
And for your sake, the woman that he chose,
And for this orphan, I am come to you!
You know there has not been for these five years
So full a harvest: let me take the boy,
And I will set him in my uncle's eye,
Among the wheat; that when his heart is glad
Of the full harvest, he may see the boy,
And bless him for the sake of him that's gone."

After a fruitless visit to the field, "for none of all his men dare tell him Dora waited with the child," when the morrow came,

She rose and took
The child once more, and sat upon the mound;
And made a little wreath of all the flowers
That grew about, and tied it round his hat,
To make him pleasing in his uncle's eye.
Then when the farmer passed into the field
He spied her.

She is reminded that his word is law; and the farmer, thinking the whole thing a trick, prepared by the two women, says he will take the boy, but bids Dora "go hence and never see him more." Dora having told this all to Mary, and asked to be allowed to live and work with her,—

Then answer'd Mary, "This shall never be,
That thou shouldst take my trouble on thyself,"—

and, fearing her child should learn to despise her, and grow hard under his grandfather's influence, she goes to Farmer Allan, and tells him so, demanding her boy, and desiring he should take Dora back,

"And let all this be as it was before."

So Mary said, and Dora hid her face
By Mary. There was silence in the room;
And all at once the old man burst in sobb'g—
"I have been to blame—to blame. I have kill'd my son.
I have kill'd him—but I loved him—my dear son.
May God forgive me! I have been to blame.
Kiss me, my children."

(Are not Dora's tears more natural in Miss Mitford's tale?)

Then they clung about
The old man's neck, and kiss'd him many times.
And all the man was broken with remorse;
And all his love came back a hundred-fold;
And for three hours he sobb'd o'er William's child,
Thinking of William.

So these four abode
Within one house together; and as years
Went forward, Mary took another mate;
But Dora lived unmarried till her death.

It is impossible the similarity here can be accidental, as the poet has followed the story even to the names of the niece and the wife. The peculiarly fine harvest being chosen in both stories as a reason for hoping the farmer may be in a humour favourable to the plot, and the wreathing the child's hat with corn-flowers growing near, to attract the cruel grandfather's attention, being in both Dora's employment. But Miss Mitford has given a finer character to her Dora, who, in spite of her "melting charity," does not become guilty of breach of trust, while Tennyson's Dora "stores what little she can save,"—he does not say of her own,—and "sends it them by stealth." Having done so she speaks incorrectly to Mary, saying, "I have obeyed my uncle until now."

Tennyson, to heighten the effect produced by Dora's noble qualities, has made her a woman when her hand is rejected by her cousin, and contrasted her undying love for him with his widow's inconstancy in taking another mate, and still more to increase our interest in Dora has made Mary a labourer's daughter, not "a delicate creature with a fair, downcast face like a snowdrop."

Your judgment will decide whether the superior art in the later narrative excels the simple nature painted in the earlier tale. M. SYMS.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Lord Lyttelton and Mr. C. S. Calverley have (among others) promised to contribute Latin verse translations of several English hymns to Mr. L. C. Biggs's forthcoming annotated edition of 'Hymns Ancient and Modern.'

Messrs. Saunders, Otley & Co. announce for publication a work on the Universities Mission to Central Africa, by the Rev. H. Rowley, one of the two surviving members of Bishop Mackenzie's clerical staff.

A new Vice-Master has been appointed to University College School, London, in the person

of Mr. E. R. Horton, Fellow of St. Peter's, Cambridge. This gentleman takes the place of Mr. W. A. Case, who has been connected with the school in question during the sixteen years last past. On the retirement of the latter gentleman a testimonial of high esteem was presented to him by his fellow-teachers in the school.

The British Association meeting is over, and will be memorable for the hospitality so extensively displayed by the inhabitants of Nottingham and the gentry, mine-owners and manufacturers of the neighbouring country. It will be remarkable also and remembered for the boldness and ability of the Presidential Address, in which Mr. Grove has so fearlessly advocated the much-attacked doctrine of Continuity. Newstead, redolent with the memory of Lord Byron, was the most sought for of excursions, and never was there such a universal preference given to one place over another as for the visit to that cherished ruin and mansion, now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Webb, whose care and respect for every relic of the honoured and lovely home of our great poet, a home rendered famous in his unrivalled poetry, deserves national appreciation. Derby, Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, and Belvoir, have also had most numerous devotees. The papers read have been of average interest and one or two of considerable importance, but nothing remarkably original. Mr. Daft's plan for sheathing iron ships with zinc was brought prominently forward and met with favour; the importance of some effectual means for protecting iron ships from corrosion and from fouling it is not possible to overrate, and the method should now be put to the practical test. Mr. Matteucci's letter on the electrical testing of earth currents, and Capt. Noble's essay on the penetration of shot and the resistance of armour-plating, were the only two papers ordered to be printed in *extenso* in the volume of *Transactions*. It was observed that there was a remarkable absence of some of those most eminent men whom the world has been in the habit of regarding in past years as amongst the magnates of the Association. The attendance, however, of men of mark has been very good, and the proceedings were conducted with a regularity which has never been exceeded; the plan of separating the excursion days from the working days deserves to become a fixed rule of the institution.

The grants of money for scientific purposes were:—Maintaining the Establishment of Kew Observatory, 600*l*. *Mathematics and Physics*: General Sabine, Instruments for Observations in India, 200*l*.—Mr. Glaisher, Lunar Committee, 120*l*.—Prof. Williamson, Electrical Standards, 100*l*.—Mr. Airy, Reduction of Rümker's Observations (renewed), 150*l*.—Mr. Glaisher, British Rainfall, 50*l*.—Colonel Sykes, Balloon Experiments, 50*l*.—Mr. Glaisher, Luminous Meteors, 50*l*.—Kew Committee, Meteorological Observations in Palestine, 50*l*.—Dr. Robinson, Sound under Water, 30*l*. *Geology*: Mr. Mitchell, Alum Bay Fossil Leaf Beds, 25*l*.—Sir C. Lyell, Kent's Hole Investigation, 100*l*.—Mr. Mitchell, Bournemouth Fossil Leaf Beds, 30*l*.—Mr. Busk, Maltese Fossil Elephants, 50*l*.—Mr. Bate, Fossil Crustacea, 25*l*.—Dr. E. P. Wright, Kilkenny Coal-Field, 25*l*.—Mr. R. H. Scott, Plant Beds of North Greenland, 100*l*.—Prof. Phillips, Secondary Reptiles, 50*l*. *Biology*: Mr. Tristram, Insect Fauna, Palestine, 30*l*.—Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, Marine Fauna, Ireland, 25*l*.—Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, Dredging West Coast of Shetland, 75*l*.—Dr. Richardson, Physiological Action of the Ethyl and Methyl Series, 25*l*.—Dr. E. P. Wright, Coast of North Greenland, Flora and Fauna, 75*l*. *Geography and Ethnology*: Sir C. Nicholson, Palestine Exploration, 50*l*. *Statistics and Economic Science*: Sir J. Bowring, Metrical Committee, 30*l*. *Mechanics*: Mr. Scott Russell, Analysis of Reports on Steamship Performance, 100*l*.—Mr. Fairbairn, Manufacture of Iron and Steel, 25*l*.—Mr. Webster, Patent Laws, 25*l*. The General concluding Meeting was held on Wednesday, when the grants of money voted by the General Committee were made known, and the customary votes of thanks passed with unanimity. The numbers present at the Meeting were:—Old life members, 207; new life members, 3; old annual members, 218; new annual members, 105;

associates, 906; ladies, 771; foreigners, 11; total, 2,221; amount received, 2,469*l*. The Association will meet in 1867 at Dundee, under the presidency of the Duke of Buccleuch.

On Thursday evening, last week, at the Nottingham *soirée*, the philosophers and their gayer companions had a narrow escape. A breech-loading rifle was being exhibited. To show the method of loading, cartridges filled with coal-dust were employed. A gentleman, after loading one of the rifles, pulled the trigger; an explosion followed, and a bullet from the gun made its unpleasant passage through the room,—without injury save to one coat-sleeve. The explanation of what might have led to a frightful catastrophe, may be philosophical, but is not satisfactory; it does not enlighten us. We are simply told that "a cartridge actually used for firing, and containing powder, shot, and percussion-cap," had "got amongst them (the coal-dust cartridges) by some means or other." Just so.

The number of visitors to Newstead on Saturday may have led Mr. Webb to make some such reflection as the wife of an Irish Secretary is said to have made at one of the entertainments given by her in Ireland, during her husband's secretaryship: "What a kind-hearted people the Irish are. I ask two hundred to a dance and supper, and twice the number always come!"

The cost has just been paid of securing the Houses of Parliament from danger of fire. In the April of last year Mr. Barry drew attention to the wooden fittings placed beneath the roof (which is itself incombustible), to aid in the ventilation of the House; also to the proximity of the gas-burners to the ribs of the ceiling. The high temperature caused by the method of lighting added to the peril. In August last year Mr. Inmray undertook to execute works (substituting metal for wood, or covering the latter with metal, with other arrangements) which should render the roof fire-proof. For this useful work he has just received the sum of 1,400*l*. (the time employed by him was four months), and such a sum has seldom been laid out to more useful purpose.

The Earl of Craven, who died on Saturday, at Scarborough, was the third Earl. His mother, the Countess who died in 1860, was formerly Miss Brunton, an actress of great ability and repute, and the aunt of another actress of celebrity, the late Mrs. Yates. Some two centuries and a half ago there was a driver of a line of packhorses from Yorkshire to London, whose name was Craven, probably because he had no other than that of the place whence he came. The packmen for whom he drove recommended him to a London draper, after serving whom young Craven set up in Leadenhall Street as a draper on his own account. He became Lord Mayor, left a large fortune, and founded a family of gentlemen. His grandson, a distinguished soldier under Henry, Prince of Orange, was created Baron Craven in 1626, Earl in 1665. The earldom was created just over two centuries ago. It expired with the first Earl in 1697, but was renewed in his descendant in 1801. The barony, meanwhile, had continued. The first Earl was the reputed husband of the ex-Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James the First. One of the most celebrated of the ladies Craven was the wife of the sixth lord, a half-mad Berkeley, subsequently notorious as the Margravine of Anspach. Four of the eight peers died childless, but the succession has never gone out of the male line. Of those eight peers, all but one bore the name of William. The Christian name of the fourth lord was Fulwar, that of the ninth Earl is George, who became heir on the death of his elder brother, last year.

More than a generation has passed away since the late Sir Robert Peel, when writing to invite Chevalier Bunsen to meet Cornelius, the German artist, at dinner, remarked incidentally of the German people: "The ultimate union and patriotism of this people, spread as it is over the centre of Europe, will offer the best guarantee for the peace of the world, and the most powerful check against the propagation of doctrines pernicious alike to the cause of religion and order, and to that freedom which respects the rights of others." Sir Robert finished by expressing "cordial wishes for the

union and welfare of the German race." In the present light, this letter is not without interest.

We have received the following from Prof. Morley:—"The author of 'Sketches of Russian Life, before and after the Emancipation of the Serfs,' was, in the last number of the *Athenæum*, accused of theft upon the personal authority of the two letters of the alphabet, 'E. C.,' in these words:— 'I distinctly recollect reading the two anecdotes you quote in *Chambers's Journal* of about eighteen years ago. I have not the numbers with me to refer to, but am quite certain as to the fact.' Making due allowance for the looseness of statement to be expected from a gentleman who does not flinch from charging another with petty larceny upon the strength of an impression verified only by an 'am quite certain,' I have given the widest interpretation to E. C.'s 'about eighteen years ago,' and have searched carefully through every volume of the series of *Chambers's Journal* which was at that time in course of issue. In the twenty volumes of that series, extending from January, 1844,—twenty-two years ago,—to December, 1853,—thirteen years ago,—I have examined every article on Russia, every article on Railways, because one of the anecdotes is a railway anecdote (not given as an incident of personal experience), and every paper that might incidentally contain anything transportable into the 'Sketches of Russian Life,' which I have edited with full confidence in their author's honour. There is not a line in that whole series of *Chambers's Journal* to justify your Correspondent's accusation. Had I found evidence of any fraud, I should have published in your columns the name of the author of the dishonest book; but I still have reason to think him as incapable of claiming credit for what he had not written, as of basing a slander upon what he had not read. The fact is, that your friendly reviewer of the volume accidentally omitted to repeat the statement of its Preface that the Sketches first appeared in *All the Year Round*, from which journal they are said to be reprinted, with substantial additions. The parts of it referred to by you were published in *All the Year Round* three or four years ago. E. C. had read them there. When he met with them again, they were not new to him; and to say that he had read eighteen years ago in *Chambers's Journal* what, in fact, he read four years ago in *All the Year Round*, is a moderate degree of looseness of statement for the sort of writer who makes a dishonouring charge without any more explicit evidence than his anonymous 'am quite certain.'

"HENRY MORLEY."

The Honorary Treasurer and Secretary to the Sothern Testimonial Fund states that "all the accounts, receipts, and disbursements (duly audited), together with the minutes of the Committee, and Mr. Sothern's letter acknowledging the safe arrival of the piece of plate purchased by the Committee of Messrs. Garrard, may be inspected at the advertised place of meeting of the said Committee, viz., the Café de l'Europe, next the Haymarket Theatre."

Mr. Orridge, a member of the London Common Council, has addressed his fellow Councillors in a letter urging them to sanction the publication of a Civic Biography, which shall include the names and tell the deeds of all noble Londoners (and their name is legion) who have rendered great services to their country. Mr. H. T. Riley, editor of the *Liber Albus*, to whom the archives of the City are better known than to those who have the documents themselves in safe keeping, states that there is no city in the world that has so complete and ancient a series. He urged the Corporation to publish extracts from these records. The Corporation gave no sign either way. Let us hope that Mr. Orridge will win one in the affirmative.

The announcement by a draper and mercer that his "coloured establishment" was in a certain locality would not, perhaps, have the same significance beyond the Atlantic that it has here. In London a tradesman of the above class makes this announcement, with the addition, addressed to those for whom "colours" would ill agree with a subdued spirit, that his "mourning establishment" is at a place named, in the adjoining parish. We

shall probably hear that in the suburbs the same sympathizing trader has opened, for the benefit of persons requiring half-mourning, a "mitigated affliction department."

The authorities of Brighton, like those of most other English bathing-places, neither provide against decency being outraged nor against peril to life. On Wednesday, four youths, all school-fellows, were drowned while bathing, and without the accident being known till aid was useless. In France this calamity does not happen. A watch-boat is kept rowing backwards and forwards during bathing-hours. In England, by lack of fitting arrangements, indecency is encouraged and life put in daily peril.

A quaint example of provincial journal-writing has been sent to us in the form of a cutting from a west-country newspaper, which is generally remarkable for the ability and care with which it is edited and compiled. This supplies one of the most wonderful anticlimaxes we know, and refers to the subject of a recent execution for murder, thus: "For the safety of society it is impossible mercy can be extended to him (the condemned) in this world; beyond that, the province of the journalist does not extend." These italics are our own.

The pleasure-grounds at Worcester have been, says a contemporary, sold for building purposes.

It is reported that Austria will not be represented at the Exposition in Paris next year. Two of the most capable provinces, Bohemia and Moravia, have suffered so terribly, it appears, by the Prussian occupation, that they will not be in a position to contribute in a worthy manner, and will, therefore, abstain altogether.

MR. MORLEY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES IS ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Holman Hunt—J. Phillip R.A.—T. Faed R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—Egg, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersgill, R.A.—Calderson, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Ansell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Nicol, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Namyth—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Ford—Frère—Ruizperez—Brillouin—Lidderdale—George Smith—Duverger, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

SCIENCE

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

President.—Prof. WHEATSTONE.
Vice Presidents.—J. P. GASSIOT, Rev. CHARLES PRITCHARD, Prof. RANKINE, W. SPOTTISWOODE, Prof. TYNDALL, Lord WHITTLEY.
Secretaries.—FLEMING JENKIN, Prof. H. J. S. SMITH.
Rev. R. K. SWAIN, J. M. WILSON.
Committee.—W. R. Birt, Sir E. Belcher, R. Ball, J. Browning, C. Brooke, Antoine Claudet, M. A. Cornu, Prof. G. C. Foster, Dr. Gladstone, James Glaisher, W. R. Grove, Rev. Prof. Robert Harley, Prof. Hennessy, Prof. T. A. Hirst, W. Huggins, J. R. Hind, Rev. Prof. Jelett, W. Lassell, Prof. W. A. Miller, Capt. MAURY, M. l'abbé Moigno, Prof. Phillips, Prof. Purser, Prof. Plücker, W. H. L. Russell, G. J. Symons, G. J. Stoney, Prof. Sylvester, Col. Sykes, Sir Andrew S. Waugh.

THURSDAY.

Report on Observations of Luminous Meteors, 1865-6, by a Committee consisting of Messrs. J. GLAISHER, R. P. GREY, E. W. BRAYLEY, and A. S. HERSCHEL.—The Committee reported a marked degree of progress over their success in previous years, and dwell in detail upon the various investigations of the past year. Bearing in mind the strong probability that exists of the occurrence during the present year of a more extraordinary meteoric shower on the morning of the 13th of November, than any that has yet been observed at the English observatories, the Committee during the past year deemed it inadvisable to incur avoidable expense, or to exceed the means at their command in lithographing the charts of general radiant points of shooting-stars until a more convenient time. The occasion of the return of the great November meteoric shower being one of very rare occurrence, the Committee, with a view of profiting by the opportunity afforded of observing the spectra of luminous meteors, have this year provided themselves with two spectroscopes, specially adapted for analyzing the light of shooting-stars by means of their prismatic spectra. The spectroscopes were directed for trial towards the luminous meteors of the 10th of August last, and seventeen spectra were observed. For this purpose, Mr. Browning had constructed

three binocular spectroscopes for the British Association, on a plan approved by the Committee, and the instruments were employed by Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Browning on the 9th and 10th of August. At the Royal Observatory and at Richmond on the Thames, the sky on the night of the 10th was for the most part cloudy, and all attempts to catch the spectrum of a meteor proved unsuccessful. Spectrum observations were begun at Hawkhurst on the evening of the 9th, and, the sky proving remarkably clear, the observations were continued until daybreak on both of the following nights. No difficulty was found in mapping the course of the meteors in the spectrocope by the stars, of which a whole constellation, as, for example, the seven stars of *Ursa major*, can be seen in the instrument at a glance. The spectra of the meteor nuclei were seen distinctly in a few cases only. They were commonly hidden by the light of the streak when that was yellow, and presented highly-coloured and continuous spectra, like the spectrum of white-hot solid matter when the streak was greyish white. A better night for observing nucleus spectra would be the 12th of December, when meteors leaving no trains are for the most part very brilliant. That which the spectral observations of the August meteors appear most distinctly to evince is the existence of an extraordinary amount of the vapour of sodium. It is impossible to suppose that the vapour of the metal sodium already exists in any sensible quantity at the confines of the atmosphere. It must manifestly be brought into the atmosphere by the meteors themselves from without, so as to be deposited by them in their flight in the luminous trains that mark their course. The nucleus is, therefore, probably a fragment of mineral matter, of which sodium is one of the chemical ingredients. The Report contained also, as usual, a full catalogue—on this occasion a very long one—of the luminous meteors observed in 1865-6.

Report of the Lunar Committee for Mapping the Surface of the Moon.—The Report notices that during the past year the Committee have met several times, and determined at the first meeting—in accordance with the remarks of the President, Prof. Phillips, at Birmingham, where an outline map of 75 inches in diameter was exhibited—upon the construction of a map of 100 inches in diameter, photographs, if available, to be employed. The only photograph available for laying down positions was taken by Mr. Warren De La Rue, 1865, October 4. This has been enlarged to 10 inches in diameter, and employed for this purpose, as the measures taken from it are either without appreciable error, or require but a small correction. Mr. Birt has laid down during the past year, on one sheet, the whole of Quadrant IV. (meridians and parallels), 50 inches radius, and inserted Beer and Madler's 23 points of the first order. The greatest error in the position of these points is '0008 of the moon's semi-diameter. The whole of the objects on a surface of 15° of longitude and 10° of latitude have been laid down on this sheet from the full-moon photograph, and several of them have been identified with objects seen conspicuously when near the terminator. A portion of this surface, 6° of longitude and 5° of latitude, is completed, and enlarged to 400 inches diameter. It contains 30 superficial degrees. On it are laid down the positions of 89 objects, from 3 independent sets of measures, made on 8 separate photographs, the magnitudes, which are given in the catalogue in seconds of an arc, being determined by a separate set of measures.—Register: The whole of the 89 objects above mentioned have been inserted, and an abbreviated catalogue drawn up, with topographical and other notices, the full-moon aspect of the surface given, and a discussion of the lines of upheaval and depression appended.—Taking into consideration the difficulty, arising from differing epochs of libration, of obtaining photographs suitable for the work, and the fact that the only photograph available for positions was taken since the last meeting of the Association, the completion of 30 superficial degrees of the map, an important step has been made in advancing the study of the physical aspect of the moon's surface.

'On some recent Improvements in Astronomi-

cal Telescopes with Silvered Glass Specula,' by Mr. J. BROWNING.

'On the Heat attained by the Moon under Solar Radiation,' by Mr. J. P. HARRISON.—When the author brought forward the subject of lunar insulation a year ago, he showed by a single diagram that the surplus or accumulated heat in the moon, beyond what it radiates off into space, or to other matter, owing to the long-continued action of the sun's rays upon her crust, would necessarily reach its maximum several days after the date of complete illumination. The mean duration of solar radiation for the whole periods of the first and third quarters being in fact in the proportion of 4:25:11:25; and, consequently, the days on which the moon's surface opposite the earth would be longest withdrawn from, or exposed to, the sun's heat; or, in other words, the days on which the moon completes her first and third quarters would be not far removed from the day and date of her maximum and minimum temperature. He had since learnt that Herr Althaus, some few years back, approximately estimated the temperature of the moon at 840° F. on the 22nd day of the lunation, seven days after the day of full moon. His method was to measure the sun's radiation by the pyrheliometer, and then, applying the results to the moon, to deduce from the extent of her area the amount of heat intercepted; his measure of the moon's capacity for heat was that of Quartz. Assuming this deduction to be correct, the heat attained by the moon would approach very closely the temperature at which iron appears red in twilight, and it exceeds the fusing point of tin and lead. Unfortunately the estimate cannot be compared with that made by Sir John Herschel, which was confined to the moon's heat at the period of complete illumination, and which (without any definite temperature being named) it was stated would be far in excess of boiling water. But as the moon's crust would, at the last quarter, have been exposed to some 180 additional hours of uninterrupted solar radiation, it is probable that the total heat attained must be very great indeed. Whatever this may be, the maximum will, it is believed, occur as stated, at or near last quarter. The date of the greatest cold in the moon appears to be less certain; for though the German physicist already cited arrives at the conclusion that it would be found about half a day after new moon, the problem is more complex, and the author could not but think that it must occur later in the lunation; at the period, in fact, when, as was said before, the region of the moon opposite the earth has been the longest time unexposed to the sun's rays. (He was throughout speaking of the moon's hemisphere turned towards us as "the moon.") If a temperature of -92° Fahr. occurs at the time fixed by Althaus, it would suppose a fall of 940° Fahr. (or 522° Cent.) in about eight days. It is true that bodies at very high temperatures cool, both in air and in vacuo, with great rapidity; yet it has been proved that the rate of cooling is greatest in air, by reason of its conduction and convection of heat. This is one of the laws laid down by Dulong and Petit, and admitted by those whose judgment in the matter is most to be relied on. Still the author had thought it desirable to submit the point to experiment in the large air-pump at Kew, where the velocity of cooling, shown by a thermometer with a half-inch bulb coated with lamp black, for temperatures a little above the boiling-point, was found, for the first 100°, 25 per cent. quicker in the glass filled with air, than in the exhausted receiver. Thus it would seem that the absence of an atmosphere might in the case of the moon favour an accumulation of heat, though in a different manner from that in which the presence of air and vapour affects the earth, where the slight heat stored up in her crust would be speedily lost if it were not for the counter-radiation to her surface from cloud and vapour. As regards the theory that the solar rays would have no power to heat matter if surrounded by dry air or ether, there would seem no reason to believe that this is the case. It would be necessary that the observations which are supposed to point to that conclusion should be verified by trustworthy and independent testimony before the possibility of a result so contrary to common sense is admitted. Sir H.

Davy, he was informed by an eminent physicist, satisfied himself by experiment that absorption of heat from the cool points of the electric light took place in vacuo. Indeed, his own experiment with the solar rays upon the blackened bulb of a mercurial thermometer in the 16-inch receiver already referred to, though undecisive as regards the relative speed of heating in air and vacuo (for which the use of the sun as the source of heat presents a difficulty in the case of experiments which succeed each other with the same apparatus at an hour's interval), yet showed a gain of 16½° Fahr. in two minutes (or 71° 11' Cent.) in a vacuum of about one-eighth of an inch. Also in several experiments with thermometers with both black and blackened glass bulbs enclosed in exhausted two-inch globes, lent to me by Mr. Casella, one with a lamp-blackened bulb in a globe filled with air made for the purpose, the thermometers in the exhausted globes, and more especially the one with the blackened bulb, were found to rise quicker and read higher in equal intervals of time than the one in the globe filled with air. On a view of the whole case at the present time, there would seem to be reason to believe that the sun's rays must penetrate the moon's crust to a depth that would prevent the possibility of her acquired heat being easily or speedily dissipated.

'On an Error in the usual Method of Obtaining Meteorological Statistics of the Ocean,' by Mr. F. GALTON.—The meteorological statistics of the ocean have been hitherto obtained by extracting observations from the logs of different ships, and by sorting those that were made in different geographical divisions of the ocean into corresponding groups. The usual geographical divisions are bounded by each fifth degree of latitude and longitude. They therefore are 300 miles in length, and have an average breadth of 150 miles. Each of the groups is treated as if it were composed of observations taken at irregular periods, by a single person, stationed at a fixed observatory in the centre of the group, that is to say, the mean barometer. Thermometer and other elements are determined by computing the simple mean of all the recorded observations. The proportion of winds that blow to the different points of the compass is computed in a similar manner. Only one limitation is exacted in respect to the admission of an observation into a group. It is, that it should not have been made at an interval of less than eight hours from any other observation made by the same ship already included in the group. Were it not for this limitation, a zealous observer might contribute hourly or yet more frequent observations, which, by their multitude, would prevent the scantier observations of other ships from having a just influence on the general average. In an extreme case of this description, the weather met with by a single ship, on one particular voyage, might mainly govern the computed results. In a recent report on the condition of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade, by Mr. Farrer, Capt. Evans and the author, they had pointed out many objections to the existing methods of computing ocean statistics. The object of the present paper was to draw attention to yet another objection, and to show that an additional limitation is required before an observation ought to be admitted into a group. The objection the author made was, that the observations by a sailing ship are more numerous in respect to antagonistic winds or calms than in respect to favourable weather. Therefore, as some parts of the ocean are mainly frequented by outward-bound, and others by homeward-bound ships, the means of the recorded observations in those squares must differ materially from the true average weather. When favourable winds are blowing, a ship is rapidly wafted across the area of observation, and comparatively few observations are made within it. The wind may continue blowing, but the ship is unable to record its continuance after it has left the area in question. On the other hand, if an antagonistic wind blows, or if calms or light breezes prevail, then the ship is delayed within the area and continues making observations during the whole or nearly the whole period of their continuance. The author's objection would be of little consequence if the areas into which the ocean is

divided for the purposes of meteorology were so large that no ship could cross them without experiencing frequent changes of wind. But this is by no means the case in the five-degree squares. Even if a ship's course lay along the diagonal of an average "square," the length of passage within it would be only 335 miles, and would be traversed in less than five eight-hourly periods with a favourable wind. Taking one course with another across the square, some cutting through a mere corner of it, some crossing it lengthways and some breadthways, an average of three eight-hourly periods, or one day, would be an ample estimate. Now in the ocean regions of variable winds, the changes of the wind are, on the average, much less frequent than once in a day. We might fairly estimate them as lasting in the same quadrant, for an average of not less than three days, or nine eight-hourly periods, at a time. The length of time during which ships are windbound in the English Channel, where the changes are unusually rapid, confirms this rough estimate. On this hypothesis, a favourable wind would, on an average, be recorded three times by a ship sailing across a five-degree square, and an unfavourable wind or a calm of the same real duration would be recorded nine times; therefore the observations contributed by a ship resemble observations made at a fixed observatory under instructions that only three eight-hourly observations were to be taken during the continuance of winds, say, from the northerly quadrant, but that when the wind was in the southerly quadrant the observations were to be continued during the whole of its duration. No one would be inclined to accept the means of these observations as a just statement of the weather, yet this is precisely what is given by the method of compilation adopted by the Meteorological Department. The weather under which a ship enters a square may be of any description whatever, except that of an absolute calm in a sea without a current; therefore it has no bearing on the present question. It must further be observed, that the error pointed out not only affects the winds, but it affects all the meteorological elements so far as they are correlated with the winds; the temperature and dampness are especially affected by it. The method the author proposed, by which this error may be obviated in future work, is to impose a limitation to the observations received, in respect to interval in distance, in addition to the existing eight-hourly interval in respect to time. He proposed that observations should not be included in the groups, unless the places where they were made were at least as far asunder, measured in the direction of the ship's general course (and not counting tacks), as she could traverse with a favourable wind in eight hours. Thus on an average not more than three observations would be accepted from a single log-book in any five-degree ocean square. He did not possess data to show how far the accuracy of the existing wind-charts is impaired by the neglect of this cause of error; but he presumed it was only in certain parts of the ocean that it would exercise considerable influence. It is sufficient that he should point it out as one to be guarded against for the future; for he trusted that the whole of the work in the Meteorological Office would be submitted to re-computation, and an improved method of handling and grouping the observations would be adopted, in accordance with the recommendations of that Report to which he had already alluded.

SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

President.—Dr. H. BENCE JONES.

Vice-President.—Prof. DUBREUIL, H. DUBREUIL, Dr. W. A. MILLER.

Lyon PLAYFAIR, J. STENOUS, A. W. WILLIAMS.

Secretaries.—J. H. ATHERTON, Prof. LIVINGE, W. J. RUSSELL.

JOSEPH WHITE.

Committee.—F. A. Abel, J. Atfield, H. Bassett, J. S. Brauer, Dr.

Bauer, Grace Calvert, W. Crookes, Dr. John Davy, G. C. Foster,

J. H. Gilbert, F. G. Gassiot, J. H. Gladstone, W. E. H. H. H. H.

K. Macadam, T. H. Rowney, H. E. Roscoe, J. Robinson, Peter

Spence, Dr. E. Smith, J. Spiller, A. Voelker.

THURSDAY.

This Section was held at the School of Art, —H. Bence Jones, Esq., M.D., presiding.—In the course of his opening address, the President remarked that, from the foundation of the British Association, in 1831, no practising physician had been President of the Chemical Section. For centuries the union of chemistry and medicine

has been at one time admitted and at another disallowed; but in the last half-century the discovery of Dr. Bright has proved that chemistry is absolutely requisite for the detection of a large class of diseases, and that without chemistry the nature of these diseases cannot be understood. When the union of chemistry and medicine is perfect, then science will show us how to keep or to regain the greatest of blessings, health. Among the harvest of new truths of the last year, Dr. Bence Jones noticed Prof. Frankland's synthetical researches on ethers, and his researches with Mr. Duppa on the synthesis of acids of the lactic series. The President next alluded to Prof. Roscoe's paper 'On the Chemical Intensities of Sunlight,' as the direction in which the chemist looks for the climax of all his synthetical investigations—the discovery of the chemical architecture of substances in the vegetable world.—Dr. Bence Jones then proceeded: "A most remarkable discovery has been made by the Master of the Mint on the absorption and dialytic separation of gases by colloid septa: for example, he finds that mixed gases pass through india-rubber at different rates, proportioned to their powers of liquefaction. The oxygen of atmospheric air passes through rapidly, whilst the nitrogen is comparatively stopped. The importance of this discovery in metallurgy, and its application to the physiology of respiration and of the passage of oxygen from the blood into the textures, must be apparent to all. It seems but a few years ago when we were taught that the animal and vegetable kingdoms were composed of entirely different kinds of substances. Nitrogenous compounds were said to belong to the animal kingdom; and the vegetable kingdom was said to be formed of carbonaceous matters only. First starch, then woody fibre, then colouring matters like indigo, then alkaloïds like quinine, were, one after the other, thought to distinguish the vegetable from the animal creation; and each of these substances, or their representatives, have at last been found in animals. At the present time no chemical distinction whatever between vegetables and animals can be made; and, except in the mode in which these different substances are produced in the two kingdoms of Nature, no chemical differences exist. Although we are beginning to ask how our present formula for education has arisen, and why it remains almost unchanged whilst all natural knowledge is advancing, and although an entire change in everything except the highest education has taken place, yet public opinion is affected so slowly, and the prejudices of our earliest years fix themselves so firmly in our minds, and the belief we inherit is so strong, that an education far inferior to that which a Greek or a Roman youth, say twenty centuries ago, would have received is the only education fit to make an English gentleman, that I consider it is of no use, notwithstanding the power which this Association can bring to bear on the public, to occupy your time with the whole of this vast question. But there is an outlying portion of this subject which personally touches each one of us here present. I allude to the present state of education in natural knowledge of that portion of the community who may at any moment be asked to tell any of us here present what mechanical means should be used to lessen or increase the mechanical actions of the body, and what chemical substances should be taken to lessen or increase the different chemical actions within us when they rise or fall to such a degree as to constitute disease. I will, as shortly as possible, put before you the present education of those who practise medicine. The present higher education for the medical profession consists, shortly, in learning reading, writing, and arithmetic in the first ten years of life. In the second ten years, Latin, Greek, some mathematics or divinity, and perhaps some modern language. In the third ten years, physics, chemistry, botany, anatomy, physiology, and medicine, and perhaps surgery. Looking at the final result that is wanted, namely, the attainment of the power of employing the mechanical, chemical, electrical, and other forces of all things around us for increasing or diminishing the mechanical, chemical, and other actions taking place in the different textures of which our bodies

are composed, it is quite clear that the second decennial period is passed without our advancing one step towards the object required; and that in the third decennial period the amount to be learnt is very far beyond what is possible to be attained in the time allowed. If we turn to the lower education, in the first eighteen years of life, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and enough Latin to read and write a prescription, constitute the minimum to be acquired. During the next three years, physics, chemistry, botany, anatomy, physiology, and the practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, have all to be learnt, and from this crowding it follows that the study of physiology is begun at the same time as the study of physics and chemistry. In other words, the structure and the foundation are commenced at the same time. The top of the house may be almost finished when part of the foundation has not been begun. What chance is there of any one understanding the action of the chemical, mechanical, and electrical forces in the body, until a fundamental knowledge of chemistry, mechanics and electricity, has been first obtained? What chance has a medical man of regulating the forces in the body by giving or withholding motion, food, or medicine with any reasonable prospect of success, when a preliminary education in these sciences is thought to be of no importance? It seems to me that the only possible way to make the present preliminary education for medical men less suited to the present state of our knowledge, would be to require them to know Hebrew or Arabic instead of Latin, in order that the origin of some of our words might be better understood, or that prescriptions might be written in one or other of these languages. Let me now, for contrast sake, draw you a picture of a medical education, based upon the smallest amount of classical knowledge, and the greatest amount of natural knowledge which can be obtained. In the first ten or twelve years of life, a first-rate education in the most widely used modern language in the world, English, with writing and arithmetic, might be acquired, and in the next five or ten years a sound basis of knowledge of physics, chemistry, and botany, with German or French, might be obtained; and in the following five years anatomy, physiology and medicine, surgery and midwifery. If every medical man were thoroughly well educated in the English language, and could explain the nature of the disease and the course to be followed in the most idiomatic and unmistakable English, and if he could use all the forces in nature for the cure or relief of his patient, and if he could, from his knowledge of chemistry and physics, and their application to disease and medicine become the best authority within reach on every question connected with the health and welfare of his neighbours; and if he possessed the power of supervising and directing the druggist in all the analyses and investigations which could be required as to the nature and actions of food and medicines and as to the products of disease, surely the position and power and agreement of medical men would be very different from that which they now obtain by learning some Latin and less Greek. At present, so far from physicians possessing more knowledge of food and of medicine than any other class of persons in the community, the analytical and pharmaceutical chemists are rapidly increasing in knowledge, which will enable them not only to understand fully the nature and uses of food and medicines, but even to detect the first appearances of a multitude of chemical diseases. Their habits of investigation and their knowledge of the nature of the forces acting in the body will gradually lead them to become advisers in all questions regarding the health of the community, and from this they will, like M. Bouchardat, in Paris, become almost, if not altogether, practitioners of medicine. In confirmation of my opinion of the direction in which the treatment of disease is progressing, I may just refer to the cattle-plague, which in 1745 was treated by Dr. Mortimer, at that time Secretary of the Royal Society, and therefore one of the most scientific physicians in the country, with antimony and bleeding. In 1866, two chemists, Dr. Angus Smith and Mr. Crookes, gave the only useful suggestion for combating the disease,

namely, by the arrest or the destruction of the poison by chemical agents. There is yet another point of view in which chemists will see the harm that results from our present medical education. The use of Latin in our prescriptions requires that the pharmacutists should learn at least sufficient Latin to read what we have written. Many errors have arisen and will arise from the dispenser being unable to give the directions rightly. To avoid such mistakes, a portion of the time that ought to be given to the attainment of the highest possible amount of chemical acquirement, and a perfect knowledge of the English language, or some foreign language wherein he might learn the discoveries in chemistry and the improvements in pharmacy of other countries, must be devoted to the learning of Latin, in which the physician writes his directions. All our druggists in England ought to be what they are in Germany and in France, chemists capable of any analysis that might be required of them, and able to satisfy themselves and the medical men that the substances they sell are what they profess to be—pure, unadulterated chemical compounds. No one of my hearers in this Section will consider five years a long time for the acquirement of such knowledge, and until the pharmacutists all obtain this education, medicine will be subject to a great cause of uncertainty in the variations in the quality and quantity of the different substances which, under the same name, are obtained from different druggists. Before I conclude, I must apologize to some in this Section who may think that this subject is of no interest to them, by reminding them that none but chemists can judge what the worth of chemical education really is; and I am sure that no body of scientific men exists who are so fitted to judge of the necessity of an education in natural knowledge for those who employ the forces around us to regulate the forces within us as the Chemical Section of the British Association. Last year Prof. Miller said, 'It behoves all who are themselves engaged in the pursuit of science to consider in what way they can themselves aid in forwarding the cultivation of natural knowledge.' I ask you, for the good of science, and for your own good, to exert your influence in the first place, and more especially to effect a change in the preliminary education of all those who intend to practise medicine; so that leaving Greek and Latin to be the ornaments and exceptions in their education, they may have time to obtain the best possible knowledge of the chemical and physical forces with which they have to deal. I urge this because of my conviction that whenever the most perfect knowledge of chemistry and physics becomes the basis of rational medicine, then, and not till then, medicine will obtain the highest place among all the arts that minister to the welfare and happiness of man."

Dr. RUSSELL read a preliminary Report, prepared by Dr. A. Matthiessen, 'On the Chemical Nature of Cast Iron.'

'On a Proposed Use of Fluorine in the Manufacture of Soda,' by Mr. W. WELDON.

'On the Assay of Coal, &c., for Crude Paraffin Oil, and of Crude Oil and Petroleum for Spirit, Photogen, Lubricating Oil, and Paraffin,' by Dr. ATTFIELD.

'On the Poisonous Nature of Crude Paraffin Oil, and the Products of its Rectification upon Fish,' by Dr. STEVENSON MACADAM.

'On a Phosphatic Deposit in the Lower Greensand of Bedfordshire,' by Mr. J. F. WALKER.

FRIDAY.

'On Ozone,' by Dr. DAUBENY.—In the course of the discussion on this paper, Mr. GLAISHER stated, as a result of his observations, that "where there was ozone he found abundant health, and where there was none, a great deal of sickness prevailed."

'On an Extraordinary Ironstone,' by Mr. T. L. PHIPSON.

'On a new Process in the Manufacture of White Lead,' by Mr. J. P. SPENCE.

'On Disinfectants,' by Mr. W. CROOKES.

'On the Oxidizing Action of Carbon,' by Dr. C. CALVERT.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.

President—Prof. A. C. RAMSAY.

Vice-Presidents—Prof. DAUBNEY, Prof. HARKNESS, J. B. JONES, Sir R. I. MURCHISON, Prof. PHILLIPS.

Secretaries—R. ETHERIDGE, W. PENGELLY, Dr. T. WILSON, G. H. WALTON.
Committee—Prof. ANSTED, H. B. BRADY, G. BUCK, HANDEL COMBAM, Rev. J. CROMPTON, Dr. C. LE NÈVE FOSTER, Capt. DOUGLAS GALTON, R. A. GODWIN-ANSTED, Rev. J. GUNN, Prof. HARKNESS, Prof. HENNESSY, Prof. HITCHCOCK, J. GWYN JEFFREYS, Rev. S. W. KING, E. R. LANKESTER, J. E. LEE, R. LIGHTBODY, Sir J. LUBBOCK, Prof. MCCHESNEY, W. S. MITCHELL, G. H. MORSON, R. W. MYLNE, J. ROSE, S. SHARP, W. W. STODDART, Hon. A. STRUTT, M. PIERRE DE TOUHATCHEF, Prof. TENNANT, Rev. H. B. TRISTRAM, Rev. H. H. WINWOOD, E. WOOD, Major WOODALL, H. WOODWARD, J. WYATT, — Wylie, A. B. WYNNE.

THURSDAY.

The PRESIDENT (Prof. Ramsay, LL.D.), after some preliminary remarks, said, "When people had thoroughly made up their minds that the world consisted, as far as the outside of it is concerned, of two classes of rocks—igneous rocks and aqueous rocks, it was for a long time the fashion to attribute all the disturbances which the crust of the earth exhibits to the admission or exclusion of igneous masses. But a closer analysis of the rocks, founded on careful survey of kingdoms and countries, has tended to disprove this old, fashionable idea. If we look at those formations in which igneous rocks are most generally developed, what do we find? Go first to North Wales, to the Silurian formation, which is to a great extent composed of igneous rocks, but instead of being great masses that have broken through the crust of the earth and tumbled that crust into confusion, they consist chiefly of beds of great thickness interstratified among the lower Silurian formation, with here and there a pretty mass of porphyry, which may represent, as some think, the rocks of old volcanoes; but the mountainous character of the country is due not to the igneous strata as a cause, because all these strata have been disturbed and thrown into various states by the agencies that produced disturbance; the igneous rocks were not the cause, for they have been disturbed altogether afterwards, and the mountainous character of the country is due to the unequal hardness of the rocks, denudations, some of them sub-aerial, having afterwards given rise to the forms of the surface, the hard rocks refusing to be denuded, the soft ones yielding; the hard rocks therefore make the mountains, the soft ones being found in the valleys. This kind of argument I could also go on to apply to the carboniferous rocks of Scotland, where igneous rocks are rare, and to all those areas where igneous rocks are always found. If we go to the Alps, and look at the strata there, which are disturbed on the greatest scale, at all events the greatest scale on which I have seen it, in an analysis of the structure of the Alps, of that part of it that I know, from east to west for more than 100 miles, I have never seen a fragment of true igneous rock. Gneiss there is, and granite there is, which people have been apt to classify as of common igneous production, but no basalts or common greenstones or any of those rocks, although the strata have been disturbed in a manner of which no conception can be formed by persons who have only seen those in the British Isles. There are instances of areas as large as half an English county, which have, however, been turned upside down." The learned President went on to attribute the phenomena to the gradual cooling which the earth had undergone, owing to the radiation of heat into space, causing a consequent shrinking, which, taking place unevenly, caused diversities of surface. "Now," he said, "the question arises whether the agencies have been sudden in their operations, or if the changes have been progressive and gradual. It is a very puzzling question to geologists, and various opinions have been stated. One opinion is, that we now live in a world as nearly as can be in a finished state, which has to suffer no more catastrophes; another that we are now remaining in a temporary state after a succession of spasms, but that they may recur again at some period a long way before us; or again, that the state of tranquillity we now enjoy has been the seeming order in all time, as far as geologists can trace back the action of the processes which have brought us to the present condition of the world. There are the true leading opinions, and the question inclines to the last. Proceeding further, the connexion of life with the geological changes which have taken place

in the crust of the earth, leads us to come to something like a definite opinion on the subject, which may have some possible value. There have been a great number of species, as every one knows, inhabiting the world at various times, the remains of which are shown in the different formations taken on a large scale; there has been a clear succession of life, each formation being marked by its own particular Fauna. This fact led to the doctrine being held that there had been sudden great creations, by which the world was peopled at once, and that those existences, after long intervals, were destroyed by sudden agencies, and then, that afterwards, a new creation came in, and that each formation was in this way marked by its peculiar forms of life. When, however, it was found that in some formations they ran into each other this theory of complete sudden extinction was seen to be untenable, and by and by, when the structure of the rocks was better analyzed, it was found that the various strata had some of them suffered disturbances, and new forms were placed upon them unconformably, and it was shown that, in the strata which lay unconformably, there was about to be a greater break in the line of life than in instances where two formations were found lying in order one after another. It has been a question with some geologists whether two distinct marine Faunas could not have been contemporaneous in some of the past eras. It is very possible that this may have been the case, but in my opinion this is only a minor point. When we take the great formations, such an opinion is put aside. I could never expect to find that some of those mixed fossils had been actually contemporaneous. However we may look upon this question, this is certain: that the great principle remains of a succession of life, which shows a method of progress, the old disappearing, and the new coming in, and that these breaks have a close connexion with unconformability of strata." After following out this view with particulars, the President continued: "This reasoning assures us that there never has been universally over the world any complete destruction of life, but that the succession of existences has gone on in regular order and sequence; but that we have lost a great number of the records,—whole chapters, whole books, by the immense disturbances of the earth's crust in the late periods of time. We must remember, looking at this duration, that we have still a large percentage of the marine life which has managed to live on to the present day; this must show that there has not been any universal catastrophe which destroyed the life of the world; there cannot possibly have been so, because so many of the forms are still alive."

Report on the Geology of St. David's, Pembroke-shire, by Messrs. H. HICKS and J. W. SALTER.

Second Report on the Fossil Crustacea, by Mr. H. WOODWARD.

Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the Alum Bay Leaf-bed, by Mr. W. S. MITCHELL.

Report on Dredging among the Hebrides, with regard to Geological Considerations, by Mr. J. G. JEFFREYS.

Second Report on the Maltese Caves, by Dr. L. ADAMS.

'On the Geological Distribution of Petroleum in North America,' by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

'On Raised Beaches,' by Mr. W. PENGELLY.

FRIDAY.

'On an Attempt to Approximate the Date of the Flint Flakes of Devon and Cornwall,' by Mr. C. S. BATE.—From the geological history of the different formations, he inferred that the flint flakes were coeval with the period which immediately preceded the Roman invasion of this country.

'On the Correlation of the Lower Lias at Barrow-on-Soar, Leicestershire, with the same Strata in Warwick, Worcester, and Gloucestershires, and on the Occurrence of the Remains of Insects at Barrow,' by the Rev. P. B. BRODIE.

'On Fossil from the Graptolite Shales of Dumfriesshire,' by Mr. H. A. NICHOLSON.

Second Report of Committee for exploring Kent's Cave, Devonshire, by Mr. W. PENGELLY.—He showed that in the past year a quantity of bones, chiefly of the hyæna and rhinoceros, with some very young and small elephants, have been

brought out, as well as twenty flint implements; but no human bones were found.

'On the Geology of East Yorkshire,' by Mr. W. TOPLEY.

'Notes on the Physical Features of the Land as connected with Denudation,' by Mr. A. R. WYNNE.—He attributed the declivities in this country to the action of the sea, and not to violent upheavals.

'On Intermittent Discharges of Petroleum and Large Deposits of Bitumen in the Valley of Pescara, Italy,' by Prof. ANSTED.

'On a Saline or Mud Volcano on the Flanks of Etna,' by Prof. ANSTED.

SECTION D.—BIOLOGY.

President—Prof. HUXLEY.

Vice-Presidents—GEORGE BUSK, Dr. DAVY, Dr. J. D. HOOKER, Prof. HUMPHRY, Sir J. LUBBOCK, Dr. P. L. SCLATER, Dr. THOMSON, A. R. WALLACE.

Secretaries—J. BEDDARD, W. FALLEN, Rev. H. B. TRISTRAM, W. TURNER, E. E. TILLOT, Dr. E. PERCY ALL WRIGHT.

Committee—Spence Bate, H. B. Brady, H. W. Bates, — Buckley, Dr. Bennett, Prof. Bentley, Dr. Baird, J. Crawford, Sir Walter Elliott, Dr. A. Günther, Dr. Hunt, J. Gwyn Jeffreys, E. R. Layard, E. R. Lankester, R. M'Andrew, Dr. Murray, Prof. Newton, Rev. A. Merle Norman, Dr. Ransom, H. T. Stansfeld, Dr. E. Smith, Dr. H. Stewart, — Stevenson.

THURSDAY.

The PRESIDENT observed that he would not offer any formal address. He, however, proposed on the Friday morning to unite the three departments into which the Section had for convenience been divided, and to offer some observations on the relations of the sciences known as Biology, when there would be an opportunity for discussion.

Report on the Extinct Birds of the Mascarene Islands, by Prof. A. NEWTON, M.A.—The Committee appointed by the British Association at Birmingham, September, 1865, for the purpose of assisting Mr. E. Newton in his researches for the remains of the extinct Didine Birds of the Mascarene Islands have the honour to report as follows:

—Almost immediately after the appointment of the Committee, intelligence was received in England of the very important discovery by Mr. G. Clark, of Mahébourg, in Mauritius, of a large deposit of bones of the true Dodo (*Didus ineptus*, L.) in a marsh known as the "Mareaux Songes," an account of which that gentleman has published in the *Ibis* magazine for April, 1866. Several fine series of these bones having been sent to England, some were purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, and formed the subject of a memoir 'On the Osteology of the Dodo,' read by Prof. Owen at a meeting of the Zoological Society of London, 9th January, 1866. This memoir is understood to be nearly ready for publication, and will appear, copiously illustrated, in the *Transactions* of that Society. Some other fine series of these bones have, by the liberality of Mr. Clark, passed into the possession of one of the members of your Committee, and a portion of them is now exhibited. Several smaller series of bones have likewise been variously distributed by sale or gift both in England and the Continent, so that numerous museums and collections have reaped the benefit of Mr. Clark's valuable discovery; the importance of which may be better appreciated when it is remembered that previously the only remains of the Dodo known to naturalists were the head and foot at Oxford, the skull at Copenhagen, the portion of an upper mandible at Prague, and the foot in the British Museum. Now it is believed that almost every bone of the bird's skeleton has been recovered with the exception—though that is an important exception—of the extremity of the wing. The attention of Mr. E. Newton has been especially called to this deficiency, which seems likely to be supplied by a thorough and systematic examination of the "Mareaux Songes," or at least of the part of it which has been most prolific in Dodo's bones. That gentleman has accordingly determined to carry out the undertaking so far as may be expedient; but according to the latest accounts received from him he had been obliged to defer commencing operations in this quarter till the expiration of the rainy season, as the marsh still continued to hold much water, and he expected to be able to do no real good there until next month, when the Committee hope that complete success may attend his excavations.

Report on Dredging in the Hebrides, by Mr. J. G. JEFFREYS.

'Remarks on the Rhizopod Fauna of the Hebrides,' by Mr. H. B. BRADY.

'On the Distribution of Mosses in Great Britain and Ireland as affecting the Geography and Geological History of the present Flora,' by Mr. J. SHAW.

'On the Systematic Position of the American Prong Horn (*Antilocapra Americana*),' by Mr. P. L. SCLATER.

'On a Remarkable Mode of Gestation in an undescribed Species of Arius,' by Mr. W. TURNER.

'On the Food and Economical Value of British Butterflies and Moths,' by Mr. O. GROOM-NAPIER.

'On the Causes of the Variation in the Eggs of British Birds,' by Mr. O. GROOM-NAPIER.

FRIDAY.

The PRESIDENT (Prof. Huxley) gave an address to hear and discuss which the three departments of the Section met in one room, which became tensely crowded. Alluding to the large attendance, Prof. Huxley remarked that his intention was simply to give an exceedingly short abstract discourse upon the general subject of Biology, and although some discussion would probably follow, as far as he knew there would be no quarrel and no heresy. If this announcement should have any effect in clearing the room he should be extremely glad. He wished to consider for a short time the object of the science indicated by the new term Biology, and the scope of those persons who pursue it, and subsequently the position which had been given to its various branches in this Section of the Association. Suppose him to be provided with two properties, an egg and a bean, he would draw the attention of his listeners to their contents. Neither of them contains anything but an incomplete rudimentary foreshadowing of what they will produce. Imagine the egg incubated, or the seed placed in the ground. After a time, a being full of life and activity, and possessing even mental powers, will come from the egg; the chick will eventually become a fowl. So, too, the bean will become a beanstalk. In the whole set of changes undergone there is a definite order and succession of forms, to which the name Development is applied. In studying each stage of this development, we only study a series of distinct forms. It is only form which is studied, as a rule, in development. The inquirer does not ask how or why these changes take place, but simply what they may be. When our chick or bean has arrived at maturity we have not a homogeneous mass. There are muscles and bones in the one and fibres and tissues in the other. The study of the form of the internal parts is called Anatomy, and it is anatomy whether on a small or on a large scale. The size does not affect the nature of the study; it is anatomy whether we deal with parts one inch or one-thousandth of an inch in diameter. He would lay particular stress on this, because some persons had a confused notion on the matter; microscopic anatomy, or Histology, is assuredly anatomy. In all this we deal with form. So, in considering the relation of being to being, we observe that the form of an oak is more like that of a beanstalk than it is like a man's; again, a man is more like a monkey than he is like a crocodile. This study is that of Taxonomy, Classification, Systematic Zoology and Botany. Form has still another study, that of Distribution, not only in space, but in time. The life on our earth is not a thing of yesterday, but goes back so far into past ages that the record breaks off ere we find its first commencement. Paleontology is the biology of the past, and a fossil animal differs only in this regard from a stuffed one, that it has been dead ages instead of days. We have, then, Development, Anatomy, Classification, and Distribution, all relating to form, constituting Morphology; its methods are Observation, Classification and Registration. The facts concerning form are questions of force: every form is force visible; a form at rest is a balance of forces; a form undergoing change is the predominance of one over others. How has form come about? how does it commence? how does it end? The question *why* belongs to Physiology in its broader sense. In a narrow sense it has been used only in regard to the properties of individuals, as we say the Physiology of Man. But there is another physiology, dealing

with the causes of life, the foundations of which as a science have been laid by Mr. Darwin, whose name will go down to posterity as that of the first man to organize this study. Such is a view of the relations of the various branches of biological science. Two things are wrapped up in it: Form and Cause. The study of physiology requires great preparation; over the door of the physiological department might well be written, "Let no one enter here who is not a chemist and physicist."—Next, as regards the arrangements of Section D. Practical expediency is all that can be considered. The Council of the Association was alone responsible for the arrangements. If there were such a thing as scientific education in our schools, then we might expect to keep our Biological section well together in one room; but as it is there is no chance for this. The stick won't beat dog, dog won't bite pig, and so the old woman can't get home. The university won't recognize natural science, and hence the public school won't teach it to the boys, and consequently all men are not versed in all the subjects of the Section. Hence the Council have provided a department for the medical physiologists, and another for the students of ethnology, as a matter of convenience, and Dr. Humphry and Mr. Wallace were respectively conducting these departments. The division is not a philosophical, but it is an expedient one. We give off buds like an animal of low organization as we are, but, unlike this animal, we retain the power of re-absorbing those buds.

Dr. HUMPHRY (of Cambridge) attempted to defend his university from the charge of indifference to science. He considered Physiology the very highest and noblest of the sciences, and thought it was wet-blanketed by the Association. He wished that a separate Section might be formed for it.—D. H. BENNETT (of Edinburgh) agreed with Prof. Huxley, but wished for two equal sections of Morphology and Physiology.—Sir J. LUBBOCK, thanking the President for his address, observed that the success of the Physiological Sub-section in former years had been like that of the broom-seller, who made a few brooms and stole the rest; the physiologists had got a few legitimate papers and had stolen the rest from the Morphological department.

'On the Teaching of Science at the Public Schools,' by the Rev. F. W. FARRAR, M.A.—After alluding to the strangeness of the fact that science, to which the most characteristic progress of this epoch was due, should have been hitherto disregarded at our oldest seats of learning, the author proceeds to argue that the introduction of scientific instruction into the public school system was necessary on three grounds: first, because it called into play a *different* order of faculties in boys who had studied language with success; secondly, because it evolved those faculties in boys who were naturally unsuited for classical training; and thirdly, because the schools had ceased to be solely preparatory for the Universities, and were therefore bound to give boys the opportunity of acquiring some knowledge which would be of direct practical use to them in their future professions. He next treated of the difficulties in the way of carrying out these views. Those difficulties did not in the least arise from the prejudices of public-school masters, the majority of whom had used their best efforts to introduce more or less of scientific teaching into the schools,—but from the conflicting opinions of scientific men; from the absence of any definite and well-considered scheme; from the badness of many existing textbooks; and from the immense amount of time already devoted to the teaching of the modern languages, mathematics and classics, a term which now involved a very wide range of studies. The author suggested that many of these difficulties might be removed if a committee were appointed by the Association, partly composed of scientific men and partly of masters accustomed to the methods of public schools. He stated that at almost every school something was being done, but that the plans mainly adopted were three; viz., 1. Modern schools in which science was made a part of the course. 2. Occasional and compulsory lectures, of which notes were taken by the boys;

and 3. A voluntary system, by which boys were encouraged rather than compelled to make themselves acquainted with various sciences. Rugby is the only school at which science is now regularly and completely introduced, and the author therefore described the system there introduced, and the no less characteristic voluntary system which has been established with much care at Harrow, and which is working most advantageously. Finally, the author suggested his own scheme, which was a combination of the voluntary and compulsory systems, for which in the case of many boys ample time could be gained by a wise abandonment of the practice of Greek and Latin composition—an abandonment which (in the case of all but first-rate scholars) he warmly advocated as most desirable after a certain age.

Prof. HUXLEY, observing that this was one of the most profoundly interesting papers he had listened to, said that he felt sure that, at the present time, the important question for England was not the duration of her coal, but the due comprehension of the truths of science, and the labours of her scientific men.—After remarks from Lord AMBERLEY and Mr. WILKINS, Mr. TRISTRAM recommended the study of botany for developing the powers of observation rather than chemistry.—Dr. HOOKER thought botany and zoology were the most suitable studies for boys, but they must be taught by thorough men of science.—Mr. STANTON, Mr. SEELEY, Prof. BRASIER, and the DEAN OF HEREFORD, made a few remarks, concurring in the value and fitness of science-teaching in schools.—Prof. TYNDALL told how he had instructed a class of little boys with a lump of sugar-candy, how they had listened and been absorbed in interest. He dwelt on the necessity of true science being taught, and not the nonsense which some persons dignified by its name.—Mr. J. PAYNE urged the difficulty of obtaining competent teachers. He animadverted on the use of the term "gerund-grinding" as applied to classical teaching, and charged the men of science who had most urged the value of scientific education with a want of earnestness. If they really were in earnest they would condescend to teach in schools, for it was their teaching which was required.—Mr. FARRAR, alluding to the increased labour for boys, which additional study would involve, said he would remove a mountain of hard and useless labour from the boy—his verse-making, and in its place impose a light and pleasing study.

'On the Results of Cinchona Cultivation in India,' by Mr. C. R. MARKHAM.—The author gave the details of the success which had attended the introduction of quinine plants into India, in which he himself had been mainly instrumental.

'On the Entozoa of the Dog in relation to Public Health,' by Dr. T. S. COBBOLD.

SECTION D.—DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY.

President.—Dr. HUMPHRY.

Secretaries.—Dr. SPENCER COBBOLD, J. BEDDARD, Committee.—Dr. J. H. BENNETT, Dr. ARTHUR GAMGEE, Dr. KELLERME, King, Dr. RICHARD NORTIS, Dr. W. B. RICHARDSON, Dr. W. T. ROBERTSON, Dr. SIMON.

THURSDAY.

Dr. HUMPHRY, who presided over this department, gave an address, in which he dealt with the general questions of the origin of life and death, and contested the doctrine of Continuity in life—of the origin of species by natural selection.

'On the State of Lime, whether Crystalline or not, in the Egg shells of Birds,' by Dr. J. DAVY.

'On the Physiological Action of Medicine,' by Dr. W. SHARP.

'Remarks on the so-called Cattle Plague Entozoa,' by Dr. COBBOLD.

FRIDAY.

'On the Conditions of the Protoplasmic Movements in the Egg of Osseous Fishes,' by Dr. RANSOM.—The subject of these rotations or oscillations had engaged attention since the time of Rosconi. By means of diagrams, the phenomena of movement visible in the unimpregnated egg were shown. After water has entered the ovum, a distension of the outer rim and a diminution of the yolk mass itself occur, while the separation of the food-yolk takes place. Then the protoplasmic movements cease, fissile contractions commence, and the gene-

ral process of yolk-division occurs. The author detailed the results of a number of experiments with various agents, the object of which was to ascertain their action on the rhythmic movements he had described in the yolk.

Dr. HUMPHRY congratulated the author on his laborious work, which had a high scientific value.

—Mr. F. BUCKLAND elicited from Dr. Ransom the opinion that it was a mistake to pack eggs in damp moss, since they required oxygenation by fresh pure water, and he had found them liveliest under that condition.

'On the Colour of Man,' by Dr. J. DAVY.—The author first enumerated the various shades of complexion and the position in which they were found, and then went into the subject of causation. The warmer the climate, the less the difference in the venous and arterial blood. The Esquimaux were neither fair nor dark-brown, but intermediate. The long, continuous solar effect for one half the year, associated them with the inhabitants of the tropics, whilst their living underground the other half, assimilated them to inhabitants of the fairer countries. He showed that the circumstances of a colder climate favour fairness of the skin. With regard to the Chinese, he ventured the conjecture that their colour might be owing to the imperfect development of blood in the bile. The hereditary colour might pass in course of time into that distinctive of the climate. Of this he gave a variety of instances; and invited discussion on a subject of no ordinary interest in regard to health and beauty.

'On the Sources of the Fat of the Animal Body,' by Drs. J. H. GILBERT and J. B. LAWES.

SECTION D.—DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

President.—ALFRED R. WALLACE.

Secretaries.—W. FELKIN, JUN., EDWARD BURNETT TYLOR, Committee.—C. Carter Blake, George Busk, Dr. R. S. Charnock, John Crawford, Dr. J. Bernard Davis, Robert Dunn, Dr. F. R. Fairbank, Rev. F. W. Farrar, James Hunt, Sir John Lubbock, D. W. Nash, Herbert Spencer, W. H. Wesley, Thomas Wright.

THURSDAY.

Mr. WALLACE in opening the proceedings remarked:—"Anthropology is the science which contemplates man under all his varied aspects—as an animal, and as a moral and intellectual being—in his relations to lower organisms, to his fellow men, and to the universe. The anthropologist seeks to collect together and systematize the facts and the laws which have been brought to light by all those branches of study which, directly or indirectly, have Man for their object. These are very various. The physiologist, for example, studies man as a wondrous and most complicated machine, whose parts and motions, actions and re-actions, he seeks thoroughly to understand. The comparative anatomist and the zoologist compare his structure with that of other animals, take note of their likenesses and differences, determine their degrees of affinity, and seek after the common plan of their organization and the law of their development. The psychologist studies the mind of man, its mode of action, and its development, compares it with the instincts and the reasoning faculties of the lower animals, and ever aims at the solution of the greatest of problems—whence and what is mind. The historian collects and arranges the facts of man's progress in recent times; the geographer determines the localities of the various races that now inhabit the earth, their manners, customs, and physical characteristics; the archaeologist seeks, by studying the remains of man and his works, to supplement written history, and to carry back our knowledge of man's physical, mental, and moral condition into *pre-historic times*; the geologist extends this kind of knowledge to a still earlier epoch, by proving that man co-existed with numerous animals now extinct, and inhabited Europe at so remote a period that the very contour of its surface, the form of its hills and valleys, no less than its climate, vegetation, and geology, were materially different from what they now are, or ever have been during the epoch of authentic history; the philologist devotes himself to the study of human speech, and through it seeks to trace out the chief migrations of nations, and the common origin of many of the races of mankind; and, lastly, the phrenologist and the craniologist have tried to special sciences out of the study of

brain and skull. Considering the brain as the organ of the mind, the phrenologist seeks to discover in what way they correspond to each other, and to connect mental peculiarities with the form and dimensions of the brain as indicated by the corresponding form of its bony covering. The craniologist, confining his attention to the skull as an indication of race, endeavours to trace out the affinities of modern and ancient races of men, by the forms and dimensions of their crania. These various studies have hitherto been pursued separately. There has been great division of labour, but no combination of results. Now, it is our object as anthropologists to accept the well-ascertained conclusions which have been arrived at by the students of all these various sciences, to search after every new fact which may throw additional light upon any of them, and, as far as we are able, to combine and generalize the whole of the information thus obtained. We cannot, therefore, afford to neglect any facts relating to man, however trivial, unmeaning, or distasteful some of them may appear to us. Each custom, superstition, or belief of savage or of civilized man may guide us towards an explanation of their origin in common tendencies of the human mind. Each peculiarity of form, colour, or constitution may give us a clue to the affinities of an obscure race. The anthropologist must ever bear in mind that, as the object of his study is *man*, nothing pertaining to or characteristic of man can be unworthy of his attention. It will be only after we have brought together and arranged all the facts and principles which have been established by the various special studies to which I have alluded, that we shall be in a condition to determine the particular lines of investigation most needed to complete our knowledge of man; and may hope ultimately to arrive at some definite conclusions on the great problems which must interest us all—the questions of the origin, the nature, and the destiny of the human race. I would beg you to recollect also that *here* we must treat all these problems as purely questions of science, to be decided solely by facts and by legitimate deductions from facts. We can accept no conclusions as authoritative that have not been thus established. Our sole object is to find out for ourselves what is our true nature,—to feel our way cautiously, step by step, into the dark and mysterious past of human history,—to study man under every phase and aspect of his present condition; and from the knowledge thus gained to derive (as we cannot fail to do) some assistance in our attempts to govern and improve uncivilized tribes, some guidance in our own national and individual progress."

'On a Supposed Human Jaw from the Belgian Bone Caves,' by Mr. C. C. BLAKE.

'On Colonies in South Africa,' by Mr. W. J. BLACK.

'Notes on Madagascar,' by Mr. T. WILKINSON.

'On the Indians of the Paraná,' by Consul T. J. HUTCHINSON.

'On the Indians of the Mosquito Territory,' by Mr. J. COLLINSON.

'On the People of Andorra,' by Dr. R. S. CHARNOCK.

FRIDAY.

'Phenomena of the Higher Civilization traceable to a Rudimentary Origin among Savage Tribes,' by Mr. E. B. TYLOR.—The author contended that Darwinism was not capable of explaining the facts of anthropology; it did not reconcile the monogenist and the polygenist. He did not believe that man's place in nature was by any means ascertained; and considered the doctrine of the unity of the human species as most premature.

'On the Principle of Natural Selection applied to Anthropology, in Reply to Views propounded by some of Mr. Darwin's Disciples,' by Dr. J. HUNT.

SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

President.—SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON.

Vice-Presidents.—SIR R. I. MURCHISON, Viscount STRANGFORD, JOHN CRAWFORD, Major-Gen. SIR A. S. WAUGH, Secretaries.—H. W. BATES, Rev. T. P. CUSINS, CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, D. W. NASH, THOS. WRIGHT, Committee.—Lord Amberley, Duke of St. Albans, Col. Sir J. G. Alexander, Prof. D. T. Ansted, John Arrowsmith, Hugh T. C. Bevan, Sir A. W. Baker, Dr. Beke, Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, C. Carter Blake, J. Campbell, M. F. B. Du Chailu, Dr. Cheadle,

Rev. P. W. Claydon, R. Dunn, Sir Walter Elliott, A. G. Friday, Capt. Douglas Galton, Fra. Galton, Rev. Dunn, Rev. H. H. Hindmarsh, John Hogg, Dr. J. D. Hooker, James Hunt, R. H. Major, Viscount Milton, J. March, Prof. A. Newton, Rev. Admiral Ormanouy, — (new), Clifford Palgrave, T. Reddie, W. Spottiswoode, M. Pierre de Teilbatscher, Dr. T. Thompson, Rev. H. B. Tristram, E. B. Tylor, A. R. Wallace, W. Webb, Charles White.

THURSDAY.

The PRESIDENT, in opening the business of this Section, gave an address, in which he passed in review the recent acquisitions and speculations in the sciences of Geography and Ethnology. Geography, he said, in the restricted sense in which it is now used, was chiefly confined, in its scope, to inquiries as to the leading features of the earth's physiognomy, without dealing with those special causes and remoter influences to which all the great phenomena of the surface of the globe were referable. This circumscription, and yet indefiniteness, of aim was not, however, peculiar to the subject we had to deal with; it belonged to every other department of human knowledge, the bounds of which are more or less arbitrary, each being but a part of one great whole, each separated from the other by faint and often invisible lines, reciprocally melting into each other. The same remark applied to Ethnology; the indefiniteness of the name having become a source of difficulty. A fastidious criticism might find equal objection to the employment of such terms as ethnography, zoophagy, anthropology, biology, and others. Many of these terms are sufficiently elastic not only to include man in all his objective relations,—in which anatomy and physiology, human as well as comparative, could be embraced,—but all the ethical and moral qualities of his nature would become alike objects of contemplation and research. Facts are, after all, the ultimate aim of all inquiry, and it was of little consequence with what special machinery or under what particular designation they might be gathered together. In reviewing the recent progress of geographical research, he alluded to the discovery of the Lake Albert Nyanza by Sir Samuel Baker, and described the nature of the problem which now remained to be solved in the geography of this part of Africa. This was the connexion or separation of the two great inland seas, the Tanganyika and the Albert Nyanza. The difference of level between them, 800 feet, militated against the supposition of their union; but a doubt existed as to the correctness of the levels given in the case of the Tanganyika, the measurement having been made by Burton and Speke with a single and very imperfect instrument. It was hoped that this point might be settled by Livingstone, the last news from whom informed us of his arrival at the mouth of the Rovuma river on the east coast, whence he was about to travel by land into the interior. The road to the great southern lake, Nyassa, was reported to be open, and this distinguished and intrepid traveller was, in all probability, now on his march. In other parts of Africa, the expeditions of the Baron von der Decken and M. Du Chailu were mentioned, and he announced to the meeting that the latter traveller would communicate a paper to the Section embodying his principal observations on the physical geography and tribes of the new region he had traversed in his last journey. In Asia several very important geographical expeditions had recently been undertaken. Two of these were in connexion with the great trigonometrical survey of India now in course of execution. To Capt. Montgomerie, who had been charged with the survey of Cashmere and the North-Western Himalayas, we were indebted for one of these Central Asian explorations; the other was undertaken by Mr. W. H. Johnson, a civil assistant in the survey. This gentleman, having carried the survey to the summit of the Karakorum Pass, the extreme limit of the territory under British influence, had been there invited by the chief of Khotan, in Chinese Tartary, to visit his dominions. Mr. Johnson had boldly undertaken the journey over the as yet unknown plateau stretching between the Himalayan and Kuen Lun ranges, and reached Ilihi, the capital of Khotan. The plateau was surveyed, and the position of Ilihi accurately determined. The vast plains of Central and Western Asia still presented, however, innumerable features deserving of minute investigation. Amongst these was the problem of the alleged ancient course of

the Oxus into the Caspian Sea, instead of the Aral, as at present. In South-Eastern Asia, a young man, Mr. J. Thomson, had recently returned from a successful enterprise in Cambodia. Mr. Thomson had been excited by the account which the late Mr. Mouhot had given of the splendour of the ruins of ancient temples buried in the tropical forests of that country, and had resolved, alone and unaided, to visit them, and bring away photographs and plans of these structures. He had returned, and brought with him a very large series of pictures of great beauty, which would be exhibited to the Section. The useful labours of the Palestine Exploration Fund were next noticed, and afterwards the minute and accurate surveys made by Mr. W. Chandless on the river Purus, in South America, and also the recent expedition into the interior of Australia undertaken for the purpose of discovering remains of the unfortunate Leichhardt expedition. This search, so munificently supported by several of the Australian governments and by Her Majesty the Queen, had not yet accomplished much. A severe drought had impeded the progress of the searching party, but they had succeeded in traversing the continent to the banks of the Flinders river, and had examined the trees on which the L's were cut at a spot which was supposed to be the last halting-place of the lost explorers. Now that settlements are formed along the whole east coast of Australia, at short distances from each other, it was very desirable that exact registers should be established at various points, so as to determine whether there be any appreciable change in the relative levels of land and water along the coast, and thus throw light on an interesting question in physical geography, namely, the gradual subsidence of the Pacific coasts of Australia. After noticing the great extent of unknown lands, especially in Africa and New Guinea, yet remaining to be explored, the President concluded by a review of the recent great strides made in the science of ethnology since the discovery of stone implements in the alluvial deposits of St. Acheul. We here see the widest field opening for speculation and inquiry. There was a tendency with many ethnologists in their inquiries to disparage the force of the evidence afforded by language as a key to the history and the relationship of the different sections of mankind to each other. Yet it was impossible to gainsay the absolute co-relation that exists between certain organic forms of speech and some of the great typical divisions of man. Language, in his opinion, constitutes one of the most permanent and indelible tests of race, and no system of ethnology could dispense with the aid of philology. The early utterances of man have become stamped with a certain degree of immortality. The Celtic and the Hindoo, the early Persian, the Hellenic and Latin races betray the community of their origin in the dialectic affinities of the tongues they speak. On the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates the Arab employs a language which is the lineal descendant, with few fundamental changes, of that spoken by his forefathers in the days of the Hebrew patriarchs; whilst in the Semitic names scattered along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and eastern coast of Africa, we have unerring indications of the progress and settlements of early Semitic tribes. However plastic and evanescent, under certain local conditions, characteristic forms of speech may be, they still afford, in the history of man, the key to many of the vicissitudes that have marked his migrations, his conquests, his religion, his social polity, the measure of many of the attributes by which as an individual or a race he is distinguished from his fellow-men.

'On the Relations of the Abyssinian Tributaries of the Nile and the Equatorial Lakes to the Inundations of Egypt,' by Sir S. W. BAKER.—This was the subject of an unwritten address by Sir Samuel Baker. He commenced by giving a description of the ancient mystery of the Nile and the long-continued doubt and speculations as to the source of the annual inundations and river deposit which caused the fertility of Egypt. He then gave, in the form of a brief narrative of his own explorations, first of the Abyssinian tributaries and then of the lakes at the head of the White Nile, an account of the two separate sources, first, of the inundations

and fertilizing mud, and secondly, of the perennial flow of water which prevented the Lower Nile from becoming annually dry when the inundation ceased. His exploration of the Atbara and Blue Nile, in 1861, was undertaken mainly for the purpose of investigating their relations to the main stream. The attempts of the ancient Egyptians, and afterwards of Nero's centurions, to ascend to the sources of the Nile all failed. The latter ascended to a point where the White Nile expanded into vast marshes in about 9° N. lat. No other expedition went so far, until the one under St. Arnaud, despatched by the Viceroy Mehemet Ali, one result of which was the establishment of the trading settlement of Gondokoro, the starting-point of his own expedition to the great lakes. When he reached the Atbara, from Cairo, on the 13th of June, 1861, he found the broad and deep bed of the river almost entirely dry. He looked in vain for a river, but not a drop of water flowed from it into the Nile. Ascending for 180 miles to Gozerajup, he witnessed, on the 23rd of June, the sudden on-coming of the flood caused by the heavy rainfall of Abyssinia at the commencement of the wet season. In a few minutes the Atbara was no longer a desert, but a noble river, twenty feet deep and 500 yards wide. Further up, at Goorassé, he reached the country whence the Atbara derives the vast amount of rich soil which it carries down towards Egypt. The waters were of the consistency of soup. He crossed in succession a number of its tributaries, and found the general trend of the drainage from S.E. to N.W. The Settite, or Taccazy, is the principal tributary, and brings down almost the entire drainage of Eastern Abyssinia. It has the same character as the Atbara, with the exception that it does not become dry in the dry season. After being delayed for many weeks by the heavy rains, he resumed his journey, and, descending by the banks of the Blue Nile, reached Khartum on the 11th of June, 1862, having been just twelve months on the journey. The full significance of the fluvial phenomena which he had observed on this expedition he did not appreciate until he arrived in the region of the great lakes near the equator, which he now prepared to visit. On sailing up the White Nile he found a complete contrast to the rivers which descend from Abyssinia. For forty-five days he struggled through the almost boundless swamps through which it flows. He passed the point at which Nero's centurions had turned back, and the thought came to his mind that what the Romans had failed to do might perhaps be accomplished by Englishmen. At length the elevated land on which Gondokoro is situated was reached, and from thence, with great difficulty, and after many perils, the narrative of which he had already presented to the public, he reached the shores of the great lake. The result of his examination was to prove that the main river of the Nile makes its exit in a perennial stream from the Albert Nyanza, and that the river discovered by Speke, and flowing from the Victoria Nyanza, was a tributary, discharging its waters into the Albert, and following the same course as all the eastern affluents of the Nile, namely, from S.E. to N.W. With regard to the disputed question of the sources of the Nile, we ought to speak comparatively, and not look to the ultimate spring whence the remotest tributary of such a lake flowed, but accept this great reservoir as the true source. He believed geographers were in error in denying that a lake could be a source. He believed that no geographer in England or on the Continent now refused his assent to the statement that the White Nile flowed out of the Albert Nyanza. The continuity of the river discovered by Speke and Grant, now called the Victoria Nile, was also now accepted as a fact. He believed that there was no connexion between the Tanganyika and the Albert Lake, but that the watershed of the drainage to the south and north lies between the two. The fullest credence might be given to the altitudes which he had given, as they were made by Casella's thermometers, proved at Kew before leaving England, and again proved after his return. Now the relation of the White Nile to the fertility of Egypt was this: Egypt would be utterly annihilated if it depended for its irrigation

on the Abyssinian rivers. These simply cause the annual inundations, and are full only three months in the year, corresponding with the three months' rainfall in Abyssinia, from June to September. The supply of water from the great White Nile lakes is constant, for they are fed by a ten months' rainfall over the high lands near the equator. It is this steady flow which prevents Egypt from becoming a desert, and it is great enough to overcome the great absorption in the extensive sandy regions which intervene. When no rain falls in Abyssinia, the supply from the lakes keeps up the flow of the Nile until the rainy season comes round again. On the other hand, the fertilizing soil which annually overpreads the Delta is due exclusively to the rich sediment brought down by the Abyssinian tributaries.

'On the Possibility of Diverting the Waters of the Nile into the Red Sea,' by Dr. C. T. BEKE.—The author stated that a tradition which is founded on fact has often been misunderstood or misrepresented by commentators on ancient authors. Thus it has happened with the story that the rulers of Ethiopia possessed, and at times exercised, the power to prevent the waters of the Nile from flowing down to Egypt. After noticing various traditions connected with the river-history of Africa, Dr. Beke continued:—From descriptions given by several modern travellers, especially M. Linant, it appears that the Atbara is called *Bahr-el-Awad*, or Black River, from the quantity of black earth brought down by it during the rains, which is so great as to discolour the main stream of the Nile; that it is this branch which is the best source of irrigation, as it contributes most of the slime that manures the lands in Egypt; that it might easily be turned into the Red Sea at Sawakin, and that the remains of a bed or canal exist from the Atbara to the Red Sea. The main stream of the Nile being deprived of so great a bulk of its waters, and especially of that portion of them which contains the fertilizing principle, the dire results recorded in history would not fail to ensue.

In the discussion which followed, Sir S. BAKER said that he must totally deny that there existed any natural facilities in the country for a diversion of the waters, such as Dr. Beke described.

'On Caesar's Account of Britain and its Inhabitants,' by Mr. J. CRAWFORD.

'On the Eruption at Santorin, and its Present Condition,' by Commander LINDSAY BRIDE, R.N.

'On the probable Lower Course of the Limpopo River in South-east Africa,' by Mr. T. BAINES.

'On the Zambesi River and its probable Westernmost Source,' by Mr. T. BAINES.—This was a recital of various reports of natives and traders regarding the upper streams of the Zambesi system, which the author heard whilst travelling to the Zambesi in 1863. The most trustworthy accounts described the upper branches of the Zambesi as forming a complete network of rivers, the several streams, for want of sufficient slope in the country, wandering in numerous channels.

SECTION F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

President.—Prof. ROGERS.
Vice-Presidents.—Lord BELPER, Mr. JOHN BOWRING, Dr. WILLIAM FAIR, WILLIAM FELKIN, JAMES HETWOOD, Col. NILES.
Secretaries.—R. BIRKIN, jun., Prof. LEONARD LEVI, EDMUND MACROBY.
Committee.—Samuel Brown, Rev. W. Cairne, Dr. William Cairns, William Endicott, F. P. Fellows, Lord Houghton, The Mayor of Nottingham, Charles Paret, Henry Yates Thompson, Samuel Timmins, Alderman Vickers, Joseph White, Robert Wilkinson, James Yates.

THURSDAY.

The PRESIDENT, in his opening address, said—
"Among the various questions of great economical importance which have been before the public during the past year, there are two on which I will make a few brief comments. These are the contingency, at no remote date, of a considerable exhaustion of certain mineral resources in this country, and the altered position which England might consequently assume; and the present condition of what is familiarly called the money market. The first of these questions raises a variety of issues, the magnitude of which cannot be over-estimated; the second is a crisis unparalleled for its severity and its duration. It cannot be denied that a limited quantity of any natural product, the demand for which is incessant, must ultimately be exhausted. But the real question is. When will the scarcity

price operate on consumption, and, when it does so operate, in what will the saving be effected? That the scarcity price is not yet operative is manifest from the increase in the aggregate consumption of coal and from the increased production of metals; for it is in the smelting of metals that the largest consumption occurs. Nor can it be doubted that, when the saving becomes necessary from enhanced price, the economy will be exercised in this direction. But the total value of all metals produced in this country in the year 1864 (the largest in value, though not the largest in amount, yet recorded) was worth little more than sixteen millions—a great but not a dominant quantity in the annual aggregate of British industry. It would seem, then, that the alarm, if it be not premature, is certainly excessive; that there will be abundant warnings of future scarcity, and necessary economies in dealing with the residue, long before that residue verges to exhaustion. The material wealth of this country, greatly as it is related to its manufactures, one of the raw materials of which is locally limited, is far more fully derived from its geographical position, and thereupon its trade, the advantages and aids of which are permanent. Occupying, as Great Britain does, the most central position between the New and the Old Worlds, it is, and will be, so long as its people are industrious and resolute, the highway and the mart of nations. Its commerce, by virtue of causes which cannot be reft from it, increases at a far more rapid rate than its manufactures; and if that commerce remain unfettered and unshackled, there seems no limit to the width which its markets may attain. It would not become me, in an introductory address, to enter on the vexed question of the currency, and, in particular, to criticize the Act of 1844. Opinions are, as is well known, broadly and sharply divided on that famous measure. With some thinkers this measure is lauded as one of consummate wisdom; with others it is censured as one of needless and mischievous interference with that part of the machinery of trade which would be self-adjusting without it, and which is not really supported by it. As a rule, indeed, when one set of persons confessedly competent to form a judgment decide that a law dealing with commerce is wise and useful, and another set of persons equally competent declare that it is foolish and mischievous, it will generally be found, in course of time, that the latter are in the right. Such was the case with the Colonial system, with the Corn Laws, with the Navigation Laws, with the Sinking Fund, with the laws regulating or prohibiting the exportation of corn, with bounties, with export duties, with the favoured nation clause in commercial treaties. It has been stated, but not, I think, proved, that the cause of the present crisis has been excessive or over trading. As far, however, as can yet be discovered, it seems to be due far more to imprudent action on the part of certain banks, who have made advances at long dates or on securities not readily convertible. The distrust which has followed on the failure of some among these banks had led to the absorption of a large amount of the note currency by the solvent banks, with a view to make their position impregnable. But this retention of notes, as it has limited the amount of accommodation, has indirectly raised the rate of discount; and thus it follows that as long as the rate is high the notes are hoarded, and as long as the notes are hoarded the rate will be high."

'On the State and Prospects of the Rate of Discount with reference to the Recent Monetary Crisis,' by Prof. L. LEVI.

'On Free Trade in Banking in the Western States of America and Manchuria (Tartary), from Statements of W. Wells Brown and I. T. Meadows, Her Majesty's Consul at Newchang,' communicated by Col. SYKES, M.P.

FRIDAY.

Report of the Committee of the British Association on Scientific Evidence in Courts of Law, by Prof. WILLIAMSON.

Report of the Committee of the British Association on Uniformity of Weights and Measures, by Prof. L. LEVI.

'On the Statistics of the General Hospital, near Nottingham,' by Mr. J. WHITE.

'On Classification of the various Occupations of the People,' by Mr. F. J. WILSON.

'On some of the Results of the Free Licensing System in Liverpool during the last Four Years,' by Rev. W. CAINE.—Mr. Caine (of Manchester) drew a sad picture of Liverpool, and traced its condition to the drinking promoted by the free licensing system acted upon by the magistrates during the last four years. Within the last four years drunkenness and its fruits had increased in a far greater ratio than previously. In Liverpool they far exceed the proportions in other towns, manufacturing and maritime. The crime of Liverpool is increasing every year out of all proportion to the rate of the increase of the population. Baron Martin only a few days ago attributed nine-tenths of this crime to drunkenness; and a Lancashire magistrate had declared publicly that "Liverpool was the most drunken, and had the highest range of criminality, of any town, perhaps, in England." Medical papers spoke of it as a "national danger." The Registrar General spoke of "portentous darkness" on the Mersey. The disproportionate social evils of Liverpool, Mr. Caine thought, were reducible by the diminution of the facilities for the sale of intoxicating drinks.

A discussion ensued, in the course of which it was suggested that the conclusions of Mr. Caine might, perhaps, be qualified by considerations which he had lost sight of. One omission which he was unable to supply was the comparison of the purely sailor population of Liverpool with that of other towns.

SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

President.—THOMAS HAWESLEY.

Vice-Presidents.—Sir W. G. ARMISTON, J. F. BATHMAN, W. FAIRBAIRN, Capt. D. GALTON, J. OLDFHAM, C. VIGNOLES, J. WHITWORTH.

Secretaries.—P. LE NEVE FOSTER, J. F. ISSELIN, M. O. TARBOTTON. Committee.—R. Abernethy, Admiral Sir E. Belcher, N. B. Barmore, Mons. Bergeon, F. J. Bramwell, W. Carmichael, H. Ditch, J. C. Gilbert, G. Glover, R. W. Mylne, W. J. M. Rankine, W. Sissons, B. E. Stoney, Sir A. Waugh.

THURSDAY.

The PRESIDENT opened the proceedings of the Section by delivering the following address:—"The subject-matter of the department of the British Association over which I have on this occasion been called to preside is that of Mechanics; and, although properly speaking this department embraces within its confines the whole of the vast range of Mechanical Philosophy, extending from the infinitely great of the universe down to the infinitely small of the ultimate atom, yet, as I apprehend it is our more immediate purpose to limit our inquiries for the most part, if not altogether, to those branches of Statics and Dynamics which are or may be employed for the realization of so-called 'practical ends,' I now offer for consideration a few thoughts with regard to the unhappy necessity which the events of the last few years have only too sadly established for devoting much of the science and skill of the members of the Association to the defence of the homes of the people of this great nation. Whatever may have been the advancement which civilized people have made in the arts of peace, it is only too evident that those people have even outstripped themselves in advancing the arts of destruction. We have seen in the great internal contention of our American brethren, and still later in the struggle in which several of the most important states of Europe have engaged, that war is no longer carried on by means of mere animal courage and brutal force. On the contrary, we perceive, much to our amazement, I believe, that the highest branches of mechanical science and the most refined processes and operations of the mechanical arts are resorted to by the modern warrior for the purposes of offence and defence; and we are taught by the logic of facts that the modern soldier must cease to remain a passive machine, but, on the contrary, must henceforth be trained as a skilled labourer, if not, indeed, even as a skilled artisan. At the present moment the defences of this country are in a most unsatisfactory condition. Many endeavours have been made, and much money, reckoned by millions, has been expended, for the most part uselessly, in endeavours to secure our coasts against the attacks of a foreign enemy. Forts have been erected where an adversary would never seek to

land. Ships of an enormous size, and carrying enormous armaments, have been constructed which can neither sail on shallow waters nor safely encounter a hurricane in deeper ones, which, with vast mechanical power on board, can yet not carry a sufficient quantity of coal to enable them to find their way to, and act as protectors of, our colonies, and which, for the same reason, are wholly unable to convey our merchantmen to those distant climes, without a safe communication with which the trade and commerce of England must be annihilated. Arsenals have been enlarged, if not constructed, in situations in which they can only be secured from an enemy's fire by fortifications which it will require an additional army to man. Guns, each one larger or more elaborate than the last, have been invented and constructed and tried, and floating castles, each one heavier and uglier and more unmanageable and more useless, except for special applications, than the former one, have been built and cast upon the waters to resist them, and yet nearly all naval and military officers acknowledge that this great country is not in a position to defend either herself or her colonies against a combined attack from more than one of those foreign friends we have heretofore recognized under a different appellation. It is a function of this department of our Association to study and discuss the forms of ships suitable for the purposes of commerce and war, to ascertain the conditions under which they will attain the highest velocities or carry the heaviest burdens, to know and define the laws of resistance to motion in water,—a subject to which I have devoted a not altogether useless attention,—and to apply the motive force necessary to overcome that resistance in the most economical, most convenient, and most serviceable manner; and it is also a function of this department to deal with the theory and practice of projectiles, and to contrive the means by which these warlike instruments, both large and small, may be most advantageously employed by our military and naval forces. But whilst, as good Englishmen, we feel the necessity of being prepared for war in order to secure a lasting and respected peace, we must not neglect the consideration of so much more of our science as contributes to the material wealth and prosperity of our country, and to the social comfort and intellectual improvement of its inhabitants, and, I may add, of the whole world. Before sitting down, permit me to request your attention to the many points of interest peculiar to this town and its neighbourhood. You will find here, in the lace-machine, combinations and arrangements of mechanism of the most complicated yet of the most exact kind, all tending to the cheap and rapid fabrication of an article of commerce which has made its way over the entire world, and without the possession of which no home, and I had almost said no lady's dress, can be considered complete. The present state and extent of this really wonderful manufacture is an instance, and a remarkable one, of the effect of that law of Continuity which last evening formed the staple of our President's address. It has only been by little and little, but by slow and continuous progression, that the lace mechanism of Nottingham has become developed into that condition of almost perfection to which it has now attained. The excursionists will find in the geology of this district much to invite their attention. Within a very few miles many of the most interesting formations of the earth's crust come to the surface, from the syenite at the base of the system to the more recent deposits of lias and oolite. Coal and ironstone are very abundant; and although it is to be regretted that the town of Nottingham has not yet availed itself of the vast amount of mineral wealth within its reach, yet, in the large undertakings of Buttery, Riddings, and other places, as well as the great extent to which the Midland Coal Field is being wrought for the supply of distant countries, you will see evidences of the growth of a local industry, which, as I believe, is yet in its infancy."

Prof. J. W. M. RANKINE, LL.D. read the Report of the Committee appointed to make Experiments on the Difference between the Resistance of Water to Floating and Immersed Bodies.

—From the Report it appears that the experiments were conducted by means of two models, referred to as A and B. These models were of painted wood, ship-shape, each consisting of two equal and similar halves, joined together at the middle water-line, the detailed elements of the models being given in the Report. Model A was of two parts, joined at the circular midship section, so that by turning the after-body through a right angle about a longitudinal axis, the water-lines could be converted into buttock-lines, and *vice versa*.—The experiments made were 220 in all, and the result of each experiment is given in detail in a tabular form.

Prof. RANKINE read a paper entitled 'Remarks on the Experiments of the Committee.'—He said that his object in reading the paper was not so much to bring forward any opinions of his own, as to open the way for a discussion on the subject of the resistance of water to bodies passing through it. The experiments recorded in the Report formed a body of facts which were available for every inquirer to reduce in his own way. From a brief investigation of their results, by the aid of graphic projection, the following conclusions might safely be drawn: "1. That agreeably to what was previously known as to the resistance of water to the motion of bodies of small dimensions at two speeds, the resistance increased on the whole somewhat more slowly than the square of the velocity. 2. That when the velocity went beyond the maximum velocity suited to the length, according to Mr. Scott Russell's rule (that is to say, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second, the models being four feet long), the resistance showed a tendency to increase at a more rapid rate; and the water became so much disturbed by waves as to make it difficult, and sometimes impracticable, to continue the experiments. 3. That while the midship section of Model A was to that of Model B as 1.57 to 1, and the mean girth of Model A was to that of Model B as 1.45 to 1, the resistance of Model A was to that of Model B in a somewhat less ratio than the latter proportion, though not very much less at moderate speeds. 4. That the resistance of Model A, when just covered with water, was almost exactly double of its resistance at the same speed when half immersed. 5. That the resistance of Model B, when immersed to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times its depth, was sensibly more than double its resistance when half immersed."

Mr. FAIRBAIRN said, the facts and figures given in the Report just read would afford the means for individuals to deduce a general law for themselves. He believed he was the first to ascertain by experiment the amount of resistance offered to bodies passing at different velocities through water, and referred to experiments made on the Paisley Canal. Mr. Scott Russell and others had made similar experiments, but they had not driven their boats at a higher speed than seven miles an hour.—Mr. G. BAILEY drew the attention of Prof. Rankine to the peculiar line of friction shown on the bottoms of copper-bottomed vessels. The copper was striated along the line of friction. It presented the appearance of being grooved, but the grooves were not continuous, as the harder portions of the copper were left intact—only the softer portions being worn away. This appeared to him to be at variance with Mr. Scott Russell's wave-line theory, which he believed to be a mistaken one. As a naval architect, he would undertake to build two vessels on the "wave-line" principle which should be totally dissimilar in their qualities as sea-going ships. The wave-line principle was not generally adopted, and in the cases where it had been carried out, the vessels were unsuccessful as sea-going ships. In one instance, where a vessel had been built upon this principle, she was subsequently altered by having the hollow bow filled up to the extent of eighteen inches, with the happiest results, as she became much more handy, more "sea-kindly," and rose better to the waves. He might also advert to a remarkable instance of "slip" that had come to his knowledge lately in the case of the North German Lloyd's screw-propeller Herman, where the slip amounted to nearly one-seventh—the propeller having travelled 4,000 miles, whereas the distance actually run was only

3,400 miles. He had been much astonished at the results attained by means of the twin screw-propeller, results which at first he was not prepared to expect.—Admiral Sir E. BELCHER agreed with Mr. Bailey that the fastest ships in the navy were constructed upon principles other than that of the "wave-line," the efficiency of which he disputed. Years ago sailing-ships went sixteen knots an hour, and it was strange that the same speed could not be attained with steam. He attributed this loss of speed to the erroneous principles upon which steamers were built at the present day. The Cunard steamers, well known for their great speed, were built with straight lines.—Prof. RANKINE, in reply to Mr. Smithies, referred that gentleman to the details of experiments given in the Report. He might, however, say that the boat went faster when the long end went first. He thought most persons, when discussing the wave-line theory, forgot that it was divided into two branches, one relating to the form of the bows, and the other to the relation between the length of the vessel and the speed at which she was to be propelled through the water. He did not attach much weight to the hollow bow form, as he found that a bow constructed on the straight-line system answered equally well with that constructed on the former system. He thought that there was much to be said in favour of the theory, that the length must form a certain relation to the speed. To ascertain the line of friction along the bottom and sides of a vessel, it had been proposed to cover the copper with grease, and then to drive in a number of pins. The grease would be removed by the action of the water in all places in the line of friction, except just in the rear of the pins.

Mr. W. E. CARRETT read a paper descriptive of 'An Hydraulic Coal-cutting Machine,' and exhibited a small working model. The machine, by means of a series of ingenious mechanical arrangements, is capable of being most readily adjusted and moved to suit the various conditions under which it is required to be used in the pit, and these could only be made intelligible by means of elaborate diagrams or inspection of the machine itself or the model. The principle on which the machine works is that of the planing and slotting machine, the cutters acting by direct continuous pressure derived from a column of water, and not by blows. The machine has been in successful operation for more than two years.

In reply to Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. CARRETT stated that it would act on hard materials, and that it successfully cut pyrites and "blackband." There was no difficulty in sharpening the tool, as from its shape it simply required the grinding of a flat surface.—Dr. C. LE NEVE FOSTER inquired the cost of the machine, which Mr. Carrett stated to be 125*l*.—Mr. WHITWELL confirmed the successful working of the machine which had come under his own knowledge. It had crushed the hard stone in a surprising manner.

Mr. F. INGLE read a paper 'On Recent Improvements in the Application of Concrete to Fire-Proof Constructions.' The author pointed out what he considered a radical defect of concrete formed of lime as ordinarily used, viz., that by the action of fire it becomes reconverted into lime, which, when the water from the engines is brought to bear upon it, expands greatly, and forces out the walls to the destruction of the building. He advocated the use of a concrete formed from gypsum, which is not liable to this defect. The gypsum, which is of a coarse and inexpensive character, is formed into plaster of Paris by roasting, and mixed with a peculiar kind of clay found in connexion with the beds of gypsum.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MONDAY. Entomological, 7.
TUESDAY. Horticultural, 3.—General Meeting, and Lecture.

FINE ARTS

OUTRAM'S MONUMENT.

To Mr. M. Noble, as sculptor, we are indebted for a new version of combination in design in the form of a memorial to Gen. Outram, lately erected in Westminster Abbey. We cannot say that the

result is fortunate. The bust, or rather half-figure, is mounted on a pedestal, in the front of which last is placed a Gothic quatrefoil panel, inclosing a carving in relief representing a meeting between the General and some native authorities. The style of it is aptly enough adapted from that of Ghiberti, on the gates to the Baptistery at Pisa, but very decidedly inferior to it in respect to execution and refinement,—the figures, as they are situated at a considerable height above the eye, looking short and rather stumpy—an unfortunate defect. The actions of the figures are fairly expressed in a somewhat commonplace manner. The style thus produced does not harmonize with the prosaic naturalism of the bust, which is the leading element of the composition, or with that of those subordinate statues which, placed at the sides of the pedestal, and less than the size of life, are too evidently intended to make up the trite pyramidal arrangement so much affected in modern trivial monuments. These statues represent, the one a naked, the other a robed native; both recline towards the centre of the composition, their heads being close to the upper portion of the pedestal; their feet are, of course, most removed from that portion: thus the pyramid is produced, not much to the satisfaction of those who prefer novelty in design. The execution of these figures is tolerably good in the modern, that is, the picturesque, non-monumental fashion to which the half-education of our sculptors so frequently inclines their minds. We lament this lack of gravity and dignity in design, but do not wonder at seeing that modern sculptural training rarely leads a student either to the profound elaboration and severity of antique Art or the more purely architectonic method of treatment which prevailed with the great Gothic artists who produced the Abbey itself, and should be followed in works which are intended to be there enshrined. So weakly have the principles of these immortal schools of design been appreciated by Mr. Noble, that his composition, together with its ruling motive, approaches the ludicrous. The "weepers," if we may so style them, or supporters—they much resemble what are called supporters in heraldry—have diverse expressions and varied attitudes,—a good thing if it were well attained, and noble in itself. On the contrary, however, one of the statues leans his head against the pedestal as if it ached (this idea is irresistible by the spectator), and looks downwards; the other figure is in a woful-looking attitude, not one of genuine sorrow or deep meditation, as Michael Angelo might have chosen, but as if he were the victim of a raging tooth, and leans his head like that of his fellow, but looks up in vain hope for a dentist. Placed, but temporarily we hope, immediately in front of the mural monument of General Wade,—a curious piece of eighteenth-century Art in marble, a thorough disgrace to the Abbey,—this memorial to Outram is thoroughly in keeping with it as regards design, but infinitely inferior to it in elaboration and thoroughness of treatment. The Indians of Mr. Noble are less expressive than the scythe-armed Time of his predecessor; his half-length figure is less commendable than the angels of his neighbour in intrusion; his quasi-Gothic panel, with its Renaissance carvings of dumpy figures, less valuable, because not so well in keeping, than the banners, trumpets and trophy of the other. We trust this monument may find another place. In the Abbey it does but tend to perpetuate the absurdities in marble that are so rife and destructive to the beauty of the building. Now that even our village churches rarely receive monuments that show no signs of Christianity, and are but vainglorious braggings,—not of the belief of the dead, but of the deeds of the living,—it is very hard indeed to find the noblest, most gloriously consecrated abbey continued as the receptacle for such blunders in thought, such anachronisms in taste, and such feeble designs as that in question. Those who placed, or suffered such a work to be placed, at Westminster are evidently untaught in Art and indifferent to the propriety of a church. That "amiable spy," Major André, has been commemorated to the anger or the laughter of succeeding generations by the standing Red Indians and their trappings, which occupy the sides of a sarcophagus not many feet

from where Outram stares across the nave. Have we not advanced in knowledge of design since this absurdity was achieved? It would seem that the day of cannon-balls, flags, rocks, Fames, Glories, Nymphs, Times, scythes, guns, spears, "bustoes," and the rest of their order in trash, has not yet past. Mr. Noble has done some very pretty figures in what is called "drawing-room sculpture." He has now failed woefully in monumental and even in pathetic design; nothing less than success in this is tolerable, in commemorating the brave; still less can we endure that which is trivial in a church.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE first part of M. J. Ph. Berjeau's collection of Early Dutch, German, and English Printers' Marks has been published by Mr. E. Rasool, Brydges Street, Covent Garden, and contains twenty-three examples of varied, but, generally speaking, great interest, commencing, chronologically, with Johann Koelhoff's shield of arms and its quaint crest, dated 1470—1500, "J.K.," in black letter, in the upper corners of the block, including the "W.C." of Caxton and its entwined figure, "1476—1491," concluding, in the like order, with Richard Watkine's cartouche, uncouth and rude as it is, "London, 1557—1591." Some of the examples are very well designed indeed, showing a feeling for Art beyond the mere habit of copying modes of the time. Thus, the "V.S." of Valentine Schumann, of Leipzig, 1502—1534, between two saplings,—the monogram of Lawrence Andrew, London, 1499—1527, although on a florid shield,—are good in their way. A good signature of the "merchant's mark" order is that of Hugh Singleton, London, 1553—1588, with the ever-present "4" rising from the cipher "H.S.," making, in more ways than one, the emblem of the Trinity and the monogram of Christ. Fust and Schoeffer's signature, Mentz, 1457—1460. Jacob de Breda's (Deventer, 1486—1519) handsome mark, probably the handsomest of the whole before us, comprises, not only the evangelistic emblems, but the sacred monogram, and some beautifully designed and executed foliage.

At Messrs. Colnaghi's may be seen a picture by M. Mignot, who has so often painted South American and tropical scenery, representing the Falls of Niagara as seen from the Terrapin Tower, which is joined to Goat Island by a bridge. Here is seen the Horseshoe Fall, over which the greater portion of the water goes. The work is executed with remarkable spirit, and contains none of that too common effect of exaggerating the peculiar character of the scene it depicts: the aspect of the grass-green and glassy surges plunging as they go towards the edge is effective enough. M. Mignot has been eminently successful in representing the effect of light, transmitted or reflected, upon his canvas; in treating atmospheric effect he has done even better than is usual with him.

The bosses in the roof of the nave of Westminster Abbey are being cleaned and re-gilt.

The first contract for the restoration of Salisbury Cathedral has been carried out, and a second contract entered upon for further works, which embrace the renovation of the west front: this portion will be completed by June next. The difficult task of strengthening the tower and spire has been performed. We trust these portions of the glorious structure will not require further attention for centuries to come.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

IN a busy section of our world of London society, that of musical amateurs, a tendency has appeared increasingly of late years to cross the line which separates dilettantism from serious musical effort, whether the same be composition or performance. The feat is a harder one than the generality of the ladies and gentlemen having such ambitions suppose. Granting them the advantages of an education more liberal and refined than falls to the lot of many who raise themselves to a good social position by their accomplishments in art, they labour under a counter-

balancing disadvantage, which must be faced and overcome ere any real excellence can be achieved,—the vanity engendered by courteous flattery and easily-won praise. They must forget and cast aside as valueless things which 'mean nothing, all drawing-room successes. Who will dare to speak the truth to those who good-naturedly devote themselves to the amusement of their friends,—to tell *Lady Celia* that her voice is out of tune, and that her scales are unfinished,—to hint to *Sir Plume* that, gentle-born though he be, he still sings a *little worse* than Rubini! What bystander in the corner has not been amazed by airs and graces, and pretensions and rivalries of a florid growth which has no prototype in the world of those who must, in the main, rely on public justice and discrimination for the place they are to hold? We have been led to repeat these considerations by hearing of another gentleman with a tenor voice, whose private triumphs have encouraged him to turn his talent to professional account, and who meditates entering on a course of grave study with that object. In proportion as he acts on the principle just intimated, and acknowledges the difficulties under which he begins the task of needed correction and completion, will the fulfilment of his admirers' hopes or their disappointment be real and great.

It is said that Mr. Mapleson has the project of giving English Opera a chance during the autumn and early winter, and that a new work by Mr. Balfe will figure in his programme. The composer of 'The Bohemian Girl' owes it to himself to retrieve his old popularity, which was lost by the last half-dozen careless and ill-considered operas thrown out from his pen, the best of which would not bear revival for a week.

The acetics will rejoice to read that, owing to want of support, the Sunday band in the Regent's Park will be obliged to give up its performances; the sale of penny programmes, from which a large portion of its income was derived, being entirely insufficient for its purpose.

Though wilful mis-statement, made under the excuse of a slashing and would-be sarcastic style, is ninety-nine times out of a hundred unworthy of attention, there are cases in which ignorance of fact and presumption of conclusion must be shown for what they are. It might have been thought that no one dealing with the question of musical education in this country and the chance of its support by government assistance who can read plain English, could conceive the *Athenæum* to be in favour of a repatching of the Royal Academy, still less of its transfer to South Kensington. Yet a paragraph, containing such a distortion of every word and thought that emanated from this journal, absolutely figured last week in the columns of a contemporary paper! Such want of common understanding (not to use a stronger word) brings with it the condemnation of all exhibiting it,—be their motives what they may.

Our journals advertise that the winter term of the Stuttgart Conservatory of Music will commence in October next. Nothing can be more modest than the annual fee, which is stated at 10*l.* for female, 8*l.* 8*s.* for male students.

There is a report in the *Orchestra* that the spirited managers of the well-managed Alhambra have applied to M. Offenbach to compose a work expressly for that establishment, and to conduct its performance in person.

Signor Morini, who played *Faust* in Paris, and who has been described to us as having essentially improved since that period, has been engaged by Mr. Mapleson to make one of a travelling company about to make the round of England during the recess.—Mr. Gye is said to have engaged Signor Cotogni, "the celebrated baritone," for his next season.—The *Gazzetta dei Teatri* is profuse in its praises of Signorina Margarita Gigli, a new Sicilian singer, who has appeared at Catania with the utmost success. "They say," says the same authority, "that Signor Rossini is composing a *Cantata* to celebrate the restoration of Venice to Italy."

It is now stated as past doubt that M. Carvalho intends to produce Herr Wagner's 'Lohengrin' at the Théâtre Lyrique in January.—A new three-act comic opera, 'Deborah,' with music by M.

Devin-Duvivier, is to be given at the same theatre; also, a revised and condensed edition of M. Gounod's 'Philemon et Baucis,' which contains some of his most delicate and charming music, and a revival of his merry 'Le Médecin.'—A new tenor, it is added, with a beautiful voice, has been found in one of the *cafés chantants*, and secured by M. Carvalho.

A new opera, 'Lucifer,' by M. Benoit, is in preparation at Ghent.

M. Gade has produced a new *Cantata*, 'The Crusaders,' at Copenhagen.

For the benefit of the extraordinary critic to whose wisdom concerning the extinction of *Pigny* Gluck's fame due publicity was given a week ago, we may mention that his 'Orphée' and 'Alceste' are, at the time present, among the most important works in the repertory of the Prague Opera.

M. Fétis contributes to the *Gazette Musicale* a detailed account of the grand organ just erected in the concert-room of the *Conservatoire* at Brussels. He signalizes, in particular, some improvements added to the invention of Mr. Barker, for the lightening of the touch of the instrument. With his usual modesty he gives an account of the piece for organ and orchestra written by him for the occasion, conceiving that it inaugurates a new period in musical composition.

From the same journal we derive the following piece of news, the sequel of which may be looked for with interest: On the day of the Emperor's *fête*, a poor Italian woman of agreeable appearance attracted the attention of several amateurs and artists by singing before the Café Riche. Her voice is described as a superb *contralto*, and her method as good. So real was the impression made that, besides a liberal recompense, a subscription was opened among the artists on the spot, with the view, by completing her education, of giving her that place in the profession for which her natural gifts qualify her.

The revival of Méhul's 'Joseph' at the Opéra Comique has taken place.

On Monday, a new farce was produced at the Strand under the title of 'Waiting for the Underground.' It is written by Mr. L. H. F. du Terreaux. There is in the incidents nothing special as to an underground railway. Mr. Turner acted his part (*Jeremiah Pumpkin*) with such force and character that the success of the farce may be fairly attributed to his efforts.

On Wednesday, Mr. J. L. Warner, the only son of the celebrated *tragedienne*, the late Mrs. Warner, made his *début* at Sadler's Wells, in the character of *Hamlet*. To distinguish the occasion, an address in his favour, written by Mr. John Oxenford, was delivered by Miss Edith Heraud. Mr. Warner is young, and not without ability. Nature has gifted him with a fine voice and tall person, and, as he has been performing in the provinces for the last three years, he must not be regarded as altogether unpractised in his profession.

Among other pieces about to be given at Drury Lane during the season at hand will be (we hear) a revival of 'Rob Roy,' in which Messrs. Anderson, Sims Reeves, Phelps, and Miss Helen Faucit will perform.

The Lyceum Theatre will commence its season on the 15th of next month, with 'A Long Strike,' the new drama by Mr. Boucicault, in which he will appear with his wife. The report, which has found its way into print, that this play is based on Mr. Dickens's 'Hard Times,' is, we believe, erroneous.—Messrs. Creswick and Shepherd have come together again in the management of the Surrey Theatre, which is to open, on the 8th, with the new T. P. Cooke prize drama, 'True to the Core,' by Mr. Slous.

Miss Kate Terry is about to appear at the Adelphi Theatre.

Miss Harris, the daughter of the excellent stage manager of our Royal Italian Opera, is engaged at the Théâtre Porte St.-Martin.

Two new Italian dramas are announced in *Il Trovatore*—'Cuor di Moglie,' by Signor Azzi, given at Aquila; and at Naples, 'L'Ombra di Paganini,' by a better-known writer, Signor Dall'Ongaro.

The *Times* of Thursday announced that the principal theatre at Constantinople has been destroyed by fire.

MISCELLANEA

The Execution of Charlotte Corday.—It is not generally known that the executioner's assistant, who slapped the cheek of Charlotte Corday after decapitation, was legally punished by imprisonment for having exceeded his duty in this act of brutality. I have read a record of this fact in the *Moniteur* of, I think, the second day after the execution. The asserted blushing is regarded by some as a physiological impossibility, owing to the severance of connexion with the heart. K.

* * The execution, which took place on the 17th of July, is not reported in the *Moniteur* till the 20th. We can find no record of the alleged outrage.

The Sensitive Plant.—"Some months ago it occurred to me that the motion of the folioles of the sensitive plant, on being touched by the finger, might be due to the transmission or interchange of electricity between the two points in contact. Impressed with this idea, I took the opportunity a few days ago of putting the matter to the test, by using for the purpose of touching the folioles a non-conductor, a steel conductor and the finger. The experiment quite answered my expectations, as the subjoined letter from my friend, Prof. Divers, will testify. The plant, I should state, was in flower, and at this period it is probably more sensitive than at other times. On the 12th August I experimented three or four times; and on the 19th I again repeated these trials with a similar result, so that the care-taker spontaneously remarked upon the difference of the effects produced. They were these: on touching gently and even lightly pressing the folioles with glass they remained as they were; on touching them with steel held in the fingers, or (in other instances) with the fingers, they made their usual movement. Again, before I applied these tests, a gentleman asked me to explain how it happened that the plant moved more readily when touched by any of his children than by himself. He had seen this take place several times and could not account for it. I thought it harmonized exactly with my theory, and have since had reason to believe that with the same individual the action will be more evident when he is in a tonic state (if I may use the expression) than when he is exhausted and weary. Although what I have shown goes to prove that the passage of electricity between the points in contact will account for the movement of the folioles in such instance, I do not mean to say that whenever the foliole moves there must be contact with a conductor. For I hold it possible that the plant may be capable of developing within itself sufficient of such force to close its folioles (a seemingly protective movement) if roughly handled. From what I had observed with regard to the sensitive plant, it appeared to me probable that the fly-trap movement of the processes of the *Dionaea muscipula* was due to the same cause. Having gently touched these exteriorly, I was disappointed to find no result produced. Laying the tip of the little finger (in two cases) softly within the expanded processes, I found them to close, whereupon I immediately withdrew it, that there might be no possibility of injury to the plant. I thought the fact almost valueless, as there was no opportunity of testing what would be the action with a non-conductor. However, but a few moments had elapsed, when my attention was drawn to a distinctly painful sensation in the ulnar nerve at the right elbow,—it being the little finger of the right hand I had used. This sensation persisted for some time; then imperceptibly passed away. I admit that the subject is capable of many more tests and much more development than I can give it in this letter, or at this time. It is my intention, however, to pursue the investigation, confident that it will be recognized as one of considerable importance and replete with interest. Now, when the rigid limit drawn by the old naturalists between the animal and vegetable kingdoms has been found untenable, there will be many, I presume, to admit that *a priori* there is no abso-

lute reason why individuals of the former kingdom should be endowed with power of generating electricity essentially denied to all members of the latter; few, also, I believe, will assert the antecedent impossibility of any of those plant-organs, termed 'vessels' and 'ribs,' subserving, in a very restricted sense, it may be, the purpose of nerves.—I am, &c.,

GEORGE SIGERSON, M.D."

The following is a copy of the letter from Dr. Divers, referred to above:

"Charing Cross Hospital, London,
"August 15, 1866.

"My dear Dr. Sigerson,—At your request, I am very glad to be able to acknowledge witnessing the interesting fact you showed me at Kew, on the 12th of the present month, concerning the sensitive plant. The fact was this, that while the leaves of the plant proved highly sensitive to the slight contact of your finger, or of a piece of steel held in your hand, they were not sensitive to the similar contact of glass. This fact was new to me at the time.—Yours, my dear Dr. Sigerson, very truly,

"EDWARD DIVERS, M.D."

"George Sigerson, Esq., M.D."

Morgenroth.—A Correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* writes from Stuttgart: "Just now, when we are continually hearing sung by the marching troops the favourite 'Morgenroth,' it may prove interesting to many to learn the origin of this song, as it has been related to the writer of these lines some time ago by a fellow-student of the prematurely deceased poet. In the year 1824, Wilhelm Hauff was living in his mother's house, in the Haag-gasse (now non-existent), of Tübingen. Here he was awakened one morning, while it was yet scarcely daylight, by some near singing; it was in long-drawn and singularly moving chords; he opened the window to listen. The sounds came from the washing-house beneath, where the female domestics commenced their early labour with a social song. The words themselves he could not hear, but the tender melancholy of the national melody, combined with the profound silence all around, had a deep effect on the youthful imagination of the hearer. He seated himself in the face of the breaking dawn which just began to colour the sky, and soon brought to his admiring friends the successful poem with which Aurora had inspired him. One may see from this tale—and for this reason we like it so well—that Hauff's poem was a poem produced by the 'occasion' in the finest sense of Goethe's well-known saying. The whole character of the song, the situation, the tone, the national tinge, and the inner harmony with the melody, is all given with this origin. When Dietrich von Kraft, in Hauff's celebrated novel, 'Lichtenstein,' about to pay a visit to his noble guest, remains before the door, listening to this song, with which George accompanies the cleaning of his arms, perhaps a recollection haunted the author of his own first acquaintance with the old national melody. Well might his friends be delighted, for their young companion, whom they had hitherto only known to celebrate their student festivities with the common enthusiastic expressions of an earnest heart, suddenly stood before them a finished poet; for he who understands how to touch human souls so deeply with such simple words is, and remains, a poet, even were he only to have written that one song. Indeed, in no later poems of Hauff do we find such plastic power as in this one; while it is often conspicuous in his prose writings—merely to mention the 'Landknechte' or the exquisite characters of the Bremer Rathskeller—in so striking a manner as to have justified hopes of a yet riper finish of the author's early-developed genius. It almost seems as though an inner presentiment that the "blushing dawn would light the way to his own early death" had urged him to throw the whole power of his poetic nature into this song."

To CORRESPONDENTS.—J. L.—Eos.—N. C. S.—R. B.—C. H. M.—T. L. M. (no)—H. L.—received.
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Erratum.—P. 250, col. 2, line 41, for "Bearn" read Ream.

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The SESSION will commence on MONDAY, October 8th. INTRODUCTORY LECTURE at 3 p.m., by Professor H. J. ROBY, M.A. Subject:—The Importance and Position of Law as a subject of General Education.

CLASSES.

Latin—Professor Seely, M.A.
Greek—Professor Malden, M.A.
Sanskrit—Professor Goldstücker.
Hebrew (Goldsmid Professorship)—Professor Marks.
Arabic and Persian—Professor Kieue, Ph.D.
Tolugu—Professor C. P. Brown.
Marathi—Teacher, Mr. W. B. Price.
Hindustani and Hindi—Teacher, the Rev. F. G. Ullmann.
Bengali—Teacher, Mr. Goolam Hyder.
Oriya—Teacher, Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee.
Hindoo Law—Professor E. Wood, B.A.
English Language and Literature—Professor H. Morley.
French Language and Literature—Professor Camal, LL.D.
Italian Language and Literature—Professor G. Volpe.
German Language and Literature—Professor Heimann, Ph.D.
Comparative Grammar—Professor Key, M.A. F.R.S.
Mathematics—Professor De Morgan.
Mathematical Physics—Professor Hirst, Ph.D. F.R.S.
Experimental Physics—Professor Foster, B.A.
Physiology—Professor Sharpey, LL.D. M.D. F.R.S.
Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Prof. Williamson, F.R.S.
Civil Engineering—Professor Fole, F.R.S. M.I.C.E.
Architecture—Professor Hayter Lewis, F.S.A. F.I.B.A.
Geology (Goldsmid Professorship)—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Mineralogy—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Drawing—Teacher, Mr. Moore.
Botany—Professor Oliver, F.R.S.
Zoology (Recent and Fossil)—Professor Grant, M.D. F.R.S.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Professor Grant vacant.
Ancient and Modern History—Professor Seely, M.A.
Political Economy—Professor J. E. Cairnes, M.A.
Law—Professor J. A. Russell, LL.B.
Jurisprudence—Professor H. J. Roby, M.A.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.—Some of the Professors receive Students to reside with them; and in the Office of the College there is kept a Register of Persons who receive Boarders into their Families. The Register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

Information concerning Andrews' Entrance Exhibitions, Classicals, three of 300l. tenable for three years; Andrews' Prizes, Andrews' Scholarships, Jew's Commemoration Scholarship, David Ricardo and Joseph Hume Scholarships in Political Economy, and Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence, and other Prizes, will be found in the Prospectus of the Faculty. These may be had on application at the Office of the College.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Monday, October 1st.

The School will open on Tuesday, September 26th.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August 21st, 1866.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, October 4.

New Students must present themselves on the preceding Tuesday, and may enter for the whole or for any part of the Course.

The following are the Subjects embraced in this Course:—

The Articles of Religion, by the Rev. E. W. Jelf, D.D., Principal.
Hebrew and the Exegesis of the Old Testament, by the Rev. S. Leathes, M.A., Professor, and the Rev. I. A. McOul, Lecturer.
Exegesis of the New Testament, by the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, Prof.
Ecclesiastical History, by the Rev. Canon Robertson, M.A., Prof.
Pastoral Theology, by the Rev. S. Cheetham, M.A., Professor.
Vocal Music, by John Hullah, Esq., Professor.
Public Reading, by the Rev. A. J. D. O'Neary, B.D., Lecturer.

The Class of Candidates for admission to this Department, conducted by the Rev. Henry Jones, A.C.C., will re-open on the same day.

For information, apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—DEPART-

MENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

LECTURES, adapted for those who purpose to offer themselves for the Indian Civil Service, or to enter one of the Learned Professions, will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, October 4.

New Students must present themselves for Examination on the preceding Tuesday.

Divinity—The Rev. the Principal; the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A.

Classical Literature—Professor, Rev. James G. Lonsdale, M.A.; Lecturers, Rev. J. J. Heywood, and C. S. Townshend, Esq. M.A.

Mathematics—Professor, Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.; Lecturers, Rev. T. A. Cook, M.A., and Rev. W. Howse, M.A.

English Literature, Language and Modern History—Professor, the Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A.; Lecturers, Rev. J. J. Heywood, M.A., and C. S. Townshend, Esq. M.A.

French—Professor, A. Mariette; and M. Stiévenard, Lecturer.

German—Professor, Dr. Buchheim.

For information, apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The

SCHOOL.

Acting Head-Master—Rev. G. F. MACLEAB, M.A.

Vice-Master—Rev. JOHN TWENTYMAY, M.A.

This Department will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 18.

Pupils can be admitted to—

1. The Division of Classics, Mathematics, and General Literature, the studies in which are directed to prepare Pupils for the Universities, for the Theological, General Literature, and Medical Departments of King's College, and for the Learned Professions.

2. The Division of Modern Instruction, including Pupils intended for Mercantile Pursuits, for the classes of Architecture and Engineering in King's College, for the Military Academies, for the Civil Service, for the Royal Navy, and for the Commercial Marine.

Scholarships.—On entrance to the School, every Boy under 16 years of age is entitled to compete for a Scholarship. One is given in each division of 100l. per annum for three years. The subjects will be found in the Calendar.

For information, apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—DEPART-

MENT OF APPLIED SCIENCES.—LECTURES COMMENCE THURSDAY, October 4.

New Students must present themselves on the preceding Tuesday.

Divinity—The Rev. the Chaplain.

Mathematics—Professor, the Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.; Lecturers, Rev. T. A. Cook, M.A., and Rev. W. Howse, M.A.

Natural Philosophy—Professor, W. G. Adams, M.A.

Arts of Construction—Professor Kerr.

Manufacturing Art and Machinery—Professor Shelley.

Land Surveying and Levelling—Professor H. J. Castle, Lecturer and W. Marshall, Esq.

Drawing—Professor Bradley and Professor Glenny.

Chemistry—Professor Miller, M.D. and Professor Bloxam.

Geology and Mineralogy—Professor Tennant, F.G.S.

Workshop—G. A. Timme, Esq.

Photography—George Dawson, Esq. M.A.

For information, apply personally or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

ROYAL SCHOOL of MINES, Jermyn-street,

London.—The Sixteenth Session will commence on MONDAY, the 1st OCTOBER. Prospectuses of the course of study may be had on application to the Registrar.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

THE PRESS.—WANTED, a Situation as

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LIFE and WRITINGS of SHAKESPEARE, printed for Subscribers only, to be profusely illustrated by Wood Engravings, will be sent free to any persons forwarding their Names and Addresses, legibly written, to J. O. HALLIWELL, Esq., No. 6, St. Mary's-place, West Brompton, near London.

On Monday,

NAPOLEON III. AND THE RHINE.

By J. POPE HENNESSY.

Robert Hardwicke, 194, Piccadilly.

LITERARY VOLUNTEERS, who may be

willing to contribute Poetry, Tales, Miscellaneous Papers, or Funds to a Weekly Periodical, and other occasional Publications, to develop a feeling for principles of Protectionist rather than of Free-trade tendency, are desired to write to STRAYMARR, Messrs. Bickers & Son, Booksellers, Leicester-square, London.

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Cambridge, and late Captain of a Public School, would be glad to accept an Engagement as PRIVATE TUTOR, for the next five or six weeks.—Address X. Y. Z., Christ's College, Cambridge.

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EDUCATION.—OAKLEY HOUSE, WEL-

LINGTON-PLACE, READING.

The next Session will commence on Thursday, September 20th.

Mr. WATSON will be happy to forward references, &c. on application.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MR. WIL-

LIAM WATSON, B.A., formerly of Oakley-square, London, will be able to RECEIVE, on or after September 20th, TWO additional PUPILS, to prepare for Matriculation or for Degrees in Arts, Terms, 1st, a month.—For particulars apply to Mr. Watson, Oakley House, Wellington-place, Reading.

LADIES' COLLEGE, THE WOODLANDS, UNION-ROAD, CLAPHAM RISE.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on SATURDAY, September 15th, when Classes will be formed for the usual branches of Education. The Lectures on Natural History and Chemistry will be resumed in October; those on History, Literature, and other subjects, will commence in September.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY AND DENTAL HOSPITAL of LONDON, 32, SOHO-SQUARE.

The WINTER SESSION will commence on WEDNESDAY, October 2.

LECTURES.

Mechanical Dentistry—Mr. Robert Hepburn, L.D.S., on Wednesday, at 7 p.m.

Metalurgy in its Application to Dental Purposes—Mr. G. H. Makins, M.R.C.S. & F.C.S., on Friday, at 6.30 p.m.

The SUMMER SESSION will commence in MAY, 1867.

Dental Surgery and Pathology—Mr. Cartwright, F.R.C.S. L.D.S., at 8 a.m.

Dental Anatomy and Physiology (Human and Comparative)—Mr. Ibbetson, F.R.C.S. L.D.S., at 8 a.m.

General Fee for Special Lectures required by the Curriculum, 15s. 15s.

DENTAL HOSPITAL of LONDON.

| Dental Surgeons. | Assist. Dental Surgeons. |
|--|--------------------------|
| Monday, 9 a.m. .. Mr. Ibbetson .. Mr. Walker. | |
| Tuesday, .. Mr. Underwood .. Mr. H. Hayward. | |
| Wednesday, .. Mr. Thomas .. Mr. Alfred Canton. | |
| Thursday, .. Mr. R. Cartwright .. Mr. Coleman. | |
| Friday, .. Mr. C. Rogers .. Mr. Grogan. | |
| Saturday, .. Mr. Hepburn .. Mr. Hill. | |

Fee for Two Years' Hospital Practice required by the Curriculum, 15s. 15s.—Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Dental Officer of the day, or the Treasurer, Mr. S. Cartwright.

ROYAL COLLEGES of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.

The following COURSES of LECTURES on MEDICAL and SURGICAL SCIENCE, and also those delivered in the University, qualify for Examination for the Diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons:—

WINTER SESSION, 1866-7.

Classes open on Thursday, November 1.

Surgery—Dr. P. H. Watson.
Surgery—Dr. Joseph Bell.
Surgery—Mr. Annandale.
Chemistry: Practical and Analytical Chemistry—Dr. Stevenson Macadam.
Chemistry: Practical and Analytical Chemistry—Dr. A. C. Brown.
Physiology—Dr. Sanders.
Royal Infirmary.
Clinical Medicine (Royal Infirmary)—Drs. Sanders, Haldane, and Jackson; Dr. J. Matthews Duncan (for Diseases of Women).
Clinical Surgery (Royal Infirmary)—Dr. Gillespie.
Anatomy: Anatomical Demonstrations, Practical Anatomy—Dr. P. D. Handyside.
Medical Jurisprudence—Dr. Littlejohn.
Practice of Physic—Dr. Rutherford Haldane.
Practice of Physic—Dr. George W. Balfour.
General Pathology—Dr. Grainger Stewart.

SUMMER SESSION, 1867.

Classes open on Wednesday, May 1.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Dr. Scoresby-Jackson.
Pathological Anatomy and Histology—Dr. Grainger Stewart.
Midwifery—Dr. Keller.
Midwifery—Dr. J. Matthews Duncan.
Medical Jurisprudence—Dr. Littlejohn.
Royal Infirmary.
Clinical Medicine (Royal Infirmary)—Drs. Sanders, Haldane, and Jackson; Dr. J. Matthews Duncan (for Diseases of Women).
Clinical Surgery (Royal Infirmary)—Dr. Gillespie.
Anatomy: Elementary, Practical, and Microscopic; Demonstrations: Operative Surgery—Dr. P. D. Handyside.
Practical and Analytical Chemistry—Dr. Stevenson Macadam.
Practical and Analytical Chemistry—Dr. A. C. Brown.
By Order of the Royal College of Physicians,
D. R. HALDANE, Secretary.
By Order of the Royal College of Surgeons,
JAMES SIMSON, Secretary.

The INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS for Session 1866-7 will be delivered by Dr. P. H. WATSON, on WEDNESDAY, October 21, at Eleven o'clock.

EXTRA WINTER CLASS.

Vaccination (Six Weeks' Course)—Dr. Hubbard.

EXTRA SUMMER CLASSES.

Diseases of Children—Dr. Keller.
Histology—Dr. Sanders.
Military Surgery and Hygiene—Dr. P. H. Watson.
Surgical Appliances and Operative Surgery—Dr. Joseph Bell.
Surgical Pathology and Operative Surgery—Mr. Annandale.
Vaccination (Six Weeks' Course)—Dr. Hubbard.
Diseases of the Eye—Dr. Argyll Robertson.
Insanity—Dr. Skene.

The above Courses qualify for the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, London and Edinburgh; the University of Edinburgh, and other Universities; and other Medical and Public Boards.

The minimum cost of the Education in the above School for the double qualification of Physician and Surgeon from the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, including the Fees for the Joint-Examinations, is 50s. 4s., which is payable by yearly instalments during the period of study; whilst the minimum cost for the single qualification of either Physician or Surgeon, including Fee for Examination, is 50s.

NOTICE.—The Register at all Medical Schools is now required to be closed within *Eight days* after the commencement of each Session, except in cases of detention from illness or other unavoidable cause.

Preliminary Examinations in General Education by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh take place on October 27 and November 10, 1866, and on April 27 and July 27, 1867; and on each occasion the Examination will be continued on the succeeding Monday. Testimonials of proficiency granted by certain educational bodies will be accepted as sufficient evidence of General Education, and will exempt from the Preliminary Examination. Students who are in doubt as to the effect of the New Regulations regarding the Preliminary Examinations in General Education are requested to communicate with the Secretary to the School. STEVENSON MACADAM, Secretary to the Medical and Surgical School.

* * A Prospectus of the School will be forwarded on application to the Secretary to the School, who resides at the Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh.

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ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—THE SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, October 1, at 5 o'clock P.M., with an Introductory Address by Mr. Haynes Walton.

At this Hospital the Medical Appointments, including five House-Surgeons, the annual value of which exceeds as many Studentships of £54, each, and a Resident Registrarship at 100 per annum, are open to the Pupils without fee. It has Ophthalmic and Ophthalmic Departments, and a Children's Ward (in the new wing). The Clinical and Pathological Instruction is carefully organized.

For Prospectuses, Entry, and full Information as to Prizes, &c., apply to any of the Medical Officers and Lecturers, or to ERNEST HART, Dean of the School.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.—THE ADDRESSES

on MEDICAL EDUCATION delivered at ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Paddington, by the ARCHBISHOP of YORK (1864), Professor OWEN (1865), and Professor HUXLEY (1866), MAY BE OBTAINED, together with the Prospectus for the ensuing Winter Session, on application to ERNEST HART, Dean of the School.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, and MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on OCTOBER 1st, with an Introductory Address by Mr. SAVORY, at 5 o'clock P.M.

Consulting Physician—Dr. Burrows.

Physicians—Dr. Farre, Dr. Jeaffreson, Dr. Black, and Dr. Martin.

Consulting Surgeons—Mr. Skey and Mr. Lawrence.

Surgeons—Mr. Wormald, Mr. Facet, Mr. Coote, and Mr. Holden.

Assistant-Physicians—Dr. Edwards, Dr. Harris, Dr. Andrew, and Dr. Southey.

Assistant-Surgeons—Mr. Savory, Mr. Callender, Mr. T. Smith, and Mr. Willett.

Physician-Accoucheur—Dr. Greenhalgh.

LECTURES.

Medicine—Dr. Black.

Clinical Medicine—Dr. Farre, Dr. Black, and Dr. Martin.

Surgery—Mr. Facet and Mr. Coote.

Clinical Surgery—Mr. Skey, Mr. Facet, Mr. Coote, and Mr. Holden.

Anatomy—Mr. Holden and Mr. Callender.

Physiology and General Anatomy—Mr. Savory.

Chemistry—Dr. Odling.

Demonstrators of Anatomy—Mr. Smith and Mr. Baker.

Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy—Mr. Vernon and Mr. Langton.

Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy—Dr. Andrew.

Tutors—Dr. Duckworth, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Shepard.

SUMMER SESSION, commencing May 1st, 1867.

Materia Medica—Dr. Farre.

Botany—Rev. George Henslow.

Forensic Medicine—Dr. Edwards.

Midwifery—Dr. Greenhalgh.

Comparative Anatomy—Dr. Church.

Practical Chemistry—Dr. Odling.

Dental Surgery—Mr. Coleman.

Microscopic Demonstrations—Mr. Savory.

Demonstrators of Microscopic Anatomy—Dr. Southey and Mr. Vernon.

Demonstrators of Operative Surgery—Mr. Smith and Mr. Baker.

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All Students preparing for their examinations are specially examined by the Teachers of Anatomy or by the Tutor.

Further information may be obtained from Dr. Andrew, Mr. T. Smith, or Mr. Callender, at the Hospital.

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OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

The Trustees are desirous of appointing an ASSISTANT LECTURER to aid the Professors of Classics and Mathematics in the instruction of their Junior Classes.

Information as to the Emoluments of the Office, and other particulars, may be obtained on application by letter, addressed to the Principal, at the College, Quay-street, Manchester, not later than the 15th September instant.

J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.

JOHN P. ASTON, Secretary to the Trustees.

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Mr. W. F. Barrett. | Mr. J. T. Dougan.

This COLLEGE will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 19th of September. It is situated at Spring-grove, Middlesex, W., near the Spring-grove Station on the South-Western Railway, eight miles by road from Hyde Park-corner, and two from Ken or Richmond.

For Prospectuses, and further Information, apply to Dr. L. SCHMITZ, at the College, Spring-grove; or to the Secretary, at the Society's Office, 24, Old Bond-street, W.

SECRETARY REQUIRED.—Applications

from Candidates for the office of SECRETARY to the Newspaper Press Fund, accompanied by Testimonials, are to be addressed to the Chairman of the Secretary Sub-Committee, at the Office of the Institution, on or before the 24th instant. By order.

24, Cecil-street, Strand, W.C.

September 3rd, 1866.

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LITERATURE

Ti-Ping Tien-Kwoh; the History of the Ti-Ping Revolution, including a Narrative of the Author's Personal Adventures. By Lin-Le. 2 vols. (Day & Son, Limited.)

MAN is intensely selfish; an infinitesimally small pain in his own body seems to the individual of more importance than the ruin of a far-off nation. The fall of a house in Holborn occasions more sensation in London than an earthquake at Bogota, and the murder of a single person in a railway-carriage near home excites vastly more interest and remark than the slaughter of a million Chinese. Of course! It cannot be expected that our sensations will be as vivid, when we merely hear the recital of what has happened in the dim distance, as those we experience in witnessing scenes of horror with our own eyes, or when they happen, as it were, within our own ken. This, however, does not sufficiently explain the extraordinary apathy of the British nation as to the late civil war in China—a war of such magnitude, and fraught with such results, that nothing that has ever happened in the world's history, save one event alone, can justly be declared more momentous. If we regard the numbers engaged in this stupendous conflict, can it be dwarfed by comparison with any previous struggle? A third of the whole human race is involved in an internecine contest; and seventy millions of reformers are in arms against three times their number who passively or actively support the tyranny of the Manchús. If we shudder at the sufferings of our fellow men, what that is told of the agonies of the Jewish nation in their fierce struggle with Rome,—what that we read of the devastating marches of Tímur and Jangiz, and the other scourges of the human race,—can surpass the horrid cruelties inflicted by the Imperialist Chinese on the Ti-pings! If the infamous Yeh alone slaughtered 70,000 men, women, and children in a single province, what should be the computation of the whole mass of victims! Undoubtedly, in saying a million of human beings were put to the sword by the Manchús we should be leaving a very broad margin, while a much greater number perished by famine. All this may be very true, the English reader will perhaps say, but what's Hecuba to us or we to Hecuba? All the world must die; a thousand millions, more or less, die every generation, and of these a goodly per-centage are cut down by violent deaths; what then? we cannot help it. Yes; but in this case, if there be a grain of truth in the book before us, a vast number of the deaths lie at our door! The struggle between the Manchús and the Ti-pings was almost at an end: it was English intervention that rekindled a flame which had almost died out; and to the English Government belongs the discredit of having caused more blood to flow than has been shed since the wars of the First Napoleon.

We regret that the author of this book did not give his name. It is impossible to read it without seeing that there is, at least, a good deal of truth in it; but when such grave charges are brought against men in authority, it would be better that the accuser should appear in person. We would like to see the vizor up before the lance is broken. Be that as it may, the narrative is full of interest. We believe it to be true, and it is, at all events, as entertaining as any novel.

But the importance of the work must be rated according to its accuracy as a guide in

solving the grave political question, "How far was the English Government justified in its interference in the Ti-ping war?" It would occupy too much space to argue this matter to an end, and we must content ourselves with mentioning the leading facts, on which argument must be based. It is a fact, then,—an incontrovertible one,—that the Manchús are a foreign tribe, insignificant in point of numbers, ruling over the vast Chinese nation; that their reign has lasted two centuries, not five, as Lord Palmerston hardly asserted; and that they are as much foreigners now to the people they govern as at the commencement of their usurpation. It is a fact that the government of the Manchús is one of the most despotic the world ever saw; that their laws are so ruthless and so odiously unjust that it would be incredible that they could ever be carried out, did not the blood of millions perishing by every kind of frightful death attest the fact of their being obeyed. It is a fact that the only religions tolerated by the Manchús are a mixture of hateful and debasing servility to man and idiotic superstition towards God. It is also certain that scarcely any circumstances can justify a Government in interfering in the civil wars of a foreign nation; that Lord Russell fully acknowledged this as regards powerful States, such as America, where danger was to be apprehended from a violation of the principle; and that even in reference to China he made a great pretence of adherence to the rule. Lastly, it is a fact, that while incessantly protesting that he would scrupulously maintain non-intervention, our Foreign Minister did sanction not only the enlistment of British officers and men in the service of the Manchús, the supply of arms and artillery to them, but also the attack and slaughter of the Ti-pings by the British army and fleet. None of these things can be denied; and impartial men in general will think, these broad facts being true, it is quite unnecessary to scrutinize details. If the Ti-pings were as bad as they have been represented to be, it would make little difference, for none but a packed jury would say they were as bad as the Manchús; and bad or good we had no right to interfere.

Certainly war is not attractive in any case, but few wars have more odious aspects than those we have engaged in with the Chinese. Our first war with that people was waged for the right to supply them with opium; our second ended with the almost universal suppression of Christianity in China for a time,—we say for a time, for the Ti-pings, though driven to the south, are not wholly subdued; and we may hope that a sect which first published the Scriptures in the Chinese tongue, abolished slavery, and gave equal rights to women, will yet recover Nankin. The Tátar tyranny has been patched up, but only for a brief moment. It is receiving shocks in other quarters: the Nyen-fai and the Mohammedans are detaching whole provinces from the rule of the Manchús. The end will come ere long; in the mean time, we do not envy those who, calling themselves reformers at home, have done their best to extinguish every spark of liberty and free thought among the millions of China.

But we must now turn to the author, who lands at Hong-Kong in the summer of 1859, and opens the book with the following story of what befell one of his friends in the harbour of that much-abused island:—

"At this moment, and while still a considerable way from his own vessel, which happened to be lying outside all the others in port, he was suddenly

struck with some heavy weapon by the man behind him, who was steering. Through a forward movement which he made, the blow luckily missed his head and struck him on the shoulder. Mellen very fortunately had a small revolver with him, and at the moment when the rest of the boatmen started from their seats and rushed to attack him, he turned and shot his first assailant, had just time to face them, firing again and wounding the foremost, when they were upon him, armed with formidable knives and the heavy thole-pins used to fasten the oars. In an instant he received several wounds, though providentially his assailants were too much in each other's way to use their murderous weapons effectively; but his revolver being self-acting, without a pause, he was enabled to shoot dead another, and severely wound a fourth. At this, seeing four of their number *hors de combat* almost within five seconds, two of the remaining robbers lost heart, and jumped overboard to swim for it; the last, a large, powerful fellow, closed with Mellen in a fierce and deadly struggle. My friend's revolver was empty; so, abandoning the weapon that had already rendered such good service, he grappled with his adversary, endeavouring to wrest away the knife with which he was armed. In the meanwhile, the reports of the pistol and the noise of the struggle had reached the wakeful ears of my friend's wife, who was by good chance on deck, waiting and watching for her husband's return. Piercing the darkness of the night with eager eyes, she faintly discerned a boat in the distance, outside all the other ships, and naturally concluded it must be bound for their vessel. In agony for her husband's safety, she aroused the crew, seized a pistol from the cabin, and set off in the gig to overhaul the boat which had attracted her attention. The gig's crew pulling fast, arrived at the scene of conflict not an instant too soon; for Mellen, being in weak health, was succumbing to the superior strength of his antagonist, who, with one hand grasping him by the throat, was making fierce efforts to release the other, and plunge the dagger it held into my friend's breast. Just at this critical moment, Mrs. Mellen and her boat's crew arrived alongside, and, seeing all the danger, she presented the pistol at the Chinaman and fired; the ball passed directly through his head and laid him lifeless at her husband's feet. This gallant act was but one of many instances in which that courageous woman had saved her husband's life, and in defending which she eventually lost her own—a fruitless though noble sacrifice."

An interval of some months spent in voyaging from Hong-Kong to Swatow, Amoy, Foo-chow, and Shanghai familiarized the author with the inhabitants of the seaboard. At last his vessel was ordered to Whampoa, and he there encountered a beautiful Portuguese girl from Macao, whose father wished to force her into a marriage she abhorred. Marie becomes the heroine of the story, and, after many strange adventures, marries the author, and is murdered by the Imperialists. Long before this happened, however, the narrator had entered the service of the Ti-pings, of whose dress and appearance he gives the following description:—

"One of the most remarkable contrasts between the Ti-pings and their enslaved countrymen, the Imperialists, and the first to attract the observation of foreigners, is their complete difference of appearance and costume. The Chinese are known as a comparatively stupid-looking, badly-dressed race; the disfigurement of the shaven head not a little causing this. One presents a type of the whole—a dull, apathetic countenance, without expression or intelligence, except what resembles the half-cunning, half-fearful manner of slaves; their energies seem bound, their hopes and spirits crushed by wrong and oppression. The Ti-pings, on the other hand, immediately impress an observer by their intelligence, continual inquisitiveness, and thirst for knowledge. It is, indeed, utterly impossible, judging from their different intellectual capacities, to come to the conclusion that they are both natives of the same country—a difference more marked cannot be conceived. The Ti-pings

are a clever, candid, and martial people, rendered peculiarly attractive by the indescribable air of freedom which they possess. Where you would see the servile Tartar-subdued Chinamen continually cringing, the Ti-pings exhibit, even in the face of death, nothing but the erect, stately carriage of free men. It is a singular fact that the handsomest men and women in China are to be seen in the Ti-ping array. This may possibly be partly the result of their difference of dress and of wearing the hair, but the main cause is undoubtedly the ennobling effect of their religion and freedom. The dress consists of very broad petticoat trousers, mostly of black silk, bound round the waist with a long sash, which also contains their sword and pistols; a short jacket, generally red, reaching just to the waist and fitting tight to the body, forms their upper garment. But it is the style in which they wear their hair that forms their principal ornament: they allow it to grow without cutting; it is then plaited into a queue at the back of the head, into which is worked a tail of red silk cord; and it is always worn wound round the head in the form of a turban, the end, a large tassel, hanging down on the left shoulder. Their shoes are of varied colour, with flowers and embroidery worked all over them (the boots of Imperialists are quite different, being not only slightly of another shape, but always plain). During my subsequent intercourse with the Ti-pings I found the above costume the summer one of the soldiers; the body-guards of the different chiefs wear their own particular colours, the edges of the jacket being always embroidered and braided with a different one, forming a regular uniform. In the cold weather they mostly wear fur-jackets, or other warm garments. The colours of their clothing vary much, in some cases the jacket being black silk and the trousers white, and in others blue, black, white, red, or yellow, according to their different corps. Yellow is the colour of only the highest chiefs, or of their king. The chiefs all wear long outside dresses, reaching to nearly the feet, of either blue, red, or yellow silk, according to their rank. On the head they wear a silk scarf, or hood, with a jewel fastened to the front as the badge of their position. In hot weather one and all wear large straw hats very prettily embroidered, the crown quite small, and the brim about a foot broad, which gives them a very gay and singular appearance. The great chiefs who are titled Wang (generalissimos, or governors of districts), have a much more costly and elaborate dress. Upon all occasions of importance they wear their state robes and coronets, and the appearance they present when so arrayed is really magnificent. Being almost invariably men of a very energetic and expressive mien, when attired in their long robes, covered with ancient Chinese designs, fabulous animals, or fancy patterns, all worked in gold, silver, and jewels, with their jewelled coronets, and with their gold-embroidered shoes, it would be utterly impossible to imagine a more splendid or effective costume. Many of the Ti-pings come from the province of Honan, and the Chinese say the natives of that part are the handsomest in China. The truth of this I fully believe, for having made it a particular point of inquiry to ascertain the native place of every Ti-ping I have met of more than ordinary appearance, I have invariably found the best-featured were either Honan men or came from the hilly parts of the Kiang-si province. Honan forms a central portion of China, and has long been remarkable for producing some of the best soldiers; but it is especially its *braves*, who man great numbers of the Mandarin gunboats which are used all through the inland waters, that are celebrated for their courage. The Honan people are easily distinguished by the lightness of their complexion; the shape of their nose, which is high and well-formed, like the European; the largeness, and little approximation to the oblique, of their eyes; and their superior stature. In a few cases I have met men not inferior to any race in the world for beauty, while it would be difficult to imagine a more picturesque bearing than they present with their dark massive hair wound around their heads by scarlet silken fillets, so as to form a shade for their expressive eyes and animated coun-

tenances. Some of these youthful Honan Ti-pings are as well featured and handsome as an Andalusian beauty, their black eyes and long lashes, olive complexion, and beardless faces rendering the resemblance more striking."

At Soo-chou-foo the author was introduced to one of the most remarkable of the Ti-ping leaders, the Chung-wang. Being already well affected to the Ti-ping cause, he was so impressed by this remarkable chief, that he determined to take service under him. Part of his duty was to visit Shanghai, and there procure supplies for the reformers in whose cause he had enlisted. This led him into many adventures, as the river between Nankin and Shanghai swarmed with pirates, the Imperialists themselves being at once the most barbarous and the most indiscriminating of the plunderers. At last he encountered a danger from which he escaped with the greatest difficulty, and which might well have induced him to abandon so dangerous a service. He had been detained at a mud fort by the Imperialists, and was endeavouring to get back to his vessel:—

"When the mandarin rolled on the beach, several of his officers seized him and dragged him up the bank, regardless of the struggles he made to return and attack me. Fortunately A-ling arrived upon the scene at this moment, and, going to the mandarin, told him that he would go on board and bring the money required. While the leader of the robbers was being brought to his fort, A-ling was taken on board our vessel, after receiving my assent, to procure the dollars from P—. Meanwhile the soldiers remained in the same position around myself, while I endeavoured to show them my indifference by producing a cigar and lighting it. After A-ling had paid the money into the coffers of the banditti, he came to me with two inferior officers, and, getting the soldiers to fall back, induced me to descend from my position of vantage, believing all danger was over. Although at first they seemed quiet enough and retired from the boat, I had no sooner reached some little distance from it than they crowded round me. Suddenly, and before I could use my revolver, I was seized from behind by many hands, and while every incident of my life rushed with supernatural rapidity and minuteness of detail through my mind, I was forced upon my knees, when one of the soldiers raised a long and heavy sword to behead me. The steel flashed as it was raised above me, and, commending myself to God, I shivered while for a fearful moment awaiting the blow. Again, however, I was saved from the very jaws of death. My would-be executioner was thrust aside, and I believe that I fainted for a second or two. I then found myself surrounded by a strange mandarin and his attendants, A-ling, my cook, and a few of the more kindly disposed among the robber band. A-ling informed me that the stranger was a 'civil' mandarin, who had just arrived from a neighbouring city; that he had happened to notice my gold band, and had opportunely rushed forward and rescued me. Thus for the first time the uniform had done me good. At first, after expressing my gratitude, I felt perfectly safe under the protection of the fresh arrival, for I knew that the rank and authority of a civil mandarin was far superior to that of a military one, like the commandant of the Mud Fort. However, upon the people around me moving a little away, I saw two soldiers on the ground, two dead and one severely wounded; for it appeared that P—, upon observing my seizure, had opened fire on the crowd. It was now evening, and the dusk was fast approaching, and it was evident that not a moment should be lost in getting away from the place. Two men had been killed, and their chief would undoubtedly endeavour to avenge their death. After giving the watch I wore as a memento to the mandarin who had so kindly saved me, and being supplied with a boat by him, I at last got safely on board with A-ling and the cook. My friend P— had barely gripped me by the hand and congratulated me upon my escape, when we were startled by the blowing of the war-horns on shore, and the clang of gongs. While we were

hard at work getting our vessel under weigh, the soldiers came rushing down to the beach again, waving their flags and arms about, planting their gingalls, and swearing vengeance for the death of their comrades. In a few minutes they opened a heavy fire among us, while a number of them ran along the bank in the direction of a creek where their gunboats were moored. The wind had fallen comparatively light, and we would not have been able to escape from the smaller vessels of the enemy, when, to our great joy, a steamer rounded the bend of the river below, and came into full view. At this moment the gunboats were just shoving off from the shore, but directly they observed the steamship only a few miles distant they pulled up the creek again, while the men along the beach ceased firing and ran into the fort, doubtless believing that the approaching vessel was the man-of-war I had told them about. When the steamer had arrived pretty near, I signaled her, and saw that she was one of the American river-boats. To my horror, when close alongside she hoisted the Imperialist flag, and I then knew her to be the *Williamette*, a vessel belonging to the Manchoo Government. When right abeam she stopped, and sent a boat to my vessel. Fortunately she was manned with an American crew, and in consideration of the sum of 300 dollars, her captain, whose name, singularly enough, happened to be Friend, Imperialist though he was, agreed to tow my vessel up to the Nankin forts. Before dark we had the satisfaction to bid adieu to the Mud Fort, as we ploughed up the fast-rolling yellow waters astern of the *Williamette*. To our sorrow, however, we were just able to discern on the beach the execution of our *leader*, who was dragged down and decapitated there before our eyes, while we were powerless to save the poor fellow."

The extracts we have given will suffice to show the stirring nature of the scenes recorded by Lin-Le.

The Glorious Gospel Unfolded. By Henry Webb. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

THE object of this thick octavo volume is to exhibit those truths of salvation which are fundamental in their due relation to one another, and to record nothing but what is well authenticated by the Scriptures,—the standard commonly taken for verifying the doctrines of faith. It is therefore of the nature of a confession of faith, giving primary and secondary doctrines in detail, and attempting to show that divine revelation calls upon all to believe the former implicitly; while the latter form debatable ground on which there may be diversity of view without impairing the other. It is not the province of this journal to discuss theology or enter into the doctrines of revelation. We can only speak of the manner and spirit in which the book is written, the qualifications of the author for his work, and the style that characterizes it.

Mr. Webb has attempted a great task. To gather a body of divinity out of the Bible, establishing it by proof texts and passages,—to hold forth the doctrines essential to salvation and those that are not,—to elucidate the divine teachings to the satisfaction of inquiring students of Scripture, and so to promote the union of true Christians, requires unusual acquirements and an amount of self-reliance which many are too modest to assert. He has not succeeded in convincing us that he is able to do what he attempts. The book is a cumbersome system of theology, ill-written, often illogical, showing narrow conceptions of Biblical statements, a contracted mind, no learning or acquaintance with the original languages in which the sacred books were written, and complete ignorance of the recent helps which criticism has furnished towards the right understanding of the Bible. The author evidently lives in the old theology of Owen and like writers of his time; and has gone to the Sacred Book with

a dogmatic system already constructed in his mind, that he may support it. His system is Calvinistic. According to him, the Bible is Calvinistic, inculcating predestination, personal election from eternity, partial atonement, everlasting damnation, and all cognate particulars. In proof of these and their related subjects he is ready with texts in abundance, as well as with large quotations from writers who are by no means worth quoting.

There is nothing new in all this. Turretin, Stapfer and Maestricht did the same long ago. More recently Hill and Dick traversed the ground. Compared with the last two, and especially with Hill, Mr. Webb's production is immensely inferior; just as it is to Calvin's Institutes, that masterly compendium which will ever form the text-book of Calvinistic theology. Hence the present work was not needed. All that it contains and contends for had been previously stated in a much better form, and with a logical ability to which our author can lay no claim. Besides, the taste for this mode of presenting the Biblical teachings has greatly declined. The strong meat furnished by Calvin and his followers is not so palatable as it used to be, especially as it is often brought out of the Bible by processes which sound interpretation disapproves.

The book contains many erroneous interpretations of passages in the Bible. The twelfth chapter alone has not a few. "The angel of the Lord," in the Old Testament, should not be rendered *the angel Jehovah*, as the author says; and every Hebrew scholar rejects the assertion that Messiah is called in the Psalms "*Lord and Jehovah*."

We greatly doubt whether the creed of the author be that of the sacred writers. But it is very common to attribute our own views to others, be they ever so repugnant to reason and conscience. A few sentences will show the character of Mr. Webb's opinions and spirit:—

"All error, whether voluntary or involuntary, is condemned by God as sinful."—"It is out of character to address the unconverted as interesting spectacles of children refusing the kind offers of the Eternal Parent who dotes upon them, but cannot persuade them to do what he would have them. They are the despisers of his goodness, his goodness even in temporal things,—and therefore that is a point to be urged upon them. They should be addressed in their true character as rebels, reprov'd for their enmity towards him, their proud rejection of salvation, their love of their present ways as far as they minister to their lusts."—"The fall of mankind in their first father Adam was foreseen, and also their consequent just condemnation for guilt."—"All Christ's bodily sufferings were satisfactory."

It is very improbable that the book before us will be read throughout by any who wish to be instructed in the doctrines of the Bible and are able to judge of the value of evidence. Matter and manner are more likely to repel. The author has much to learn, much to unlearn also. Without the least glimpse, as far as we can see, of the great principle of development which is necessary to a right understanding of the Bible, he has issued a lumbering volume, conceived and executed in a confined atmosphere of thought—a little Goshen of his own. Men of learning and enlarged minds will not enter his Goshen, believing that there is more light outside it. Hey's Lectures on Divinity, though published some seventy years ago, are worth loads of the present production.

NEW NOVELS.

The Second Mrs. Tillotson: a Story. By Percy Fitzgerald, M.A. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.) 'The Second Mrs. Tillotson' is full of perverse cleverness, and is as uncomfortable a story

as can be imagined. The characters are well drawn. The mere outward characteristics of men and things are touched with quick, graphic power; but they are destitute of real human nature. The author shows no sort of insight into the truth of things. The tale is vague, rambling, and entirely unsatisfactory. It needs close attention to catch the connexion of the different incidents. The author revels in his power over details until the proportion of the general structure of the work is lost, and the incidents which are important to the development of the story are stifled and overlaid by them. 'The Second Mrs. Tillotson' is a tale of fatal foolishness from the beginning to the end; and the reader is pained and distressed to see creatures represented as human beings acting so wildly and suffering so much. Real men and women commit weak and wicked actions; but a restraining power of common sense generally prevails, and, as a rule, rational beings are not the sport of a whole series of fatal accidents. Lovers are sometimes separated, and, if novels be any authority, they may be kept apart by the malice of evil tongues or the intrigues of those who wish them to marry somebody else; but if, when they are safely married,—meeting every morning over the same coffee-pot, exchanging sentiments over the House Book,—they should allow their happiness to be disturbed by the chance remark of some third party, or keep a train of suspicions in their bosoms, ready to be fired by any unconsidered trifle, and neither explain the matter nor quarrel it out, as the case may be, but brood over it in secret, taking their own fancies for ascertained facts,—a lunatic asylum ought to be their city of refuge. They are not people from whom entertainment can be derived.

The three volumes before us are built on this basis of foolishness, and the result is utterly and entirely unpleasant. Folly is bound up in every character in the book. The author has a singular power of graphic detail, but when he has to invent incidents, and set his characters in action, the story falls all to pieces. Mr. Tillotson, the husband of the first as well as of the second Mrs. Tillotson, is a middle-aged, mild-eyed, melancholy man, suffering under a chronic depression of spirits. He has committed some crime in an early period of life, which murders sleep in the present: in fact, he has a skeleton, and is without a cupboard in which to keep it, so it bears him permanent company. He is a man pursued by a fatality, and doomed to be unhappy; but there is no real connexion between the wild and wicked man we are told he had been in his youth and the very dull person presented in the novel; the character is not developed from any germ of human nature, it is simply patched together. Ross—who is the evil genius of the book, the man who spoils Mr. Tillotson's happiness with both his wives, breaks up his bank, ruins himself, and injures every one connected with him—is evidently a great favourite with the author, who, however, fails to give him a single redeeming trait. He is throughout a violent, headstrong fool. He is described as "a young man with great tossed brown hair, and a nose with a very high strong ridge, and an angry, if not habitually sulky, expression." This young man is a mere ruffian of the criminal type. He never says or does anything but what is violent, ungracious or brutal. He has committed atrocious acts of cruelty in India; and he is introduced to the reader as taking part with two others in beating a poor man, in rescuing whom Mr. Tillotson strikes Ross in self-defence, who thereupon vows to be revenged, and bears malice to the

end of the chapter. There is a young lady whom Ross bullies like a madman, and his intentions are doubtful even to himself, until he suspects Mr. Tillotson of wishing to marry her. Mr. Tilney is well described. He is a clever caricature of a jaunty old man about town; he is constantly referring to the "Dook," and the days when he had been accustomed to his bow-window and his newspaper, and his cut of Club mutton, and his two fingers of a royal "dook," with a "How d'ye do, Tilney?" as regular as a mutton-chop for breakfast. His talk, religiously garnished with allusions to the "all-seeing eye" and the "sparrow falling to the ground," is amusing for a time; but his continual chatter grows wearisome. He is, however, the best character in the book; the real kindness which underlies all his vanities and pretensions, and mixes with them, gives him a geniality which saves him from contempt. His daughters are social syrens, seeking young men with means, that they may marry them; their playful kittenish ways and sharp claws have often been seen and described before. Ada Milwood, the heroine, is a peculiarly exasperating young woman. Mr. Tilney is her guardian. She is enveloped in a haze of amiability, and her "golden hair" is counted as a supplementary virtue; it comes in on every occasion, till the reader is as much out of patience with it as the Misses Tilney were. She refuses Mr. Tillotson with the sweetest remorse and prayers for his forgiveness, hinting at a reason she dares not explain; Mr. Tillotson goes away home, captivates a young lady in the railway carriage, finds an old friend, Capt. Diamond, and has a nervous fever, on recovering from which he drifts into an engagement to the young lady of the railway, who is the Captain's niece. Capt. Diamond is a good-hearted, but utterly futile old man, who tells innocent falsehoods to save people from hearing unpleasant truths, and causes much mischief thereby. Poor Mr. Tilney, having got into economical complications, offends his tradespeople by the insult of sending to London for his provisions, for the sake of fresh credit (a touch which is excellently put in). Ruin comes upon him the day and hour of his great dinner. Ada Milwood, who has the heroine's mania for saving everybody and sacrificing herself, goes off to Mr. Tillotson, retracts her refusal, offers to marry him, and begs him to assist her guardian. Being the very eve of his marriage, this is naturally a great embarrassment, and grief comes of it, for Mr. Tillotson does his duty to his young wife. Ross hears something of the truth, and comes raving and raging to the house, and makes the little foolish wife jealous; a grim servant makes things worse; all manner of fatal mistakes and misunderstandings come on, everybody doing mischief, some with good, some with bad intent. Finally the little woman dies, before she has time to do better, leaving for a legacy a lawsuit with Ross, which has been going on all through the story, and which now of course makes him more bitter than ever. Mr. Tillotson being free to marry again, Ada becomes "the second Mrs. Tillotson," and the reader begins to hope for a little peace and comfort. But Ross is the rock ahead, on which everybody is doomed to make shipwreck. Ada pities him, and wants to save him, and makes foolish mysteries, though her husband is willing to help her. She gets into an entanglement, which the old grim servant aggravates; Ada does mischief and makes misery, and Ross is the torment of the reader. The mystery of Mr. Tillotson's life is brought to light at last; but it is so feebly managed, and belongs to such a mythical bygone period, that the reader d...

not care about it. Mr. Tillotson and his wife become reconciled, and love each other just when it is too late, for Mr. Tillotson dies from exposure to cold and agitation of mind. The story ceases, and the conclusion is even more unsatisfactory than the progress. The author should study the truth of things as well as their mere outward appearance, and then he would write a tale worth reading and remembering.

The Public School Latin Primer. (Longmans & Co.)

A Latin Grammar is not the most interesting book in the world, nor is the publication of a new one a rare event. Yet there are one or two circumstances in connexion with 'The Public School Latin Primer' which entitle it to more consideration than the common run of such books. The title-page states that it has been "edited with the sanction of the Head Masters of the public schools included in Her Majesty's commission." This gives it an importance which does not attach to other grammars, more especially if the "sanction of the Head Masters" implies an obligation or intention on their part to introduce it into the schools over which they preside. Based upon a Latin grammar extensively used for the last twenty years, it has been carefully revised and altered, both by the author of the former work and others, in deference to the diversified and conflicting suggestions of various scholars to whom a proof copy was sent. Hence it is a compound of materials from various sources, and partakes of the nature of a compromise. The editor, whose name does not appear, tells us "This primer must be viewed as the final result of much consultation, not as the spontaneous product of a single mind."

There are obvious advantages in securing the sanction and co-operation of eminent scholars; but a doubt has been expressed, and not without reason, whether head masters are so well qualified to furnish useful suggestions as those who are engaged in the daily use of such an elementary text-book with younger classes. It certainly seems desirable that, however many are invited to contribute in any way to the work, it should, in the end, be reduced to unity by one mind, which can hardly be said to have been done in this case, since the editor confesses "his own predilections have been often surrendered to the judgment of other scholars." While the wisdom of a multitude of counsellors is proverbial, there is another proverb about too many cooks, which also holds good; and perhaps the multiplicity of authorship may partly account for the occasional want of uniformity and consistency here observable. Thus, one excellent feature in this grammar is its exhibiting the stem, or crude form, of nouns and verbs; and yet this is not done consistently throughout, the flecional ending being sometimes separated from the rest of the word by a hyphen, and in other perfectly similar instances joined on to it without any mark of distinction. Again, on one page the pupil is told that "the nominative case, of which something is said, is called the subject"; and, twenty pages further on, that "a verb finite agrees with the nominative of its subject in number and person." It is scarcely correct to speak of any case as the subject; but waiving this point, we cannot see how a verb can agree with the nominative of its nominative case, as the second of the above statements implies, when taken in combination with the first.

One of the objections called forth by the proof copies of the work was its repulsive difficulty for young beginners; and notwithstanding all that has been done in the way of

revision and improvement, we cannot help thinking the book even now harder than is desirable or necessary. We have no faith in any attempts to make Latin grammar easy and amusing; but there is no reason why it should not be made as simple and intelligible as possible without any sacrifice of accuracy. It appears to us that the phraseology here employed—particularly in the English Memorial Syntax, translated from the Latin—is frequently awkward and needlessly obscure, without being always precisely correct. Technical terms are used without any explanation of their meaning before we get to the Notes on Syntax and Grammatical Glossary at the end of the book, which, it is only fair to observe, convey much valuable knowledge suited for more advanced students. The editor virtually confesses the difficulty of the book when he says, "Its memorial lessons need discreet guidance, careful explanation, and sound catechesis on the part of masters." To illustrate and justify our observations, we will make two or three quotations from a single page:—"The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; but in case belongs to its own clause."—"With a composite subject plural words agree."—"When the persons differ, the words agree with the prior."—"To things without life the neuter gender is often attributed." Again, on another page we meet with the following:—"For the absolute participle is often supplied another substantive, or an adjective."—"A genitive so stands that *nature, token, function, or duty* may be supplied." No doubt much of this awkwardness and obscurity of expression arises from the attempt to meet the wishes of two distinct classes, by giving both a Latin syntax and a close translation of it into English. Certainly it is not the language which a practised teacher of little boys would use to them, nor will it be fit for them to learn by heart without "careful explanation and sound catechesis on the part of masters."

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that this 'Public School Latin Primer' is an improvement upon most of the Latin grammars extant in the philological principles upon which it is founded, the classification of the nouns and verbs, and the logical arrangement of the syntactical rules. A work prepared under such auspices, and after so much combined consideration, could hardly fail to be distinguished by superior merits; and no doubt it will receive many improvements in later editions, after it has been some time in use. We would venture to suggest that the examples in the Syntax should all consist of extracts from classical writers, with the name of the author appended to each.

Life of Benjamin Silliman, M.D. LL.D.
Chiefly from his Manuscript Reminiscences,
Diaries, and Correspondence. By George P.
Fisher. 2 vols. (Low & Co.)

By birth, education, rank, and associations, Benjamin Silliman, late Professor in Yale College, belonged to the highest class of American society; his scientific labours, besides rendering him a man of mark amongst his own people, had raised the reputation of American science on this side the Atlantic, and made him an object of interest and respect in certain circles of European life; moreover, vigorous longevity strengthened his claim to general attention, for in the last days of his life, which closed in November, 1864, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, his clear memory could recall, and his pleasant voice could describe, stirring incidents in the first years of the republic, which he had either seen himself or had heard of from famous eye-witnesses. A connecting

link between the days of Lincoln and the days of Washington, he was born during the struggle for independence, and died during the war of secession. Yielding his last breath when the Government of the United States had proclaimed the extinction of negro slavery within the bounds of the Union, he could look back to a childhood spent in his native state, Connecticut, when he learnt his catechism and knelt at household prayers side by side with the children of his father's bondsmen, and when "there were house-slaves in the most respectable families, even in those of clergymen, in the now free States." Recalling the characteristics of the mild form of servitude which prevailed in the North during his boyish years, the aged Professor wrote in his autobiographic reminiscences, "Domestic slavery was extensively diffused through these colonies, in a mild form indeed—the men working on the farms, and the women generally in the house, more rarely on the land, especially during harvest-time and haying. The dairy was managed chiefly by the women, with occasional help from the men in milking. In general, the treatment was not severe; the lash was rarely used on human beings, and never on women. In general the slaves, especially on the farms, fared as to food as their masters did. Their indoor servants were often favourites with the family, and especially with the children. In the North slaves rarely became fugitives, and were never hunted by the gun and the blood-hound, and were never loaded with ball and chain, or with the iron collar; nor, in general, were they overtasked with labour." Still it was slavery, notwithstanding its mitigations; and the man who, less than two years since, could thus, from personal recollection, tell the story of the "peculiar institution," as it existed in the North, cannot have often looked in vain for listeners in the refined and philosophic coteries in which he closed his long life. But though the man was truly eminent, and his career well worthy of biographic illustration, his memoir is neither amusing nor very instructive. The texture is poor, the plan defective, the result unsatisfactory. Either to spare himself labour, or through excessive reverence for the materials put in his hands, Mr. Fisher has given us a compilation rather than a book, a collection of Professor Silliman's private papers rather than a narrative of his existence; and whilst, in many cases, the papers did not deserve preservation, not a twentieth part of them—certain parts of the correspondence between Professor Silliman and Dr. Mantell excepted—should have been transmitted to the printer.

An expert biographer could not without difficulty have given freshness and alluring vigour to a memoir of the Yale Professor, whose career—notwithstanding its length and the number of the important public affairs that occurred between the dates of its commencement and close—was not marked by many stirring incidents or a single dramatic adventure, so far as his purely personal history is concerned. A college teacher, working and living amongst college teachers, save when he was occasionally induced to address audiences from the platforms of public lecture-rooms, he lived much as eminent professors are wont to live, and the truest story of his experiences would, perhaps, be a summary of his lectures, writings, and opinions. Like most other men, he married and had children; like most students he made acquaintance with ill-health, and discovered that temperance is the best physician; and like all persons worthy of human affection, he annexed to himself companions to whom he was very dear. Here is the grand sum of his experiences, apart from scien-

ific labour and triumph; and it must be admitted, that so quiet, unobtrusive, commonplace a life is scarcely adapted to the purposes of a writer officially bound to render it in some degree heroic. The two most adventurous periods of this otherwise uneventful course were 1805 and 1851, when the Professor visited Europe, and became known to several of our most distinguished men of science. During his first visit to Great Britain—made at the direction of the President and Fellows of Yale College, who had commissioned him to purchase books and scientific apparatus in Europe for their use—he studied in London and Edinburgh, entering into the learned society of both capitals, and holding familiar intercourse with philosophers and public men, most of whom have, in the natural way of things, gone to their last account. He saw Piccadilly illuminated for the first time with gas; and amongst the various notabilities whose friendship he enjoyed, or whose acquaintance he formed at this time, were Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Watt, Major Rennell, Dr. Wollaston, Dr. Tooke, Lord Macartney, Mr. Cavendish, Dalrymple the marine geographer, Windham of the House of Commons, Henry Brougham, Sir Humphry Davy, and Frederick Accum the practical chemist. Of Accum he told, in his old age, the following characteristic and suggestive story: "Coming to the laboratory one day, I found Accum laughing and in high glee on account of a good bargain he had made with Mr. Pitt, the Prime Minister, for Government. Mr. Pitt, he said, had ordered a large quantity of chemical apparatus for a place in my country. 'Ah,' I replied, 'what is the name of the place?'—'Pondicherry,' he replied.—'Pondicherry, indeed! That is not in my country: it is in India, at our antipodes; and, moreover, Mr. Pitt would not send apparatus to my country.'—'But no matter,' he said, 'I have taken this opportunity to sweep my garrets of all my old apparatus and odds and ends that had been accumulating for years, and have turned everything over to Government.' Well, thought I, Mr. Pitt is not here to look after his apparatus, and if he were present he would probably not be a very good judge; but I am here, and shall keep a sharp look-out for my own concerns." Accum introduced the American visitor to Prof. Davy, of the Royal Institution, concerning whom Dr. Silliman, towards the close of his life, thus wrote:—

"Just before leaving London, in November, 1805, I visited again the Royal Institution, under the introduction of Mr. Accum, who had formerly been assistant-operator to Prof. Davy. My principal object was to see that celebrated man, whom we found in his laboratory in the basement of the building (in Albemarle Street), beneath the lecture-room. He received me with ease and affability, his manners being perfectly polite and unassuming. In person he was above the middle size, with a genteel figure and an open countenance. In our brief interview, we conversed on chemical topics, and upon his late tour in Ireland, from which he had only recently returned, having been absent through the summer. He showed me an ingenious article of apparatus which he had lately invented. His appearance at the age of twenty-six (nearly my own age) was even more youthful than the years indicate. He inquired about Dr. Woodhouse, who was here in 1802. I have already mentioned that the obscure town of Penzance, in Cornwall, was his birthplace, and although without social position or university education, he had by his own efforts and talents, arisen to his present eminence among the most distinguished philosophers of Europe. I wrote at the time about him thus:—'He is now very much caressed by the great men of London, and by the fashionable world; and it is certainly no small proof of his merit that he has so early attained such favour, and can bear it without

intoxication.' It is not agreeable therefore to add, that after his elevation to the title and rank of an English baronet, and to the Presidency of the Royal Society, he became haughty, and his biographer and eulogist, Dr. Paris, records that he bore himself so loftily during a visit in Paris as to repel the advances of the Parisian philosophers, who were themselves so distinguished for unassuming courtesy of manners. I have been credibly informed, also, as I believe, by the late Dr. Mantell, of London, that when Faraday, then Davy's assistant, was with him in Paris, he was repressed by him, who was unwilling that he should appear in French society as his companion and equal, although he then gave promise of equalling if not surpassing the attainments, merit, and fame of his patron. Alas for human weakness! When, in July, 1851, I stood by the grave of Davy in the public cemetery of Geneva, I forgot his follies, and remembered only his virtues and his brilliant success and service to mankind. He was cut off at fifty-one and a half years of age, a little past the meridian of life. 'What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!'"

Dr. Mantell, whose friendship Prof. Silliman formed more than twenty years before he first saw him in 1851, does not appear to have been so amiable in respect to temper as he was unquestionably acute in intellect. The geologist of Lewes and the philosopher of Yale contracted a close alliance, and until Mantell's death in January, 1853, they were frequent correspondents, the Sussex Doctor seasoning his letters with pungent criticisms on events and men, that do not seem to have been distasteful to his American reader. Of course these rather acrid effusions are not republished without due thought having been given to the effect they may have on the writer's reputation; but giving Mr. Fisher full credit for goodness of intention, we think he has erred in judgment in putting forth some of the passages contained in Mantell's carping letters. "I write," observes Mantell, under date June 18, 1833, to his correspondent, whom he had not as yet seen, "on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. We are here in great consternation lest the Duke (of Wellington) should again get into power, for the Tories are making a tremendous struggle; if they do, your country will be the only asylum for us; the middling classes here have suffered greatly, and we had reason to hope the worst was over, for things began to wear a brighter aspect; but if that moral upas, the Duke, should again rule the ascendant, there will be no hope; despotism—military despotism, or a revolution—will be the result." The learned excavator of fossil bones seems to have cherished a violent animosity against "the Duke," of whom, notwithstanding certain defects of intellect and temper, all Englishmen of our own day are so justly proud. "Buckland," writes Mantell on another Waterloo anniversary, June 18, 1834, "is employed on his Bridgewater Essay (or, at least, will be, so soon as the Oxford fooleries are over;—think of the Duke of Wellington being the Chancellor of our first University!—there is no hope for mankind while the brute qualities of a mere soldier claim the highest rewards of learning!)." Thirteen years later he seizes occasion to announce to his personally unknown correspondent that Wellington had not gained admission into the Royal Society without receiving some black balls: "At the Royal Society, the only incident worth remark is the election of the Duke of Wellington, who was voted in, but with six balls against him. I am at a loss to guess the motive that induced the old veteran to wish to belong to the Royal Society." Sir Robert Peel's death drew from the Doctor an exclamation of genuine regret, which was not without an undertone of selfishness:—"I deplore

it exceedingly, both on public and private grounds. He was the only one of our public men who paid any respect to the aristocracy of talent; men of art and science always found a warm friend in Sir Robert Peel. To me he had for years shown much courtesy, inviting me to his table when any eminent foreigners were visiting him, and always making a point to notice me, in the most cordial manner, in every public society where we happened to meet. He always read my works as soon as they appeared, and had he again been in office, I am sure he would have recommended that the Queen should bestow some distinction on me for my unrewarded scientific labours." A rival geologist, who was so fortunate as to win "some distinction" from Her Majesty, is thus noticed:—"Mr. Murchison is now Sir Roderick, —the Queen having knighted him that he may wear the red sash, cross, and star of the orders the Emperor of Russia bestowed on him;" and five months later a sentiment akin to jealousy of his nearest competitors inspires him to write, "In the geological world Murchison and Lyell monopolize everything. Russia and America, roast, boiled, cold, hashed, and fricasseed, are the dishes set before us at Somerset House, till, like the poor Frenchman, we exclaim, 'Hélas! tous-jours perdrix!' And, I doubt not, the same viands will be the principal subjects at the meetings of the British Association of Science in the geological section." These are the choicest specimens of the Silliman-Mantell correspondence, which is the most entertaining, if not most profitable, portion of the biography, from which neither Prof. Silliman nor Mr. Fisher will derive a large accession of renown.

GUIDE-BOOKS.

Handbook for Travellers in Westmorland and Cumberland. With new Travelling Maps. (Murray.)

WITH more decision than politeness, Mr. Thackeray emphatically pronounced the man who should attempt to visit the three lakes of Killarney in one day to be "an ass." With more gravity, Prof. Wilson said of Lake Windermere, "Live by it fifty years, and by degrees you may come to know something worth telling of it." A lake district of surpassing beauty, like that through which this book guides, while it enlightens, the stranger, requires time for its appreciation. Even time will not suffice, if the beholder has not a mind attuned to the scene, eyes that can not only gaze but see, a heart that can not only be moved to quicker pulses, but stir the brain to sublimer thoughts. Wilson felt that it was not given to every one to drink in the pure delight to certain profit. After half a century of dwelling in lake-land, you "may come to something worth telling of it." There is a possibility of your understanding the charm, and what lessons it teaches; but to master the problem requires an ordinary lifetime, and you may not have got at the secret of the potent magic after all. Something akin to this difficulty is common to all that is sublime. After Betterton had passed fifty years in playing Hamlet (in a way, too, in which he has, probably, never been equalled), he used to say that he had not got to the depths of its philosophy even then. He had learnt something new from it year by year, and he had yearly acquired a new delight and imparted a full share of his acquisition to his audiences; but he felt that the mine was inexhaustible, and he found it the richer the deeper he went.

Some persons, standing in presence of the Madonna del Sisto, have not been favourably impressed by that marvel-work of the

painter. The impression has been one of disappointment; but at each renewed visit what was earthy about the picture seemed to glide from view, and daily the work grew stronger in its divine aspect, till that divine Child, who at first looked but an ordinary Italian baby, assumed the aspect of a god, whose eyes appeared as if they pierced the universe, and his arms embraced the whole created world in a sentiment of love.

As with painting, so has it often been with music that has sprung from the heart as well as the brain of the mightiest masters. It may descend upon the listener a perfect avalanche of harmonious delight; but its subtleties, its meanings, its philosophy, if we may so speak, are neither grasped at a first, nor unravelled at a second hearing. Through the ear to the heart pass successive strains, enchanting to both heart and ear. The feelings are satisfied before the judgment is enabled to analyze, distinguish, and approve on fixed grounds. Happy are the thousands who can simply enjoy true music; still happier the privileged few who can, after patient study, understand it. They possess a joy, and they know wherefore.

Whether we gaze at what is sublime in nature, look at its counterfeit presentment on canvas, or listen to that concord of sweet sounds to which only the rarest of masters can give life, there is a desire common to us all to know, not merely that we enjoy, but whence that enjoyment comes. It is not given to all to get at this knowledge. Some are overcome by the potential charm while aiming at the secret and the mystery. When Charles Lamb was on the loftiest of these Cumberland hills, he was struck with a sense of awe that was nothing less than painful. He had just come from what he called "the sweet security of London streets" (streets in which we slay three human beings daily, and mutilate a score), and up aloft, among those crags and peaks, he felt in a sort of glamour. To steady the brain that was unnaturally stimulated by the might and majesty amid which he found himself, Lamb did as those heroes and heroines of romance do in old story, where, while penetrating the passage to some mystery, they do not let go the thread which connects them with the outer world. Lamb, perched on the summit of Cumberland's loftiest peak, felt nearly annihilated by the oppression of the majestic Nature at which he gazed till his brain reeled; and in order to subdue it and bring his nerves generally to a healthy condition, he found nothing so effectual as directing his thoughts to the old ham-and-beef shop in St. Martin's Court.

To many thousands of Englishmen to whom the Swiss waters are familiar objects the Lake districts are totally unknown ground—more foreign than foreign lands. These tourists, indeed, will find in Westmorland and Cumberland manners and customs more strange than may be found in any part of Europe within the wide limit of the annual tourist; and the *patois* is occasionally a thing that may well induce them to doubt whether they be in England, or, as in many respects they are, among the Norsemen. These matters of local customs and dialect will undergo a change (which will be no improvement) as the crowd of visitors increase. This increase has been very great of late years, and we are not inclined to sympathize with those who affect to be shocked at the alleged vulgarizing of beautiful places by the increasing number of visitors resorting thither to enjoy the beauty. That beauty is not defaced because thousands look upon it with rapture. From the flame which leaps and plays a thousand torches in the air, and the flame itself

suffer no diminution. May it be at those shrines of beauty as it once was when Mephistopheles gaily remarked:

Es ist ein altes Buch zu blättern:
Vom Harz bis Hellas immer Vettern.

There is in this rich and rare district that which may suffice to satisfy a hundred various tastes. There is not merely the local beauty, ever varying as the traveller shifts his standpoint, but there are countless memories thick as the heather itself, and romantic as the spots where the heather is ever in blossom. The antiquary will find in this district wherewith to satisfy what is, indeed, said to be insatiable, an antiquary's appetite. What finer, at least what more striking ruin, or tale of ruin, can there be than that of the old house of Taillebois of Kendal? Its chiefs were of the old Anjou stock; older than the Conquistador, among whose levies some sons of the ancient race came to England and obtained a rich share of its soil. They failed, after long course of time, in the male line, but the line itself only died out the other day, in the person of a young pauper girl in Kendal workhouse. She bore the old name Emily Taillebois, and that was all she possessed of the baronial inheritance, the foundations of which were laid by her ancestor Ivo, and the increase of which was as marvellous as its decay.

To the beauties, memories and antiquities of the district there have been many guides, some of them of very great merit, especially one or two that were compiled or written by persons who had long dwelt among the scenes which they described; but, taken as a whole, we doubt whether a more perfect guide than the present has ever been prepared for the benefit of travellers in one of the most beautiful districts in England. It is, as such works should be, simple, intelligible, full in details where necessary, always saying enough, and never saying more than enough.

Elgin: and a Guide to Elgin Cathedral, once denominated the Lantern of the North. Together with some Pious and Religious Reflections within the Old Walls, evoked by the Resident Spirit of the Ruins. By the Old Cicerone of Elgin Cathedral. (Hotten.)

BETWEEN the Irish Dalraids who possessed themselves of Argyshire (ultimately annexing Scotland—the Old Cicerone to the contrary notwithstanding), and the English lasses who, according to Hoveden, overspread the whole of the Lowlands, there is really no longer any difficulty in settling the identity of the modern Scots, or accounting for their pre-eminence in strength, beauty and intellect, over all other countries, assuming that pre-eminence to exist, upon which all Scotsmen are agreed.

The Scots (that is, of course, the Irish element) may be Celts, and the Picts may be Goths, and the English lasses may be either British or Saxon; but the blood of all presents a fine example of the benefits of *miscegenation*, and this ranting, rollicking, old Cathedral Cicerone, "John Shanks," may fairly be proud of it.

The author, indeed, shows complete ignorance of the Irish character, denying it what are its great characteristics—cautiousness, thoughtfulness and seriousness. The Highlander, he says, weighs his words, "the Irishman never knows what words he has got until they are spoken,"—a remark which shows that he never saw an Irishman under examination or cross-examination.

John Shanks is naturally delighted that the kilt is again coming into fashion. We suspect some latent satire in what he says of it at Balmoral. He has evidently looked with amaze-

ment at the German princes who there don the "garb of old Gael,"—which it never was,—and get themselves photographed therein to the astonishment of beholders, who never look so astonished, however, as the kilted German Highnesses themselves. "The astounding results," says John Shanks, "that may accrue to the world from a fashion enforced by such august authority, it is impossible to conjecture."

There is one other truly Scottish matter much nearer to the skin than the kilt, which, Mr. Shanks suggests, is deserving of a greater amount of esteem than has hitherto been awarded to it. "Our friends, the French," he says, "call it *gale*, doubtless from its Gaelic origin." Shall this then be allowed to die when kilts are being revived? "The *itch* (for that is the plain English name) is not the insignificant vulgar disease that it is usually ascribed to be." Mr. Shanks upholds its antiquity, reverences the beautiful insect which causes it, respects the royal and noble persons who have enjoyed it, or the pleasant frictional process required by it, and adds, somewhat vain-gloriously perhaps, "I flatter myself that instead of being an obscure, abject, despicable disorder, superficially situated, and readily removable by butter and brimstone, the complaint is a well-descended disease," of "grave momentous importance," and of "unquestionable respectability." We believe it peculiarly favoured the almost exclusively Pictish people of Buchan, and perhaps it was for that reason, though Mr. Shanks does not see it, that the Buchanites have been famous for "a strong inclination to attend to their own business in preference to other people's."

Mr. Shanks has reasons of his own for deriving "Elgin" from *all* and *gin*. There has been a roystering reputation about the old burgh. In the sixteenth century it drank hard and sinned much. The town council, desirous to be just alike to the thirst and wickedness of the place, appointed eight ale-tasters and a couple of hangmen. Practice gave the latter increased ability, but it diminished that of the ale-tasters, who tipped so heartily that they became unable to distinguish between good ale and bad. Good drink was quite essential to the sanitary condition of a place whose popular heart had to be kept up when there was constant expectation of raids by lawless freebooters of respectable family. One of these was made in the fifteenth century under a son of the Lord of the Isles. They carried off everything; but, what was worse, they left their old garments behind them, taking new wherever they could find them. What they left in those old clothes was not to be counted, and need not be mentioned. They were, however, very fine of their sort, and the Elgin folk, with some vanity, learned to designate them as "Lord M'Donald's breed."

This silly vanity is hardly out of them yet; but we may let a Scottish artist draw his own portraits of Scottish lairds:—

"At the present day, in traversing the Highlands you will find the chieftains and Highland lairds variously endowed. You will meet with some who possess many of the qualities of the gentleman. They are well informed and polite, and the principal incongruous circumstance you observe is the enunciation of sensible remarks from an exterior of folly—the anomaly of hearing a sober, sensible sermon from the clown of Astley's Amphitheatre. The character of these men has been modified by a mixture of Scandinavian blood; and they have retained little that is Celtic, beyond their ludicrous and extravagant vanity, or love of approbation,—the evidence of the existence of which develops itself chiefly in a love for tawdry and ridiculous clothing, and amounts almost to a disease; and as the dullness of intellect and awkwardness of manner

which they affect are only artificial and assumed, one cannot help feeling contempt for such affectation. There are others, however, to be found who are no shams, and to whom, in consequence, such contempt will not apply; whose pure blood is innocent of adjection or commixture; whose brain is of the genuine Neanderthal type; and who command respect from the possession of real, honest, unaffected, primeval stupidity."

There is something of the Knickerbocker exaggeration in the above; and elsewhere the author slips from a certain sort of humour into a more certain sort of coarseness, which one would not expect to find in a cathedral *cicerone* who makes pious reflections. We are not, indeed, sure that familiarity with cathedral ruins has tended at all to bring out a high tone of morality or piety in John Shanks. The promise on his title-page is queerly fulfilled. Although satisfied with the history of remote antiquity by Moses, till something better offers, he has no faith that Adam and Eve were created in the likeness of their Maker; they were "queerer" and "scraggier," he says, than modern savages, "and it is pretty certain even that they were black." Then there are "Bible characters under ban," and he would very much like to know wherefore. Prayer is held by him "to be apt and expedient, inasmuch as it is premature to deny the power of prayer." Finally, there is an uncleanness of life, denounced by apostles and ecclesiastics as "the most heinous of sins." "We," says John Shanks, "boldly assert the contrary." There is "no positive moral goodness or virtue," he says, "in its much-lauded observance." This passage reminds us of the dedication of the book, "To Elgin Men throughout the World," in which the author reminds them how, in the days long ago, when he found them roystering too heedlessly in the cathedral precincts, he was wont to unceremoniously treat them "to ignominious but wholesome visitations of shoe-leather"; and we cannot help thinking that John Shanks himself lacked, in his own boyish days, a sufficiency of that salubrious process. It has not hurt his wit, for he has produced an amusing, but too flippant volume, not so exclusively about Elgin as one might expect; and something more of reverence in it would not have diminished its value.

A Descriptive Index to the Killarney Lakes, and surrounding Scenery; showing how all unnecessary expenditure may be avoided, and the leading objects of interest visited in one day. To which are appended Tours through Cork, Bantry, Glengarriff, Limerick, the Shannon, and other parts of the South of Ireland deserving the tourist's attention. With numerous Engravings, and a new and beautifully-executed Plan of the Lake District. By D. E. Heffernan. (Dublin, M'Glashan & Gill; London, Simpkin & Co.)

It has sometimes been said, and never but by Irishmen, that Ireland is a beautiful country to live out of! Mr. Heffernan's guide will, in some respects, help strangers to arrive at the same conclusion. It contains, indeed, some concise directions useful to travellers; but, on the whole, the title-page is the most complete portion of the book, most of which is devoted less to furthering the wayfarer than to stopping him in his course, and recommending him to go back. At starting for an exploration of Killarney, the author counsels the visitor to choose his own points, and thereby make himself "quite independent of all local inquiry"; the advantage held out is that you, the visitor, will be enabled "to use your own judgment without allowing yourself to be dictated to in your tastes." Among what he calls the "discouragements to

the visiting of the Gap of Dunloe" is "the important one of its being so far off"—from Dublin, probably, for it is near enough to Killarney. He hints that if you do attempt the Gap, you are pretty sure to be caught in the rain, under which the return journey to your inn is described as "most dreary, slavish, and, for delicate persons, a most dangerous one." But there is the Black Valley! "most sublime, but awfully dismal," says our monitor, who directs your notice to the Mulgrave *Police Barracks* as "giving an air of life and animation" to a scene which is really only marred by that very building! Some of the writer's phrases are more difficult to get through than the wildest thicket in the locality; at other times he is perfectly intelligible, as, for example, when he tells the public to "return" from a certain point "by the Queen's Road, a strictly private avenue." We advise the public not to try to force it, but to get to the ruins of Muckross Abbey by the usual way,—that is, if he be not checked by Mr. Heffernan's assurance that "on close inspection, there is nothing more than the usual gloomy and dismal old walls, which form the ruins of similar decayed establishments!" On the other hand, he recommends a walk to the Old Weir Bridge, which, he says, is "a very picturesque object in our illustration." It may be so, but Mr. Heffernan has not put it in his book.

Incidentally, we discover that the Irish who fought against the Cromwellian army were "endeavouring to regain their rights, which were sold to Henry the Second by the Pope,"—a fact which is new to us. Again, there is a delightful uncertainty about the ecclesiastical ruins on sweet Innisfallen, "said to have been erected by a person named Finian, who is described as a man of great learning, piety, &c., in recognition of which the Pope complimented him with the honorary title of 'Saint,' this being the usual order of knighthood conferred by that monarch." Oh, holy St. Finian! Oh, light of Aghadoo! You are, after all, only a "person named Finian," and your saintship is but an honorary scrap of ecclesiastical chivalry!

Well, we turn from sweet Innisfallen to contemplate Carranthal, and brace ourselves for the ascent; but Mr. Heffernan whispers us that the three quarters of a mile of ascent will "occupy twelve to fifteen hours," that mists and precipices mutually help each other, to the cost of the traveller, and that to the direction of a local guide, "the daring tourist must, in some measure, commit the safety of his life"; so we are averted from Carranthal, and take the rail from Mallow to Cork.

If Mr. Heffernan's book is a good guide to warn people from Ireland (though it is often useful to those who disregard such warnings), we must say that he is well assisted by the railway directors, English or Irish. The fare to Killarney and back is lower but by two or three shillings than that charged by the English and French lines from London to Switzerland and back, with facilities for seeing a world of wonders by the way, including Paris and Fontainebleau. A lowering of Anglo-Irish excursion fares would set hundreds going north-westward instead of the tens who are as yet tempted. When that good time comes, we advise tourists to buy "Heffernan" for amusement, and "Black" for use.

De l'Humanité. Par Le Docteur Bodichon.

2 vols. (Bruxelles, Verboeckhoven & C^{ie}.) If there be any faint-hearted wanderer in the groves of science who imagines that the study of cosmogony involves some doubt and difficulty,—that our knowledge of ethnology is not

yet quite complete,—and that anthropology is a tender strippling, scarcely out of leading-strings, let us hasten to dispel the painful illusion, for we have found a teacher who knows all—positively all—about these little matters! Dr. Bodichon tells us, in his Preface, that "if every one would say what he knows, and what he thinks, the truth would come to light more quickly." The aphorism must be accepted with some reservation; for "thoughts is free," as Mrs. Brown says, and some people think such very odd things! But this maxim affords a key to Dr. Bodichon's peculiar manner; and if we find here and there a few hardy assertions and startling speculations, we shall only conclude that the worthy *Docteur* is thinking.

We believe that the late Dr. Prichard, of Bristol, is not yet forgotten, and that there are many people who still respect his opinions as those of a courageous yet modest inquirer. The mention of his name takes us back in thought to the great Blumenbach, his venerable friend, whose views, he tells us, it was his first object to illustrate and extend. Now, at the very outset of Dr. Prichard's most important work, without any lengthened trouble or investigation, we come across the following passage: "The different races are not distinguished from each other by strongly-marked, uniform, and permanent distinctions, as are the several species belonging to any given tribe of animals. All the diversities which exist are variable, and pass into each other by insensible gradations; and there is, moreover, scarcely an instance in which the actual transition cannot be proved to have taken place." If these observations be correct, who shall say that it is impossible to believe all mankind to have sprung from one original stock? That the author whom we are quoting recognized no such impossibility, we may fairly conclude from another significant passage: "It seems to be the well-established result of inquiries into the various tribes of organized beings, that the perpetuation of hybrids, whether of plants or animals, so as to produce new and intermediate tribes, is impossible. Now, unless all these observations are erroneous, or capable of some explanation that has not yet been pointed out, they lead, with the strongest force of analogical reasoning, to the conclusion that a number of different tribes, such as the various races of men, must either be incapable of intermixing their stock, and thus always fated to remain separate from each other; or, if the contrary should be the fact, that all races to whom the remark applies are proved to belong to the same species." And if all belong to the same species, why may not all have descended from the same parents? Dr. Bodichon tells us that there are six grand divisions of men, so distinct in their physical conformation that they cannot have had a common origin. But he admits that there is a continual *croisement*, or fusion of races, by which the older types become amalgamated with the more recent, and are saved from being extinguished by their superior prowess and power. Does not he see that this admission destroys the force of his argument? Once admit that all Dr. Bodichon's six types may be fused into one individual, and we must admit also that they might have sprung from one individual. How they have come to diverge so much from the normal type, we do not undertake to say; we need only point out that even as to the extent of the divergence Dr. Bodichon is considerably in advance of the older anthropologists. But it is as clear as noonday that the *mêlé*, or mixed man, who is the ultimate heir of six types, might be the father of six types also. Thus, as far as *a priori* reasoning can go, it is no more than that the author's

anthropological theories cannot be supported, and that the mere variety of human races is not in itself a proof of their separate origin. Where, then, is the proof to be found? Certainly not in the book before us, which abounds with dogmatic statements, and does not condescend to adduce detailed evidence.

Dr. Bodichon deals with the past, the present, and the future, and his theory of cosmogony is plausible; but unfortunately it wants a few connecting links, as most such theories do. Lucretius taught that the earth was formed by falling atoms, which accidentally jostled one another in their course, and adhered, so as to form, by gradual accumulation, a compact and solid mass. He forgot, however, to inquire whence the atoms fell; whither they were falling; what power made them jostle one another instead of proceeding for ever in parallel lines, and what caused them to stick together when they touched. So Dr. Bodichon's readers will find that he does not tell them why a certain extinct sun tumbled to pieces, splashing into space huge masses of fiery liquid, which now form the earth and the planets. He traces the career of the earth from that early time when her mean temperature was 2,000° Cent., or 3,632° Fahr. One little sentence we must transcribe, as a specimen of the author's off-hand way of dealing with stupendous facts: "Then the earth, still in a liquid state, received two impulses, one circular round the sun, the other also circular round herself; these two movements flattened her at her two extremities, and caused her to swell out in the middle, so that she then took the form of a spheroid. She got cold by degrees." As the heat grew more moderate, various changes took place, among others the creation of plants and animals. At length the earth had assumed pretty nearly her present form and temperature, and the oldest type of man was created. It must not be supposed, however, that all this happened as rapidly as it is narrated. The period of cooling is divided into six epochs, each of which lasted some millions of years. The first men, it would seem, have entirely disappeared. They have no name, and are simply called "l'homme pré-humain." Six races, or types, however, now occupy the globe, having eaten their way to power by devouring pre-historic man, even as pre-historic man, in his time, had devoured "l'homme pré-humain." The six existing types are the Andaman, the Copper, the Black, the Yellow, the Brown or "Whitey-brown," and, lastly, the White or "Fair." It will be gratifying to our patriotic countrymen to hear that we belong almost entirely to the last and most perfect creation, which includes the Slavonian, Scandinavian, Celtic, and Germanic races. The French, on the other hand (together with the ancient Greeks and Romans, and the modern Italians and Iberians), are mainly descended from the Pelasgic race, who are included, together with the Hindus, Arabs, Jews, Turks, &c., in the fifth, or Whitey-brown type. We owe Dr. Bodichon many thanks for putting us in this lofty position; but we cannot help suspecting a little political undercurrent, when we find the Anglo-Americans exalted to the skies, and Napoleon the First described as "the eldest son of the children of demons."

The future (*l'avenir*) of the various races (perhaps we should rather say nations, for the rigid technical division is dropped for the nonce) is boldly sketched out; the Anglo-Americans, of course, standing first, and being destined to whip creation. "North America is really the Queen of the West," England, however, does not come off so well; she will be free from social evils, but her dysms (query,

strikes and panics!), and for many ages "she will lead the van of European civilization." But, alas! she will lose New Guinea! After all the *avenirs* are completed, the earth will gradually get too dry and cold to sustain life; and at last she will be whisked off somehow (most likely by a comet, but that is a little uncertain), and put in a pot with other old planets, nebulae, &c., to be melted down into a brand-new sun.

NEW POETRY.

Bertha Devereux. (Bentley.)

A Waif on the Stream. By S. M. Butchers. (Trübner & Co.)

Descriptive Poems. By John Askham. (Warne.)

Alpha and Omega. By Merlyn Castell. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

Alboin, and other Poems. By A. Mariate. (Palmer.)

The Merry Bridal of Firthmain, &c. By J. Smith. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

A Bundle of Epigrams. By Dufferiah. (Mann Nephews.)

A nestful of bards, as various in plumage as the bindings of their books, presents itself here; how many more may yet be in the egg we know not. These sing differently, and with all their might; so that for one week's shell-chipping they will suffice. We write "bards" advisedly, notwithstanding that there are certain signs on the face of the anonymous '*Bertha Devereux*' which suggest it as the work of a lady of tender years and easily aroused susceptibilities. If this is not correct judgment, we apologize to the author, and, at any rate, give the book precedence here, with a quotation in point to illustrate the poet's views of the difference between man's and woman's work:—

Happy both for herself and others too
Is she who lives to woman's calling true,
Nor seeks man's rougher province to invade,
Avoids command, and tries but to persuade;
'Tis the most pleasing and effectual course,
For in her weakness lies a woman's force.
Thus *Bertha*, nor on reason did she call,
Her own sweet nature's prompting did it all;
On warrior's eagle eye ne'er hung a spell
Such as in her persuasive look would dwell.

Although a "*Bertha*" of this order is not to our taste, we endeavoured to follow her fortunes to the end. The heroine is of the mildest breed, so that when hearing legends of battle—

More than aught else with wonder did she mark
The moving history of Joan of Arc,
Amaz'd a female nature should be prone
To daring deeds, so foreign to her own.
But when that heroine's sad end she heard,
And learnt the bloody scenes that had occur'd
Before and after that event, she thought
Of all the suffering that the war had brought.

Thus informed of the damsel's tender nature, we went on through scenes too doleful to repeat, and finally shut our eyes with precipitation where the young lady, having gone to bed, or "retir'd to rest," as the author calls it, and prayed in vain for "sweet visions," got the reverse, and

With a scream
Woke up all trembling from the frightful dream.

Mr. Butchers is quite a different bard from the author whose verses we have quoted as the best excuse for not finishing their perusal. He is not a strong singer, but, so far as we have been able to discover, his book contains very little downright rubbish; nevertheless he has produced much that ought not to be read by adult human creatures. A monody on the grief of "Britannia" about the death of Lord Palmerston puts us in mind of one of those queer monuments in Westminster Abbey where allegories shed fictitious tears in marble upon sham urns and statues of forgotten heroes. On the other hand, there is much pathos in a poem styled 'Old Letters,' and describing with right

simplicity the destruction of such records of past feelings, with hope in their renewal. The author feels strongly, and, sometimes at least, expresses himself happily. No doubt he is as happy as the day, for he writes lugubriously, which is a certain sign of a jovial disposition in a bard. He writes carefully withal, and will surely please many readers.

Awful experience has convinced us how deeply planted in the human breast is the love of verse-writing; accordingly the batch of books above named did not daunt us by its bulk and varied themes. The critic who faces a new poet every day need not grumble if one or two in excess present their volumes at the week's end, and without ruth require examination for them. Mr. Askham says the present is his second appearance. We regret that his name is not familiar in our ears, and proceed to read his recent production, introduced as it is by a formidable list of subscribers, mostly resident in the valley of the Nene, where our author seems to have won esteem, if not profound admiration. His poem first in place here puts us in mind of Mr. Allingham,—a pleasant reminder in itself, and no doubt gratifying to the author of 'Lawrence Bloomfield'; it is not unworthy of the model. This likeness to Mr. Allingham strengthens as we go on, but does not improve our idea of Mr. Askham's verses, when, as is usual in such cases, no improvement is visible. This bard often writes for the pleasure of writing,—a pastime that is blameless when confined to the desk of the author, and not enjoyed in print; thus a tolerably well-made copy of verses styled 'The Spider' gives a deftly-drawn portrait of the animal, but does so to no discoverable purpose. It is likewise with 'The Summer Rain' and a host more of these 'Descriptive Poems' that are aptly enough entitled. Mr. Askham really ought to have acknowledged his obligations to Poe for the construction and no few of the images in 'The Bells'; other debts we might indicate, but are satisfied to conclude with saying that this bard has more feeling than power, weak gratitude or a short memory.

'Alpha and Omega' deals, according to the author's notions, which are sufficiently orthodox, with the great history of the Creator, Creation, Man, Woman, the Fall, Satan, and the offices of the angelic host. The first part explains, in verse somewhat inferior to that of Milton, the nature and objects of this ineffable subject. It is rather dull, devoid of colour, but carefully written to expound nothing that is new, although striving to illustrate the connexion of the Church with man and Maker. The second part of the book is very hard to read, so that our frequent exclamation is, "Blackmore is nothing to this for dullness." The third portion has more vitality than either of those that precede it, and shows the author to be possessed of a share of that power of picturing in his own mind as well as of imparting the impression thereof to others, which makes so much of the merit of poetry. It winds up with urgent counsel against supineness in faith, neglect of religion, and warnings of the effect of self-deceit in those matters. It is hardly possible to conceive a more "respectable" poem than this, or one with less originality of thought; invention there is none.

Mr. Mariate is a real poet, apt in the use of words, elegant in his modes of constructing verse, able with many metres, and spirited in dealing with all of them. He has thoughts and fancies to express, and knows how to express them. His longest poem, 'Alboin,' pleases us least of all in this pleasant book; others, and less lengthy poems, such as 'Redivarah,' are excellent, far beyond the average of good works

of their class; best of all we like the shorter verses. 'The Monk's Funeral Hymn' is highly poetical and pathetic. 'I have ceased to think upon Thee' is one of the most genuine works in a book which is pleasant, as well as profitable to read. The author writes like a young enthusiast for his own form of faith, and is a little feverish in his line of thought. We trust this exuberance may pass away, leaving only picturesque taste in expression and more sedate thoughts for another volume.

There is a good deal of spirit and some slang in Mr. James Smith's book, as is commonly the case. He writes on trivial subjects with better fortune than on graver themes; he employs the Scotch dialect with considerable dexterity, so that there is, at least, the sound of poetic metal in several verses, which would by no means bear translating into English. Of course no kind of provincialism in language will endow verse with poetry; still it is undeniable that the fancy or associations of the reader are called powerfully to aid when an author contrives something like "Doric" for his vehicle of thought. In more ambitious attempts than these the author is even less successful. His tremendous 'Scandinavian Legend of Brailvern' made us laugh. By far the best thing in the book is 'The Petition of an Edinburgh Printer,' in composing which the author displays noteworthy dexterity in adapting technical terms to verse, and some humour in their application to his subject.

We untied the 'Bundle of Epigrams,' and sighed over the prospect before us. Epigrams are commonly held to mean mere thimble-rigging; but Dufferin writes with terseness, if not with much precision of aim. The least bad thing of his own making is 'An Ode on a Close Inspection.'

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Two Lectures on the History and Antiquities of Stanford in the Vale, Berkshire. By the Rev. Lewin G. Maine. (Parker & Co.)

CLERGYMEN or laymen do a good work when they collect the scattered bits of local history connected with the neighbourhood in or near which they reside, and communicate them to hearers who are, doubtless, always willing. In such way local traditions may be preserved from dying out of memory. Stanford in the Vale of the White Horse deserves what has here been done for it. The martial and benevolent legends of the place are many, from the days of the dwellers by the water *Ock*, down to the recent time, when the Rev. G. Proctor went from Stanford to aid the wounded and to find honoured death himself in the Crimea. Then there is purer Anglo-Saxon spoken here than in any other part of England; and those persons who would fain know with what accent Saxon kings spoke in old time, have only to visit the Vale; they will come away astonished. There are tombs in Stanford Churchyard nearly 800 years old; and there is dust there which may have once quickened at the voice of Rufus or Beaulieu. Again, there were more yeomen farming their own land (small farms) in Berkshire at the beginning of this century than in any English county besides. Mr. Maine thinks the old "parlour" of the manor-house was not a sitting-room, but simply a conference room, because it had a bed in it. That proves it was a sitting-room. The state bed was its greatest ornament; the *lit de parade*, never used, may still be seen in the *salon* of an old French country house, relics of the times when princesses received company upon them, and left them, feathers, hangings and all, to their sons and daughters. The author is not so safe to follow when he gets upon general, as he is when he confines himself to local, history. It is not credible, for instance, that a boy, the Duke of Gloucester, stabbed at Tewkesbury Prince Edward, a boy of his own age, in cold blood. We believe the old tradition, that young Edward was killed honestly fighting, while retreating from that

fatal field. Into old popular amusements Mr. Maine has gone to good purpose, not trusting to books alone, but questioning men. The fun was not always of a violent sort: "On making inquiry of an aged labourer what was his former experience, he said that at Stone's farm he and the wench sat in opposite corners of the chimney and looked at one another."

Word-Paintings. (Chapman & Hall.)

THIS book opens with a political murder, which has nothing to do with the rest of the story, and is only introduced, we presume, in the character of a "word-painting." A more unpleasant painting it would be scarcely possible to conceive. Imagine a member of an Italian volunteer corps condemned to death as a spy and borne aloft by his triumphant comrades, who sing the 'Marseillaise' in fiendish glee while the life-blood of their victim slowly trickles down on the earth! The last important scene is also one of horrible death; a Jesuit being strangled in a church by an opium-eating maniac, who figures throughout the book under the name of "Medusa." This woman is possessed of some mysterious power, which, however, never accomplishes anything of the least importance; and her history is mixed up with that of a young English brother and sister, the Halthams, of Haltham Towers. Lewis Haltham (*alias* Vaughan) is called "Lewis Hoghton" during a portion of the narrative, for what reason we are unable to understand. He marries Lillian White (elsewhere called "Annie"), having "laid aside his besetting sin for ever"; but it does not appear what the besetting sin was. His sister Sibyl marries a gentleman who first appears at a *bal masqué* in a pilgrim's dress, and who is always mentioned as "the Pilgrim" on that account. Who he is, and how such a very correct young lady as Sibyl comes to make his acquaintance so easily, are mysteries to which the author affords us no clue. We are equally left in the dark as to certain "conditions" on which Sibyl is to inherit the Haltham property. All that we can make out as to these conditions is, that Sibyl is to consent to be a "substitute" for somebody who has done something; and as Medusa is always raving about a "substitute" also, we may presume that there is a mysterious link somewhere; but it is, in fact, so mysterious as to be unintelligible without the aid of lights which we do not possess.

Always in the Way: a Little Story. By Thomas Jeans. With Illustrations by K. J. F. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

THIS "little story" is written in a pleasant, genial spirit. The hero Rummies is always trying to get out of everybody's way and is always getting into the wrong place. Anathematized in the first instance by the invaded victims, they end by becoming his firm friends, and to them he is always a benefactor in some shape or other.

M. V. Richon has produced two useful little books, *Elements of French Grammar*, and a *Manual of French Literature*—[*Manuel de Littérature Française*], (Whittaker).—The former is a succinct compendium of the essentials of the grammar, with easy exercises; the latter contains brief biographies of the principal French authors from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the present day, with some account of their works. *Chambers's Spelling Book, with numerous Exercises for Dictation*, by J. Currie, A.M. (Chambers), is a cheap and good manual. A portion of 'Chambers's Historical and Miscellaneous Questions' has been published separately, with the title, *Chambers's Questions in British History and the British Constitution*, by W. Chambers (Chambers).—An interesting and instructive little volume has been edited by Mr. J. S. Laurie, formerly H.M. Inspector of Schools. It is called a *Manual of English History Simplified*; or, *Our Country's Story*, told by a Lady (Simpkin). The latter part of the history is short, even out of all proportion with the rest of the work and the importance of the period.—Mr. W. H. Unger's *Short Cut to Reading: the Child's First Book of Lessons* (Kent), proceeds upon the principle of teaching reading by syllables, rather than by separate letters. We doubt the possibility of getting a child to read accurately in this way.—The

Educator's Guide, for Teachers, Parents, and Guardians, by R. H. Mair (Dean), treats of business matters in connexion with the scholastic profession.—Mr. D'Arcy W. Thompson's *Scale Nove*; or, *a Ladder to Latin* (Williams & Norgate), is a bulky, diffuse grammar, with enormously long exercises for translation from Latin into English and English into Latin, but without vocabularies or dictionary. Mr. Thompson thinks the ordinary manual dull, and offers this as more interesting. We can only say we pity both the teachers and the pupils who have to make their weary way through such an interminable mass of work.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Aunt Louisa's London Gift-Book, coloured illust. 4to. 5. cl.
Barry's Over the Atlantic and Great Western Rail. 12mo. 1 s. bds.
Basil's Coming Wonders Expected between 1987—1875, 8 s. cl.
Collier's History of Greece, 12mo. 1 s. cl.
Collier's History of Rome, 12mo. 1 s. cl.
Field's History of the Atlantic Telegraph, post 8vo. 7 s. 6 cl.
Gardiner's Poems, Sonnets, and Lyrics, 12mo. 2 s. cl.
Godard's The Boy and the Constellations, illust. large sq. 8 s. cl.
Jackson (Lieut.-Gen.), Life of, by Hahnay, Vol. 2, post 8vo. 7 s. cl.
Kingston's Paul Gerard the Cabin Boy, 12mo. 3 s. cl.
Liber Monasterii Ilyda, ed. by Edwards, royal 8vo. 10 s. hf. bd.
Mather Parisiensis Historia Anglorum, Vols. 1 and 2, 10 s. each.
Newman's Handbook of Modern Arabic, cr. 8vo. 6 s. cl.
Novum Testamentum, Græcæ, ed. by Candy, post 8vo. 4 s. hf. bd.
Pridham's Notes and Reflections, 1 Corinthians, cr. 8vo. 5 s. cl.
Reid's The Bandolero, or a Marriage among the Mountains, 6 s. cl.
Sane Merel, by the Author of 'Guy Livingstone,' cr. 8vo. 6 s. cl.
Sewall's The Rose of Cheriton, a Ballad, fe. 8vo. 1 s. cl.
Shortrede's Traverse Tables to Five Places, super-royal 8vo. 2 s. cl.
Smith's Gospel Husbandry, or the Pilgrim in the Mission Field, 2 s. cl.
Tanner's Index of Diseases, and their Treatment, 12mo. 10 s. cl.
Year-Books of King Edward I., trans. by Horwood, roy. 8vo. 10 s.

KING THEODORUS OF ABYSSINIA.

THE name of this potentate has been repeatedly before the public of late, and we have had some taste of his quality in his acts towards those unhappy individuals of whom we are accustomed to speak generally as the "Abyssinian captives." Beyond this name and this sample of his method of governing, very little is known of the look, bearing, morals, and manners of the Christian King, Theodorus.

We are enabled, however, through the Parliamentary papers referring to the case of the above captives, which have been recently published by order, to get a fuller view of this extraordinary man than has hitherto been vouchsafed to us. Among the papers in question is a Report from Mr. Plowden (consul at Gondar) to the Earl of Clarendon. This report is, indeed, now, eleven years old, but it presents such a perfect picture of the man, mentally and bodily, that it is as good as if it were drawn yesterday.

Just before the period named, Northern Abyssinia (independently of Shoa) was under three chiefs; and, as they were in permanent hostility with each other, the people between them were ground to the dust. Now, there was a sympathizing and patriotic youth, at that time bearing the cacophonous name of Dejazmatch Kasai. He resolved to be the benefactor of Abyssinia, by improving his own fortunes. A chief himself, he had followers, well disciplined and faithful. With these he assailed and overcame the Queen Mother's troops; thrashed those of her son, Ras Ali, at disadvantages of one against five, and professed all the time to be their Highnesses' humble servant. He was loyal and disloyal as it suited his purpose; but there was a sort of fascination about him which seemed to secure his personal safety, and even those who had him in their power feared to molest him. Dejazmatch was troubled by no such scruples. He bided his time, accumulated troops and guns, called his Lord God to witness that he meant no harm, but was dreadfully afraid of being attacked by wicked enemies, and then, when they least expected it, he fell upon those enemies one after another, destroyed them right and left, hip and thigh, gained with his victory treasures far beyond what Golconda could ever boast of, and having no more enemies within his reach he had himself crowned King of Abyssinia, by the grace of God, and the significant name of Theodorus.

"King of Kings of Ethiopia," that was his proper style, and woe to the man who for a moment forgot what was meant by it! Heathens and Mohammedans he swept from his path by the exterminating breath of war. Captive rebel chiefs he turned to account in moments of clemency and calculation by mulcting them in handsome ransoms.

Since then, he can say, like Selkirk, "I am monarch of all I survey."

There is some light, but a good deal of shade, in his character. Let us get over the unpleasant part first. His wrath is terrible: it is deadly; yet not that of a madman, for he has it under control. He is merciless in punishment, fanatically religious, intolerable in his pride—pride of fierce ignorance,—and arrogantly assuming himself to be first of kings, not only in Ethiopia, but in the world.

With all this, he has really been the liberator of his country. At least, he has given it one tyrant in place of a score, and he once dreamed, perhaps still dreams, of being the founder of an Ethiopian empire, or rather restorer of the old one, which shall include within its frontiers even that ancient mother of nations, Egypt itself! He is brave, possesses manly beauty, has great decision of character, and is as punctilious in returning the salute of an inferior as Louis the Fourteenth was in acknowledging the courtesy of a housemaid. He has effected as many reforms in social affairs as ever the Czar Peter did in Russia. In matters of commerce, civil and criminal law, and home policy, the reforms he has accomplished are many and beneficial. He has established a post-office. In proclaiming laws, he does not merely decree,—he sets an example. His lady, the Queen, finds in him the most faithful of husbands, and conjugal loyalty is gently urged on all masters of households as a fashion good in itself, and not to be neglected without peril to life. Wives have their rights as well as their privileges. Theodorus has suppressed the slave trade, and proclaimed his detestation of Popery. The latter has been insolent in Abyssinia, ignoring the Church, with its rag of Christianity to make it respectable, and the pictures of English hunters in scarlet coats and top-boots in the cathedral, which indicates some supposed proclivities towards Protestantism!

"His faith is signal," writes Mr. Plowden. "Without Christ," he says, "I am nothing. If He has destined me to purify and reform this distracted kingdom, with His aid, who shall stay me?" Theodorus would not consent to receive Mr. Plowden as Consul; but he expressed a condescending sort of regard for Queen Victoria. Since that time, he has had some severe lessons, and some triumphs. He still holds himself independent of and superior to all the world. Interfering in what did not concern them brought the late captives to grief, and the insulting neglect and contemptuous indifference which our red tapists fully paid out to him for his official courtesy, aggravated their condition. Mr. Plowden, nevertheless, told those obstinate red tapists, eleven years ago, that Theodorus was a man who had saved from helpless anarchy the most fertile empire in Africa; an empire which might fall again into anarchy at the great reformer and conqueror's death, but that meanwhile "Abyssinia, with a seaport of its own, a settled boundary, and a king with civilized ideas, would be worth treating with on something like equal terms." We treated him as if he were a savage, always in his war-paint, dancing his war-dance, and with no ideas belonging to civilization. The King of Kings of Ethiopia has taught Downing Street to acknowledge his power, and England has been brought to sing before him the unpleasant song, "Peccavi," with its melancholy burden of "Mea maxima culpa."

LIFE IN SPAIN.

Almansa.

THIS "very loyal" but architecturally shabby "city of Almansa" is known to fame as the scene of a great and sanguinary battle between the Spaniards, commanded by "Berwick," and the Anglo-Portuguese army, of which "Galway and Das Minas" were generals, and who fought for Carlos and his bride, the Princess of Brunswick Wolfenbüttel, in the war of succession. The latter were shamefully beaten by the said Duke of Berwick and his Spaniards. Philip created Berwick a Grande of Spain, Duke of Liria and Xerica. There is a very fair mixture of British blood in the blue article so highly prized in Spain; but, in spite of a bull, I must allow that it is

nearly all Irish. Almansa is a city no one would visit save for business or for profit. It is now railroadically of importance, as the junction of the Madrid and Alicante line with that of Valencia. For strategic reasons, known only to the directing powers, the trains from Valencia to Almansa reach their destination just in time to be too late for the service between Almansa and Alicante; so that if you wish to visit Alicante you must rest the night at Almansa, and take the morning train for that chalky, cheerless port. In due course, we leave Valencia, and travel through groves of orange-trees, "whose branches kiss the tawny ground." The blossom of to-day hangs like a bridal wreath on the same branch with the luscious, juicy fruit, which cries "come, eat me!"

"Naranja" blossom scents the air around.

While orange-laden branches kiss the ground.

The rich, juicy, tawny brown of the earth contrasts exquisitely with the shining green of the leaf,—sunshine and shadow dancing over the leaves as the lazy breeze rocks the heavily-laden branches to and fro, suffocating you with delicious perfume.

As you approach Almansa the scene changes, and nitrous dust becomes the order of the day. The high-street of Almansa is as full of holes as a colander; but neither the donkeys nor the people seem inconvenienced. The gradation is admirably preserved; first you climb a hillock, then you plunge into an abyss, and plough through two feet of fine nitrous powder, filling mouth, nose and ears, and spoiling your temper as well as your clothes; but, as the barber who shaved me observed, if all the province was one Paradise, like Elche, no one would pay for the drawing of souls from Purgatory, and then "El Cura would shave himself." This was an unanswerable argument, and a lesson to be thankful for the "oasis," although you might be at the same time camping out in the desert. There is a "buffet" at the station, very decently served with food; but cleanliness is at a premium. The *fonda* or hotel joins the station, and was, on my visit, apparently just completed. After supper a more than semi-nude varlet, with a rushlight in a horn lantern, which only made darkness visible, acted as guide. He plunged over hillocks and into dusty depths, expecting me to follow him with equal alacrity. I mounted the first hillock, and had passed the intervening valley, when, on the second hillock, my guide having disappeared into the depths beyond, I performed an undignified spread eagle, upon which my guide came rushing back, and, after beating and shaking the worst of the nitrous dust from my tourist's suit, we travelled side by side the remaining distance. A "son of Mars," a "son of lucre," a friend, and myself, all sought the shelter of the *fonda* for the night. The "General" and "Milord" had secured, through the intervention of their courier, two rooms on the ground floor, the said courier, on our arrival, being busy placing "toilet elegancies" on the dressing-table, and an india-rubber bath upon the floor. "Tia Maria," shouts the varlet; "two Englishmen want beds."—"Bien! No. 5, upstairs!" shouts Tia Maria in reply. I ask for separate rooms, but Tia Maria looks puzzled. "Why there are two beds in the room!"—"Yes, but we prefer separate rooms." The "General," "Milord" and the "Courier" have secured three, and only one remains unoccupied. The key is inserted, and No. 5 is opened, the walls streaming with water, the plaster being soft and fresh. Tia Maria is grief and desolation to the tips of her fingers. "Would we like the window open?"—"Yes!" We discover that there are shutters, but no window. Tia Maria is all grief and desolation again. We agree that we cannot be so rude as to swear at a lady, so we smile and dismiss her with "buenas noches." "Damp sheets and rheumatism," cries my friend. My advice is 'Off with the sheets; so much for Almansa!'—agreed; and then we roll ourselves in the blankets, and doze fitfully; trains passing, trains stopping, trains shunting—engines shrieking, the "shrieks floating double, shriek and echo"—thus passes the night. We wake sneezing, and find the sun shining full and steadily into the room. "In for a cold and the rheumatiz," cries my friend. "Hope not," say I, "if so we will put all to Tia Maria's account." We open the door, clap our

hands sharply, and the lady's "Ya, Va" rises from the patio. "Hot water, if you please; damp beds: we shall die, Tia Maria, of cold and rheumatism." Tia Maria prays her namesake we are mistaken, and we are; for on the morrow all the evil effects had passed away.

In the fresh, crisp, early morning air we leave Almansa by train for Alicante, and reach our destination in due course. Alicante is a hole; but you tolerate it, as you do an ugly, crusty, cantankerous husband for the sake of his elegant, charming and amiable wife. Elche, the City of Palms, is the lady, and chalky Alicante, of course, the gentleman. "No cows' milk, waiter!"—"No, Señor! only that of goats."—"What, no cows' milk in a place all chalk?"—"Cows can't live upon chalk, Señor." We assure him that London cows are proverbially reported to consume chalk; at any rate, history relates that an analysis of London milk gives a residuum of chalk; our waiter shrugs his shoulders, and supposes there are *cocos de Inglaterra* as there are *cocos de España*. The wine is very inferior. "Come, waiter, tell us how and of what it is made?" Waiter smiles, and replies, "Quien tiene tejado de vidrio no tire piedras al de su vecino," which means that "those who live in glass houses," &c.—"Yes, very true," we reply, "but"—"Quiero hacer del ladrón fiel, fíate de él!"—"If you would make a thief honest, trust him."—"So, waiter, please, a bottle of your best."

Before the railway connecting Madrid and Paris was working, Alicante was the great landing-port for both passengers and merchandise conveyed by sea in good, comfortable, fast steamers to and from Marseilles; here also you find steamers plying eastward and westward on the blue waters of the Mediterranean. Alicante itself presents no object of interest beyond an old castle on the heights falling into decay; but it is a convenient spot from which to visit that lovely "oasis in the desert," Elche, an African city in miniature, and surrounded by a grove of fine palm-trees, a green spot in a chalky, arid desert. It never rains in Alicante. Much of the verdure arises from judicious irrigation, the work, of course, of the despised heretic Moriscos whom Philip the Second banished from the seaboard, and his successor completely crushed out because he feared they were not real orthodox Christians. Truly the good these Molesms did lives after them. We kill the time until a steamer sails for Malaga. The sea is like a lake. The treacherous Mediterranean is merciful, and bears us gently on her bosom to the harbour of Malaga.

F. W. C.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Mr. Dickens's arrangements with Mr. Arthur Chappell are now complete. A series of readings will be given, which will include at least six at St. James's Hall, where the first (probably 'The Christmas Carol') will be given on "Boxing night."

It may be fittingly noted, by the way, that two men of letters, holding superior appointments in the Post Office, are, so to speak, running novels at the same time: Mr. Anthony Trollope, 'The Claverings,' in the *Cornhill*; and Mr. Edmund Yates, 'Black Sheep,' in *All the Year Round*.

'Napoleon III. and the Rhine' is the title of a political brochure by Mr. Pope Hennessy, which is announced for publication by Mr. Hardwicke.

The author of 'George Geith,' Mrs. Riddell, has been, through severe illness, forbidden all literary labour, and through observance of the prohibition is slowly recovering.

Dr. John Brown, whose name will ever be associated with 'Rab and his Friends,' is, we regret to say, in the worst condition of health in which his friends could fear to see him.

The artists are all gone to fresh fields and pastures new. Messrs. Phillip and O'Neil are in Inverness; Mr. Millais is in their vicinity; and Mr. Ansdell is "at his shooting-box" in North Britain. Messrs. Calderon, Marks, Yeames, with some others are at home in Kentish castles; and Mr. Frith is the guest of Sir William Ferguson, near Edinburgh.—As for the authors, their respect-

tire whereabouts are as widely apart. Among them, Mr. Wilkie Collins is afloat, with a tendency southward; and Mr. Edmund Yates is in the north, the guest of the Earl of Fife, at The Lodge, near Braemar.

Full of years, of modest but well-merited honours, and of energy, zeal, industry and intelligence to the last spark of his fourscore years and four, the Queen's Ancient Serjeant has passed away to his rest. The columns of the *Athenæum* have frequently been adorned by the pen of Mr. Serjeant Manning, who in literary labour found relaxation from heavier duties. Besides his serjeantry, the late eminent lawyer was Judge of the Whitechapel County Court, and Recorder of Banbury and of Sudbury. Mr. Bacon, Q.C., succeeds him in the dignity and duties of Ancient Serjeant.

One of those invaluable men whom their employers come to cheerfully designate as friends as well as servants will be missed by those who have business at "Murray's in Albemarle Street." Mr. Dundas had been confidential clerk in that well-known house for nearly half a century, and his face was a familiar face to many an author. Four days' illness terminated his labour and his life, and the gentleman who had the advantage of his service joins in the testimony that his friend and clerk was beloved and is regretted.

The grandson of a gentleman-farmer (the latter emigrating from Scotland to Ireland in the last century, when the landed inheritance of his family had become so subdivided as to be of little value), died recently in the person of the Rev. Dr. Edgar, the head of the Irish Presbyterian Church. Dr. Edgar was the representative of a noble Scottish family of baronial rank, the Edgars of Wedderlie, Berwickshire. The *Dublin Evening Mail* states that they held that "manor with its fortalice and tower, in a male descent, from Edgar, Earl of Dunbar, in the twelfth century, down to the year 1724, when their ancestors' estate passed by sale into the hands of the Lord Blantyre of that day."

Last Saturday, after three weeks of being grappled with and slipping away, the Great Eastern not only seized, held and raised the old Atlantic Cable, but brought the bight on board, and retained it. On Sunday, "Canning," from on board, "had much pleasure in speaking to Glass," in Ireland, through the 1865 cable. The Albany first grappled and raised the cable on the 10th of August; but the sea took its own again, and then the Great Eastern, the Albany, and the Medway, alternately caught and lost it, till finally the first-named vessel secured the prize. Never was there three weeks of such sport, nor a 1st of September of such triumph for the sportsmen.

Some persons are asking if the little vessel "Red, White and Blue" is the property of Barnum. It is known to have left New York and to have been again seen off the Star; but there seems some doubt whether between those wide points she sailed or was carried. Such a feat as ocean navigation by a very small vessel is not unprecedented. Seven years since, three Cornish fishermen, in an open Cornish boat of small tonnage, sailed from the little port of Newlyn, Penzance, and safely traversed the Atlantic to the Cape of Good Hope, and the Indian Ocean to Melbourne, where they arrived "all well"!

A strange story (which had its fellow a year ago) has been going the usual round, to the effect that, in a field adjoining the turnpike-road between Alton and Farnham, the property of Mr. J. Glendenning, of East Oakley Vale, some remains have been discovered which are described as of archaeological interest. These are said to comprise ten human skeletons, several brass and iron ornaments, the ribs and head of a horse, iron arrow-heads, four swords with cross-hilts, one of which is broken; also that rather rare article, a monile, or horse-necklace, consisting of one hundred and twenty beads of glass, which is described as "opalized." Other details are given, topographical included, which only serve to mar the story. Any one who attempts to visit the place indicated must not trust to the distances laid down; and as for getting to the spot, the traveller may as well be warned that "East Oakley Vale" and "Mr. Glendenning" are

less likely to be found "adjoining the turnpike-road between Alton and Farnham" than "in Nubibus."

Each Wednesday in July last, Mr. H. R. Mackeson, of Hythe, Kent, assembled from one hundred to two hundred listeners and companions for "penny rambles." The party visited the most interesting localities in the neighbourhood, these embracing Saltwood Castle, the Deens, quarries, Military Canal, and the like. In the course of their perambulations, historical, geological and botanical disquisitions were, for the benefit of all who chose to come, given in a popular, concise and untechnical manner. Mr. Mackeson has been ably accompanied in this kindly and pleasant task by the Rev. T. Wiltshire, the Rev. R. C. Jenkins, and others who take an interest in the rational pleasures of the people.

The curious magnetic polarization of H.M.S. Northumberland, arising from her having been built north and south, has been destroyed by reversing that position and then de-magnetizing her by means of two of Grove's batteries.

Important antiquarian discoveries have been made on the site of the Roman Silchester, near Basingstoke. The main street and a street running from it have been laid open, and two large Roman houses, with tessellated pavements, have been discovered. It has also been ascertained that the walls round Silchester were three miles in circumference.

Objection has been made to including among traders noblemen whose revenue is derived in whole or in part from the produce of their estates, such as iron, slate, coal, &c. As, however, they can in certain cases become bankrupts, so may they be described in such cases as traders. A noble lord was in the *Gazette* the other day as a tobaccoist. In Scotland there was no disparagement through trading. When the second Earl of Bute refused to pay the annuity to his father's widow, which the first Earl had charged on his estate (A.D. 1710), among the pleas of the Dowager Countess for legal succour was that "she had nothing as the product of any trade she drove, except two or three ells of *alamode*." The latter was a thin silk fabric, much in fashion at the time. The Countess probably purchased wholesale, and sold, to country ladies, retail. A noble silk-mercer!

The world-renowned well of St. Keyne, near Liskeard, famous for its alleged power to confer superiority on that one of a newly-married couple who first drinks of its waters, is in a sad state of neglect; the channel which supplies the marvellous waters is stopped, the bed of the fountain filled with dry stones. Of the five trees—an oak, three ashes, and an elm—that were so strangely rooted together above the roof of the fount, but two remain: these are the elm and one of the ashes. The sacred water is still procurable at a neighbouring cottage, from the original spring. The fountain itself is, we are glad to learn, about to be restored to its recent character, so far as it is possible to do so.

The pastoral literature of the French episcopacy is being narrowly watched by the *Journal des Débats*. In an address just published by the Archbishop of Paris, in reference to the Festival of the Assumption, the prelate styles the Virgin as "the most perfect of creatures," "our sister, born in Adam as we are born," "but now in heaven, to which men may attain by two means, Grace and Liberty." The *Débats* looks upon this as a disavowal of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

A new proposition for the union of the churches has been made by a French writer, M. Rodriguez, in a work which the enthusiastic ex-merchant has entitled 'The Three Daughters of the Bible.' These daughters are Judaism, Christianity and Mohammedanism, all of which have sprung from the same source, have had their respective missions, and should now unite in expressing one universal and definite belief, the only one worthy of being offered to men as "modern religion." M. Rodriguez sees no difficulties in the way, if nations will only accept him as the modern prophet!

During the popular effervescence created by the cholera last year, Luisa Colet, the French writer, was exposed to danger in the island of Ischia. The ignorant multitude regarded her as one of the agents employed in sowing the seeds of the prevalent disease, and the local force was found insufficient to protect her. Since then she has been residing at Santa Leucio, near Caserta, and the results of her literary labours will see the light shortly in the form of a romance, entitled 'Cibele et les Derniers Abbés.' The scenes of the romance are selected in Terra di Lavoro, Monte Casino, and Monte Vergine, sites full of romantic interest.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Benedictine Monastery of Monte Casino is to be preserved in its present state as a national monument, and that the archives, library and monuments will remain intact.

News has been received from the United States scientific exploring party, which was sent out last year, by the Western Union Telegraph Company, to make explorations in Russian America, with a view to the construction of a line which shall connect the American system of telegraphs, crossing Behring's Strait, with the Russian system on the Asiatic continent. The party comprises a palaeontologist, botanist, naturalist, and general collectors, who combine their scientific researches with the service they render to the telegraph company. Their last year's work consisted, for the most part, in mapping out the operations for the present season, and in placing men and outfits where they would be likely to be most useful. They had, however, made numerous marine collections from the surface, and by soundings in the North Pacific and in the Strait, and among the islands on the American and the Asiatic shores. At Ounga Island they examined the lignite, or brown-coal beds, and brought away such a series of fossils as will, it is thought, determine their age. By the end of the present season the several members of the party, from Sitka, St. Michael's, and the lower Youkon district, Norton Sound, will be reassembled, bringing the results of their year of exploration, which cannot fail to be interesting and instructive. It is understood that, with certain restrictions, the collections obtained will be in the hands of Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution. A better disposition of them could not be made, for the institution will not fail to publish all that is valuable from among them, and distribute freely to the scientific men of all countries.

Writing, some weeks since, about a picture in the National Portrait Exhibition, No. 300, the property of Mr. F. V. Wentworth, and ascribed to Sir A. More, we, on the strength of the owner's statement, accepted it as a portrait of Sir Philip Sydney. There is some sort of likeness in the features to those in the well-authenticated pictures of the Knight of Zutphen, which were placed nearly opposite to it, and in such noble company as that of his mother and sister, of whom Spenser wrote the golden lines—

Urania, sister unto Astrophel,
In whose brave mind, as in a golden cofer,
All heavenly gifts and riches locked are:
More rich than pearls of Ynde, or gold of Opher,
And in her sex most wonderfull and rare.

There is obvious suggestiveness in the union of arts and arms, as ascribed in this work. The subject stands before a table that is loaded with books, and holds a sword which, if the portrait be rightly named, would be the sword of the "starry Paladin" himself: such we took it to be,—a plain, long, strong weapon, with a basket-hilt. The books on the table are not unapt to Sydney, one, lying open on the top of the pile, is—so nearly as we can make out as we stand on the floor in front of the painting—part of a Theocritus in Greek, also a Lucretius, which, as if to make sure of the owner's taste, is labelled separately, the title being on the front. Besides these, there is a bulky Guicciardini, inscribed. The table bearing these is placed in front of an open window, in the centre of which is a painted shield of arms, that supplies stronger grounds for challenging the work as a likeness of Sir Philip Sydney than any dissimilarity of features, which, after all, differ from those in unchallengeable portraits of the subject in a less degree than many pictures of

individuals by divers hands, and nowhere, which we should not think of challenging. The arms of Sydney are, or a pheon *azure*, as shown in No. 304, at the Portrait Exhibition, 'Sir Henry Sydney,' father of Sir Philip, those in the window of No. 300 are *argent*, two bars *gules*, each charged with three bezants. These pertain to the family of Martin of Yorkshire, also to Martyn of Gloucestershire. The picture is certainly a very fine one, in need of careful varnishing by competent hands, and in style suggests more of the best Dutch execution than More's education in Italy permitted.

MR. MORRIS'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES IS ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—Eggs, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Ross Bonner—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Crawford, R.A.—Pickersgill, R.A.—Calderson, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Ansdell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Nicol, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Fred.—Frère—Ruipers—Brillouin—Lidderdale—George Smith—Durrerger, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—George Buckland's Musical Entertainment, entitled 'The Castaway; or, the Unlucky Cruiser, commonly called "Crucio." The Kaleidoscope and Pepper and Tobin's Wonderful Illusions—The Cherubs floating in the Air—The Modern Delight Oracle, and Shakespeare and his Creations, with Recitals by F. Damer Cape, Esq.—Exhibition of the Prussian Needle-Gun and other Breech-Loaders, and Lecture by J. L. King, Esq.—Dugwar's Indian Fests, &c.—Open from 12 till 5, and 7 till 10. Admission, 1s.

SCIENCE

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FRIDAY.

Report of the Committee on Electrical Standards, by Mr. FLEEMING JENKYN.

'On a Nomenclature for Large Multiples and Sub-multiples, designed to render the Use of Absolute Standards convenient in Practice, and on the Fundamental Unit of Mass,' by Mr. J. G. STONEY.

'On Earth Currents,' in French, by Prof. MATTEUCCI, read by Mr. Grove (President).

Extract of a Letter on Magnetic Disturbances, from Senhor Capello, of the Observatory, Lisbon, to Balfour Stewart, of the Kew Observatory.—The author sent three tables, representing graphically the most important results deduced from the curves of our magnetograph for the year 1864. He had followed the plan of General Sabine in separating the greatest disturbances of the three elements. Thus he had considered as a disturbance of the declination every ordinate which differed from the monthly mean by 2'3" or upwards, while the separating value for the horizontal force was '0011 of the whole horizontal force, and that for the vertical force '00032 of the whole vertical force. The instruments were at work during the whole of the year 1864; and of the 8,760 hourly observations of each instrument, the observers only failed in measuring 97 for the declination, 139 for the horizontal force, and 159 for the vertical force instrument. The number of disturbances have been, for the declination, 1,043; for the horizontal force, 810; for the vertical force, 982. From a diagram exhibited, giving the hourly variations yearly and half-yearly of the three elements, it was seen that the progress of the declination for each period is very regular. The mean daily range of declination during the six months from April to September, when the sun is north of the equator, is 9'20"; while during the six months from October to March, when the sun is south of the equator, this range is less, being barely 6". For the dip the corresponding curves are much disturbed from 6 P.M. to midnight, especially for the six months when the sun is north of the equator. The total force gives a well-pronounced minimum at 11 A.M. during the six summer months, and 11:30 A.M. during the six winter months. The daily range is greatest for the six summer months, and least for the six winter months. The diagram of disturbances given for the declination a maximum of the westerly disturbances at about 8 A.M. and a minimum about 10 in the evening. For the horizontal force, the maximum of the easterly disturbances is at 10 in the evening,

and the minimum about 6 in the morning. The curves for the horizontal force disturbances are irregular. The maximum of disturbances tending to increase the horizontal force takes place about noon, while the minimum is about 1 A.M. But here one is much struck with the great disproportion between the disturbances tending to increase, and those tending to diminish, the horizontal force, the latter being both the most numerous, and the greatest in amount. The maximum and minimum of these latter disturbances take place a little later than the maximum and minimum of the disturbances tending to increase the force. With respect to the vertical force, the curve of disturbances tending to increase the element resembles, to some extent, the curve of easterly disturbances, or disturbances tending to diminish the westerly declination. In this same diagram, blue and red curves were made to represent the whole effects of the perturbations, or the quantities which it is necessary to apply to the line of no disturbance, reckoned a straight line, in order to reconstruct the curves with the perturbations. Thus, the effect of disturbances upon the declination is to cause the needle to deviate towards the west during the hours of the day, but towards the east during the hours of the night. The effect of disturbances upon the vertical force is of a reverse kind, tending to diminish the element during the hours of the day, but to increase it during those of the night. With regard to the horizontal force, it appears that the disturbances tend to diminish this element almost during the whole of the twenty-four hours. A third diagram represented the mean hourly movements of the north pole of the freely-suspended needle, in a plane perpendicular to the direction of such a needle, both for the whole year, and also for the winter and summer seasons.

'On the Electrical and Mechanical Properties of Mr. Hooper's India-rubber Insulated Wire,' by Mr. W. HOOPER.—The author has, at a previous meeting, described the method by which he secures the durability of india-rubber. Mr. Hooper confirmed the durability of his wire by reference to experiments made by Sir Charles Bright on a length which, after being exposed to most trying conditions for three years, had increased about 33 per cent. in insulation. He supplied to Capt. Mallock, for further experiments in India, a length made in 1862, which had been in use on his factory for two years, exposed to the sun and weather. This length, notwithstanding its early date of manufacture, is at 75° F., three times better than the very best gutta-percha. Mr. Latimer Clark, the Government engineer, has considered it unnecessary to ship Mr. Hooper's cables in water-tanks, and the Ceylon cable, now en route, is coiled dry. Such practice would be highly dangerous with gutta-percha cables. Diagrams representing the effects of pressure and immersion were shown, from which it was seen that pressure improves the insulation of his wire in the same way as is observed with gutta-percha. The result of carefully-conducted experiments, extending over three years, proves that the absorption of water is so small that the most refined electrical tests failed to discover it. Its low induction offers the following points of commercial interest: first, it would be possible to construct an Atlantic core, giving precisely the same speed as the present gutta-percha cable for 75,000l. less; secondly, by using similar proportions, the yearly income arising from an Atlantic cable may be increased about 200,000l., and that for every increase made in the rate of transmission through the present gutta-percha cable, a corresponding increase can be attained with Mr. Hooper's core without any further cost. Thus, if the Atlantic Company adopted any means which, with a gutta-percha cable, could double the present rate of sending messages, Mr. Hooper's cable, with similar appliances, would produce an increase of 400,000l. per annum. Mr. Varley has shown that a cable made of gutta-percha, if only just able to pay the working expenses, would, if replaced with Mr. Hooper's core, pay a dividend equal to 37 per cent. of the working expenses, and points to the advantages which would arise from its adoption for the Red Sea should this line of telegraph be again attempted.

'On a Fluid possessing Opposite Rotatory Power for Rays at Opposite Ends of the Spectrum,' by Prof. JELLETT.—The existence of this fluid was discovered in conducting a series of experiments with a new saccharometer, which the author had formerly described to the Royal Irish Academy, and which he now exhibited to the Section. In making use of this instrument, it became necessary to compare the rotatory powers of the two well-known species of oil of turpentine, namely: 1, the American oil of turpentine, which is obtained from the *Pinus australis* of North Carolina; and 2, the French oil of turpentine, obtained from the *Pinus maritima* of Bordeaux. As these fluids, which are opposites in their rotatory powers, are chemically identical, and very slightly different in their refractive and dispersive powers, it was natural to expect that no difficulty would be found in determining the relative lengths of two columns of these fluids respectively, which should perfectly compensate each other. Two columns of fluid are said to compensate each other when a ray of polarized light, transmitted successively through these columns, emerges from the second column in the same state in which it entered the first. The actual result, however, was wholly different from this anticipation. When the relative lengths were so determined that the intensity of the light transmitted respectively by the two parts of the analyzer was the same, the colours of these two spectra were wholly different. In reasoning on the difference of colour, the author was enabled to perceive that the American oil of turpentine was much more highly dispersive of the planes of polarization of the elementary rays than the French oil. It is plain, therefore, that if the lengths of the columns be so proportioned that the rotation may be the same for the mean ray, the more dispersive (in the sense just defined) fluid will turn the plane of polarization of the red ray through a less angle, and that of the violet ray through a greater angle than the less dispersive fluid. Hence, remembering that French oil of turpentine is left-handed, and American oil of turpentine right-handed, it is plain that if a red ray be transmitted through two columns, whose lengths are so proportioned, the total effect will be left-handed rotation; whereas, if a violet or blue ray be so transmitted, the effect will be right-handed rotation. As these fluids, being identical in composition, could scarcely act chemically on each other, the same effects might be expected from a single fluid produced by mixing these two columns. This the author found to be, in fact, the case. The rotating fluid was formed by mixing the two oils in the following proportion: American oil of turpentine, 67; French ditto, 33. When a column of this fluid, whose length was four inches, was traversed successively by a solar ray, which had been previously transmitted through plates of red and blue glass, the rotation produced in the plane of polarization of this, which is the extreme red ray, was found to be $-1^{\circ} 35'$. Again, when the same column was traversed by a ray which had been previously transmitted through a solution of ammoniacal sulphate of copper, the rotation was found to be $+2^{\circ}$. This phenomenon is best shown with solar light, but it may be shown, though with less distinctness, with the electric or oxyacetylene light. The proportion of oils given above must be understood to refer only to the particular specimens of the oils which were used in making these experiments. The rotatory power of commercial oil of turpentine, more especially that of the American oil, is very variable.

'Remarks on the Variable Star lately discovered in Corona Borealis,' by Mr. J. R. HIND.—Early in June last the author received a letter from Mr. W. Barker, of the Customs Department, London, Canada West, stating that the remarkable variable star in Corona Borealis, which was seen in Europe on May 13, had been discovered by him on the 4th of that month. He thus describes its variations: "I first observed it on the 4th of May at 9 P.M., when it was somewhat brighter than Epsilon Corona; it rapidly increased until the 10th, when it was fully as bright as Alphacca (Alpha Corona); it was at its maximum. On the 14th it had decreased to the third magnitude, on the 18th to the 5th. On the 19th I could just discern it, and on the

20th I could see it no longer with unaided vision. On the 20th I observed it through my telescope (one of Cooke's 5 feet 4 inch object-glasses). With a power of 133, it showed a beautiful clear disk, and was exceedingly brilliant, and had a ruddy tinge. I still see it as a telescopic star; its light about equal to the companion of Polaris." As far as the author was at present informed, Mr. Barker did not make a public announcement of his discovery until the 16th of May, when he communicated a paragraph to the *London Free Press*, and forwarded copies of the paper to various astronomers in this country. It runs thus: "Astronomers will be interested to learn that a new star has made its appearance in the constellation of Corona Borealis. It is of the third magnitude, and is situated about one degree S.E. by E. of Epsilon Corona, and three degrees from Pi Ophiuchi, in a direct line between the two. It also forms the apex of an equilateral triangle with Beta and Zeta Herculis. Hour of observation, 9 P.M., 14th May, at London, C.W." It will be remarked that in this communication no reference is made to any observation of the star previous to the 14th of May, probably because Mr. Barker merely intended his notice to refer to its appearance at the date of his letter. But these observations are of historical and scientific value; and the author has not failed to press for any further particulars or corroborative facts which it may be in Mr. Barker's power to furnish. Several European astronomers, ignorant of Mr. Barker's observations, have conjectured that the star must have burst forth with astonishing suddenness. Mr. Schmidt, of Athens, a practised observer, thought it could not have been so bright as a star of the fifth magnitude on the 12th of May, early in the evening, or he must have perceived it; and M. Courbaisse, at La Rochelle, was convinced it was invisible to the naked eye on the 11th; yet at this date it must have shone, according to Mr. Barker's observations, as a star of the second magnitude. This is by no means a solitary instance in proof of the little value which attaches in many cases of a similar kind to merely negative evidence. In his own astronomical practice the author had met with startling instances, and striking ones may be found in the history of these phenomena of variable stars. Tycho Brahe thought the celebrated new star of 1572, which he detected on returning home from his laboratory, and which was then shining as a star of the first magnitude, could not have been visible an hour or so previously, and yet, keen observer as he was, he is well known to have been preceded by several days in the discovery of that wonderful object. Astronomers generally, however, may not be disposed to attach so little weight to negative evidence in a case of this kind, as from his own experience Mr. Hind was inclined to do, and it will be most desirable to possess every particular relating to Mr. Barker's observations between the 4th and 14th of May, which it may be in his power to furnish. Mr. Barker thinks he saw this star one or two years earlier, when the constellation was in the S.E., about 9 P.M., and Sir John Herschel announces his having recorded a star in this very position in one of his revisions of the heavens. The apparition of this star will be memorable as having afforded an opportunity of applying the spectrum analysis to one of this class of objects. The valuable and highly interesting observations by Mr. W. Huggins and others are the results.

'On the Conversion of Wind Charts into Passage Charts,' by Mr. F. GALTON.

'On Comets, and especially on the Comet of 1811,' by Mr. C. VARLEY.

SATURDAY.

Report on the Theory of Numbers, by Prof. H. J. S. SMITH.

'On Tschirnhausen's Method of Transformation of Algebraic Equations, and some of its Modern Extensions,' by Prof. R. HARLEY.

'On Differential Resolvents,' by Prof. R. HARLEY.

'On Complexes of the Second Order,' by Prof. FLÜCKER.

'On a Property of Surfaces of the Second Order,' by Prof. H. J. S. SMITH.

'On a New Geometrical Theorem relative to the

Theory of Reflexion and Refraction of Polarized Light (Isotropic Media),' by M. A. CORNU.—The direction of the luminous vibration relatively to the plane of polarization of a ray has not been yet stated in a way which is quite incontestable. Fresnel, in his admirable memoir 'On the Mechanical Theory of the Reflexion and Refraction of Polarized Light,' concludes that the vibration is perpendicular to the plane of polarization. M'Cullagh and Neumann have found again the same formula, but by supposing, on the contrary, that the vibration is within the plane of polarization. It seems that no middle term might exist between both these theories, and that the three rays have necessarily their vibration in the identical position compared with their respective plane of polarization. However, there is a third method, or, in other words, a third theory, extremely simple,—the author would not say extremely plausible,—which will lead us to the opinion of Fresnel respecting the refracted ray, and to the opinion of M'Cullagh respecting both the others. The only principle to be admitted, besides the exact transversality of the vibrations, is the following—the refracted vibration is perpendicular to the incident and reflected vibrations. We have, indeed, no theoretical ground for admitting, *a priori*, this principle; but if the consequence of it agree with the results of the other theories, it will merit to attract the attention of the theorists of optics, and, in fact, it will constitute a new theorem. With the help of this principle, it is easy to determine the position of the reflected and refracted vibrations, if the position of the incident vibration is given. The resulting formula is—

$$\frac{\tan \alpha}{\cos(i-r)} = \frac{\tan \beta}{\cos(i+r)} = \cotang \gamma$$

in which α , β , γ are the angles of the incident, reflected and refracted vibrations with the plane of incidence, i and r the angles of incidence and refraction. Seeing that the vibrations are besides transversal, the above formula determines them completely. But if this theory is exact, that formula is nothing else than the analytical translation of the law of the rotation of the planes of polarization of the three rays—a law first stated by Fresnel, and which, according to the same notations, may be written—

$$\frac{\cotang \alpha}{\cos(i-r)} = \frac{\cotang \beta}{\cos(i+r)} = \cotang \gamma$$

α , β , γ being the angle of the vibration with the plane of incidence. M'Cullagh arrives, on the contrary, at the expression—

$$\frac{\tan \alpha}{\cos(i-r)} = \frac{\tan \beta}{\cos(i+r)} = \tan \gamma$$

It is obvious that our formula agrees with the formula of Fresnel for the refracted ray, and with the formula of M'Cullagh according to the incident and reflected rays. It is easy to conclude, from this theory, that under the normal incidence the luminous vibration rotates a right angle when the ray penetrates in the second medium. It would be interesting to look for a direct verification of that conclusion; but it seems difficult to realize an experiment in which the surfaces limiting the medium do not produce an even number of those rotations, so that the vibration does not come again to its first direction. The author could have exposed that property of polarized light under a more modest form,—that is to say, as a simple corollary of known theorems; but he fancied that it was more useful, in the actual state of optics, to erect it as a new theory, in order to show, first, that the geometrical simplicity of the principles does not constitute the most plausible theories: thus it is prudent to conclude that the greater geometrical simplicity of the M'Cullagh theory is no sufficient ground to reject the theory of Fresnel, though more complicated. Besides, the proposal of a new principle, very little obvious *a priori*, is a good occasion to remember the feeble degree of evidence of the principles used in the other theories. After a further examination, it will appear that it is neither more nor less difficult to admit that the refracted vibration is perpendicular to both the others, than to admit, for the luminous ether, the same density in all the media like Fresnel, or the same density like M'Cullagh,

'On the Hyperelliptic Functions, Göpel and Weierstrass Systems,' by Mr. W. H. L. RUSSELL.—The author of these papers gave an explanation of the methods discovered by Göpel and Rosenhain, for the comparison of the hyperelliptic functions. After pointing out their enormous complication, he stated that a simpler method had been discovered by Dr. Weierstrass, which he illustrated by showing how Abel's theorem had been employed by that mathematician in deducing the periods of elliptic and hyperelliptic functions.

'On Practical Hypsometry,' by Mr. J. A. ELLIS.—The object of this paper was to furnish a rule by which heights might be calculated from observations of the barometer and thermometer, with the same accuracy as by Laplace's complete formula (of which it is a mathematical transformation), but without any tables whatever, and therefore without the use of logarithms. The following local example will best illustrate the rule. On Wednesday last, August 22, an aneroid barometer at the towing-path, Station Side, Nottingham, stood at 30.02, and at Mount Vernon at 29.82; the sum of these numbers is 59.84, and their difference 0.20; multiplying this difference by 52,400, we obtain 10,480.00, which, divided by the sum, or 59.84, gives the quotient 175, which requires to be corrected for temperature. The thermometer at each station was 65°; the sum of 65, 65 (the two temperatures), and 836, is 966, and this divided by 900 gives 1.073. Multiplying 175 by 1.073 to the nearest unit, we find 188, the number of feet in the difference of level. If a mercurial barometer had been used, we must have diminished this result by two and one-third times the difference of the temperature of the mercury. This rule gives accurate results for all British heights, and, if only aneroid barometers are used, may be employed for all heights under 3,000 feet all over the world. Greater heights must be calculated in sections of about 3,000 feet each.

'On Plane Stigmatics,' by Mr. A. J. ELLIS.—In analytical geometry, and in modern higher geometry, inexplicable results are perpetually occurring, well known as "imaginary" points, lines, circles, and so on. The object of this paper was to point out the extremely simple theory by which the writer has been able, not only to explain all these, but to show that all the "real," as well as the "imaginary" results, are but particular cases of one general conception, which he has termed "stigmatics," or the correspondence of points (stigmata). Two series of points, termed for distinction "indices" and "stigmata," and situated anywhere upon a plane, are supposed to be so related by some known law that the position of a point in one set determines the positions of a known number of points in the other set. If the index and stigma be the two extremities of an ordinate in Cartesian geometry, this conception explains every case of "imaginary" intersection, &c., by supposing the index to be anywhere on the plane, and not confined to one straight line, and the ordinate to have any inclination, and not to be always parallel to one straight line,—restrictions which are not noticed in the corresponding equations. If the index and stigma be two homologous points in an homography or involution, the imaginary double points, and, afterwards, imaginary double rays are readily explained.—A series of diagrams illustrated some of the simplest cases, and showed that the writer had for the first time completely solved the problem of the geometrical signification of imaginaries in plane geometry.

SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

MONDAY.

'On the Magnesium Lamp,' by Mr. H. LARKIN.—On Thursday evening two of the magnesium lamps had been exhibited at the *conversations* of the Association, when the light was much admired. From the paper it appeared that the distinguishing peculiarity of these lamps is that they burn magnesium in the form of powder, instead of riband or wire, and do not depend on clockwork or any similar extraneous motive power for their action. The stream of the metal powder is mixed with a small portion of gas and fine sand in its progress through the tube; they escape together at its

mouth, where they are ignited, and continue burning with a brilliant flame. The author of the paper stated that the present price of the light was 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per hour.

'On the Olefines in Relation to the Isomerism of Vinic Alcohols,' by Mr. E. T. CHAPMAN and Mr. W. THORP.

'On the Refraction and Dispersion Equivalents of Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine,' by Dr. GLADSTONE.

'On the Chemical Action of Medicines,' by Dr. BENICE JONES.

'On the Sources of the Fat of the Animal Body,' by Mr. J. B. LAWES and Mr. J. H. GILBERT.

'On the Accumulation of the Nitrogen of Manure in the Soil,' by Mr. J. B. LAWES and Mr. J. H. GILBERT.

TUESDAY.

Report on Isomeric Alcohols, by Mr. J. A. WANKLYN.

Report on the Synthesis of certain Organic Acids, by Mr. A. R. CATTON.

'On the Action of Chlorine on Amyline,' by Dr. BAUER.

'On some Phenomena connected with the Melting and Solidifying of Wax,' by Mr. C. TOMLINSON.

Dr. JANSSEN then read two papers to the Section in French, the subject of the first being, 'Sur le Spectre de l'Atmosphère Terrestre et celui de la Vapeur d'Eau,' and 'Sur une Spectroscopie à Vision Directe.'

'On the Origin of Muscular Force in Animals,' by Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR.

'On the Nature and Properties of Ozone and Antozone demonstrated experimentally,' by Prof. J. M'GAULEY.—The Chairman (Dr. Miller), after Prof. M'Gauley had occupied nearly half an hour, intimated to him that he must bring his paper to a close in five minutes.—Mr. M'Gauley begged to be allowed to complete his statement; but Dr. Miller insisted on his bringing his remarks to a close, as there was another paper to read, and it was now past three o'clock.—Prof. M'Gauley submitted.

'On the Purification of Terrestrial Drinking Waters by Neutral Sulphate of Alumina,' by Mr. A. BIRD.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.

SATURDAY.

'On the Lower Greensand of Bedfordshire,' by Mr. J. F. WALKER.—The value of the paper, it appeared from the subsequent remarks of Mr. ETHERIDGE and Dr. FOSTER, was that it proved the occurrence of Wealden fossils in the greensand deposits, thus showing unconformability in those beds, and also that it added to previous knowledge as to the extension of those beds northwards, which was of value, as the phosphoric deposits are being used in the manufacture of artificial manure.

'On a Case of Gradual Change of Form and Position of Land at the South End of the Isle of Walney,' by Mr. R. A. PEACOCK.—The object of the writer was to get those at the head of the Ordnance Survey to procure some record of the great changes going on upon the coast, which in many cases had already made the published maps misleading.

In the course of a discussion which followed, the PRESIDENT (Prof. Ramsay) doubted if the Ordnance Department would engrave the old lines upon the plates of new maps, Sir Henry James, the head of the Staff, being afraid of asking for more money.—Dr. FOSTER, Mr. KING, and Mr. PENGELLY gave instances of the destructive action going on around our coasts, owing to the action of the sea upon the land; houses and even villages being destroyed, and towns compelled to migrate.—Mr. PATTERSON reminded the Section, however, that there was also a process of compensation going on in the formation of new land by silting, &c., at various points.—Mr. J. WYATT instanced the recovery of land in this way in Lincolnshire, where a company had been formed for the purpose.—The PRESIDENT remarked that the permanent source of compensation was the deposits of that kind, but the elevation of the land below, which was also known to be going on, was made allusion

to the connexion which existed, long geological ages ago, between the British Isles and the Continent, he said that this connexion probably existed about the time of the glacial epoch. A vast plain appeared to have been the connecting link, across which, no doubt, had travelled those animals of huge size and reptiles whose remains were found in the British islands, having migrated thither from the East. The connexion between England and Ireland had probably been severed at an earlier period than that between England and France, and to this circumstance and to the comparatively limited number of reptiles which had reached Ireland before the separation, he was disposed to attribute the present freedom of the country from those intruders, an exception proverbially attributed to the influence of St. Patrick. As to the mode of severance, he was disposed to look for it more in a gradual wasting away than in any sudden submersion. A compensating system, however, existed in that gradual upheaval taking place at different parts of the coast of which he had already spoken. Arguments were put forward in support of the assertion that since the Roman period parts of the Scotch coast had risen as much as 25 feet. Unquestionably remains of whales and submerged canoes had been found at a level above the present high-water mark, which it was difficult to suppose they could have reached except on the theory thus propounded.

MONDAY.

'On the Occurrence of Felis Lynx as a British Fossil,' by Dr. W. H. RANSOM.

Prof. PHILLIPS said the discovery of this fossil (which has been made in a cave in Pleasley Vale) made a positive addition to the list of pleistocene fossils, and was also of value as evidence of the distribution of temperature in past times. He added, that he thought they would have to widen their ideas as to the range of quadrupeds in past times.

'On the Discovery of Ancient Trees below the Surface of the Land, at the Western Dock, now being constructed at Hull,' by Mr. J. OLDHAM.

'On the Occurrence of Rhætic Beds, &c. near Gainsborough,' by Mr. F. M. BURTON.

'On the various Tracts of England and Wales in which no productive Beds of Coal can reasonably be looked for,' by Sir R. I. MURCHISON.—Sir Roderick combated (with qualifications and reservations) the views put forward by Mr. Godwin-Austen as to the probable existence of coal-measures underneath London and the south-eastern counties of England. Sir Roderick stated that his own view was that productive coal-measures could not be looked for in Essex, Kent, Sussex, Middlesex, Hants, Bucks, Oxfordshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, &c. The paper proceeded to give detailed reasons for believing that the coal formations of France and Belgium did not extend in any quantity underneath the Channel.

Prof. PHILLIPS expressed an opinion that the Leicestershire coal-field would yet be considerably extended.—Sir W. G. ARMSTRONG said he was not able to speak on the geological question, and in reference to that of the extent of the supply his lips were sealed by his being a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the matter judicially.—After remarks by Mr. PENGELLY, Mr. G. MAW, Dr. DAGLISH, Prof. HARNESSE, and Dr. SOPWITH, Mr. W. F. WEBB, of Newstead Abbey, gave some particulars of an experiment he is making in sinking for coal in the North Riding of Yorkshire, the locality being considered very unpromising by Sir R. Murchison. If he did not meet with coal, he remarked, he should at least prove its non-existence there, and so add to geological information.

'Eight Years' Researches in Asia Minor,' by Mons. PIERRE DE TCHIHATCHOFF.

'On some Characters of the Brain and Skull in Plesiosaurus,' by Mr. H. G. SEELEY.

'On the Aspect and Habits of the Cambridge Pterodactyle,' by Mr. H. G. SEELEY.

'On the Miocene Flora of North Greenland,' by Prof. O. HEER.

TUESDAY.

'On a Curious Lode or Mineral Vein at New Rosewarne Mine, Gwinear, Cornwall,' by Dr. C.

LE NEVE FOSTER.—Dr. Foster observed, that it was chiefly remarkable as being a brecciated lode, containing rounded pebbles. The lode or vein ran east and west, and dipped south, the average dip being about 85 degrees. The surrounding rock was the ordinary "killas," or a hard shale, for which the name of clay-slate was not appropriate. The lode, which had an average width of about 8 feet, contained on the north side mainly tin, and on the south copper ore. The "tinny," or stanniferous part, some 6 feet wide, consisted of fragments of killas, elvan, and killas—breccia, cemented mainly by quartz, tinestone, inispickel, and chlorite. The fragments were mostly angular, but some of the pieces of killas and elvan were rounded—in many cases sufficiently so to be called true pebbles. The whole history of the formation of the lode described by Dr. Foster implied an enormous lapse of time.

'On the Drift Deposit of the Weaver Hills,' by Mr. E. BROWN.

'On the Characters of Dolichosaurus, a Lizard-like Serpent of the Chalk,' by Mr. H. G. SEELEY.

'On the Sinking of Annesley Colliery,' by Mr. E. HEDLEY.

'On a Peculiar Denudation of a Coal-Seam in Coates' Park Colliery,' by Mr. J. OAKES.

'On the Relations of the Upper and Lower Crags near Norwich,' by Mr. J. F. TAYLOR.

'On the Island of St. John, in the Red Sea (the Ophiodes of Strabo),' by Dr. BEKE.—Dr. Beke gave an account of his visit to the Island of St. John, in the Red Sea, which he described as an up-raised coral reef, with a sharp volcanic peak in the centre. It afforded neither water nor vegetable productions, but was quite barren. There was evidence along both coasts of the Red Sea of the land uprising. The Doctor exhibited a number of geological specimens collected on the island.

The PRESIDENT said the pieces of rock were all igneous, and there was a serpentine coating on some of them.—Mr. ETHERIDGE thought the fossils were of the ordinary Indian Ocean species.

'On the Miocene Flora of North Greenland,' by Prof. O. HEER.

'Observations on, and Additions to, the List of Fossils found in the Boulder Clay of Caithness, N.B.,' by Mr. C. W. PEACH.

'On the Occurrence of Flint Implements near Thetford, on the Little Ouse,' by Mr. H. BELL.

'On the Anglo-Belgian Basin of the Forest-bed of Norfolk and Suffolk, and the Union of England with the Continent during the Glacial Period,' by the Rev. J. GURN.—A question of the greatest importance had been raised by Mr. Godwin-Austen with reference to the extension of the Belgian coal-measures to this country. It was evident that in the mesozoic period, the continuous ranges of chalk in Belgium, France, and England formed a basin, in which tertiary were deposited. The writer of the paper, after researches carried on upwards of thirty years, had come to the conclusion that the forest-bed was the estuarine deposit of some great river or rivers flowing westward, closed on the south by a ridge of chalk-hills, and open to the sea on the north; and that such ancient river or rivers were now represented by the several rivers flowing into the German Ocean between the mouths of the Scheldt and the Rhine. Thus there might be said to be on the English coast the remains of an estuary without a river, and on the Belgian side of a river or rivers without an estuary. The rev. gentleman followed up a description of the deposits by a remark that he strongly suspected the disruption of this country from the Continent took place at a more recent period than was assigned to it by the geologists generally. His impression was that the forest-bed and the crag-series which preceded it could only be studied to advantage in connexion with and as part of the corresponding beds of the Continent.

A very animated and rather lengthy discussion arose upon the questions raised in this paper.—The PRESIDENT said he began to strongly suspect that even the valley of the Thames might be filled with glacial drift, showing that it was submerged during the glacial period.

SCOTTON D.—BIOLOGY.

MONDAY.

'On a New Molluscoid Animal allied to *Peloniaia* (Forbes and Goodsir),' by Dr. C. M'INTOSH.—The specimen was found on the beach at St. Andrews, after a severe storm, in 1861, measured $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, in shape like an elongated Florence flask with the bottom a little produced and the neck much elongated. Its test is constructed like sand-paper, the particles forming essential constituents of the mass; and at the wide end there is a series of hairs formed by prolongations of the basis structure, with sand particles and mud attached. Within this test lies a series of interlaced muscular fibres, which cross each other at right angles, and which muscular coat can be readily separated from the internal (and somewhat fibrous) surface of the test. The branchial sac is elongated, has its meshes of a square or slightly oblong form, ciliated at the edges, and is continued along the narrow part of the animal to the terminal apertures, the oral one of which has no tentacular fringes. Its structure, so far as the specimen was preserved, was detailed, and it was mentioned that its digestive system agreed in general with *Peloniaia*. In conclusion, the species differs from *Peloniaia*, as described by Forbes and Goodsir, in the extreme production of the portion sustaining the apertures; and in the structure of the test, which in *P. glabra* is thin and diaphanous, like parchment, and in *P. corrugata* thick, cartilaginous and transversely wrinkled, while here it is like sand-paper. The shell or transverse ridge in the interior of the mantle, as shown in the figure of *P. glabra*, is absent. It differs also very characteristically from the *Boltonia*.—The same author communicated some remarks on the *Turbellaria* and *Annelida* of North Uist, of which he had found about 110 species, including many rare and some new examples. He also exhibited numerous coloured drawings of new and rare marine animals recently got in the Hebrides and St. Andrews Bay.

A short discussion followed this paper, relative to the ectoparasitic nature of the *Polynoina*. Dr. P. WRIGHT had observed *Polynoë scolopendrina* in a tube formed by itself.—Dr. M'INTOSH and Mr. LANKESTER had met with many *Polynoina* in the tubes of other worms, on which they fed.

'On the Power which some Rotifers have of attaching themselves by means of a Thread,' by Mr. R. GARNER.

'On Variations in the great Arterial Blood Vessels,' by Dr. G. D. GIBBS.

'On Reversed Sexual Characters in a Butterfly, and their Interpretation on the Theory of Modifications and Adaptive Mimicry (illustrated by specimens),' by Mr. A. R. WALLACE.—In this paper the author, who is an independent originator of the theory advanced by Darwin, gave the result of some of his own and Mr. Bates's observations on the origin of species in *Lepidoptera*. The *Heliconide*, a group of butterflies with a powerful odour, such as to cause birds to avoid eating them, were simulated by the females of another group, which had no smell, and might otherwise fall ready victims to birds. By their great resemblance to the obnoxious butterflies, the scentless females were enabled to escape pursuit, and deposit their eggs. In different regions there were different species, thus imitating and being imitated. Mr. Wallace conceived that this case was a crucial test of the truth of the Darwinian doctrine. The females least like the *Heliconide* had always been more subject to destruction, and consequently by this process of natural selection the present state of very close resemblance had resulted.

Prof. HUXLEY cautioned Mr. Wallace against considering this as a decisive case. It was explained quite as completely by the teleological doctrine of the late Dr. Paley.—Mr. HERBERT SPENCER thought he could show that the case described by Mr. Wallace could not be satisfactorily explained by Dr. Paley's teaching. He understood Mr. Wallace that the imitation was not complete, and varied in different individuals. This incompleteness was not to be explained were we to assume that the one butterfly was made in imitation of the other by the

Creator; but it was readily accounted for by the law of evolution.

'Notes on the Structure of the *Echinoidea regularia*, with special Reference to their Classification,' by Mr. C. STEWART.

'On the Asexual Reproduction and Anatomy of *Chetogaster vermicularis* (Müll.),' by Mr. E. RAY LANKESTER.—The *Chetogaster* is a minute worm, one-eighth of an inch long, parasitic on the common water-snail. Its most remarkable peculiarities are, the presence of oral bristles differing from those of the body, the very small number of segments (five) composing it, and the total absence of cilia and reproductive organs. The author described its anatomy minutely, and its mode of reproducing by budding.

'On some Points in the Structure of *Limulus*, Recent and Fossil,' by Mr. H. WOODWARD.

'On the Crustacea, Echinodermata, Polyzoa, and Coelenterata of the Hebrides,' by the Rev. A. M. NORMAN.

Report on the Ostracoda dredged amongst the Hebrides, by Mr. G. S. BRADY.

'On the Structure and Growth of the Ovarian Ovum in the *Gasterosteus Leirurus*,' by Dr. RANSOM.

TUESDAY.

'On *Comatula rosacea*, *C. cellica*, and other Marine Animals from the Hebrides,' by Dr. CARPENTER.

'Notes on *Lithosia Caniola*, with reference to its Origin as a Species,' by Prof. E. P. WRIGHT.

'On the Probable Cause of the Existence of a North European Flora in the West of Ireland, as referred to by the late Prof. E. Forbes,' by Mr. H. HENNESSY.

'On the Ballast Flora of the Coasts of Durham and Northumberland,' by Mr. J. HOGG.

'On Colour and Chromula,' by Mr. J. J. CHESTER.

'On the Occurrence of *Lemna arrhiza* in Epping Forest,' by Mr. W. MOGGIDGE.

'On the Zones of the Conifers from the Mediterranean to the Crest of the Maritime Alps,' by Mr. W. MOGGIDGE.

'On the Scientific Cultivation of a Salmon River,' by Mr. F. BUCKLAND.

Report on Oyster Cultivation, by Mr. F. BUCKLAND.—The author began by explaining that it was difficult to give, in a few minutes, the result of a whole year's information. He would confine his remarks principally to the history of the living spat of the oyster, the chemical analysis of the meat and the mother liquor of the oyster, to the adhesions of the various substances to which they loved to adhere, and to the marketable value of the oysters as tested by weight. He proceeded to describe the exceedingly interesting action and movements displayed by the young oyster when first emitted from its mother's shell, giving the reason why they sometimes floated on the surface of the water, and sometimes sank to the bottom, the use to which the young oyster places its cilia, expressing it as his opinion that these organs never dropped off, but were absorbed after the young oyster became fixed. He then exhibited a great variety of substances to which the oysters seemed to have a natural preference for adhering. Among these were several curiosities, such as a "plague pipe," to which an oyster had fixed itself, an ordinary pipe, presented to him by Sir Walter Trevelyan, in the bowl of which no less than three oysters had taken up their position; also some old-fashioned wine or spirit bottles, from the North Sea and Loch Ryan, presented by Sir William Wallace. He then proceeded to describe the result of the chemical analysis which he had instituted in conjunction with A. Pythian Turner, Esq., giving the amounts of mineral matter, the animal and also the fatty matter. The results obtained showed that the phosphates were more important in the composition of the meat of the oyster than any other of the ingredients, and hence their great practical use for invalids and in sea-sickness. He also gave practical deductions as to choice of proper places where oysters should be laid in order to obtain a good supply of these phosphates. He then described the process of the growth of the oyster-shell, and detailed the manner in which the oyster formed the shell from the mother-liquor, the mode

also by which the little oysters were enabled to form their shell inside the mother-shell. His observations enabled him to come to the conclusion as to the possible way in which the young oyster was enabled to attach itself to various articles. He had been enabled to collect samples of oysters from almost every part of the United Kingdom. These have been accurately weighed, and he gave a table showing the relative value (commercially speaking) of oysters from oyster-beds, or proposed oyster-beds of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. He stated that he was still carrying on his experiments at Herne Bay; and he was happy to be enabled to report that the French system of oyster-culture had been successfully carried out in a creek near Havant, not far from Portsmouth; and, although he had not yet seen the results of the experiments himself, he could not help congratulating the managers upon their well-deserved success. Determined that England should be well represented, and that her oyster-fisheries should not be entirely ignored by our neighbours in France, he had at this moment one set of specimens at the Fish-Culture Exhibition at Arcachon, in the south, and another at a similar exhibition at Boulogne, in the north of that country, as well as his own collection at the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, where he trusted to make a complete series illustrative of the culture of oysters, as well as that of salmon.

'On the Indians of Vancouver Island,' by Mr. J. K. LORD.—The author gave a clear and able description of the customs of the Indians, their weapons, domestic animals, together with other most interesting peculiarities. He began by showing that the numbers of these Indians were steadily decreasing; he described their personal appearance as being strangely modified by the habit the coast tribes have of sitting continuously in their canoes and in their lodges. Especial reference was made to the curious fact that the teeth of most of the inland Indians are ground down to the gum by the sand which is drifted on to the salmon when exposed for drying in the sun; for it is upon this dried fish the savages subsist entirely during the winter months. The lecturer exhibited an under-jaw, in which the teeth were thus worn away. He then went on to point out the curious fashion this curious people have of altering the form of the skull during infancy, either making it flat or conical, by means of pressure. Engravings of these skulls, &c. are given in Mr. Lord's 'Naturalist in Vancouver Island.' A deformity humorously shown was a fashion and mark of beauty in riper years. The curious ideas relative to the disposal of the dead and the rites of burial were also mentioned. Mr. Lord then gave many most valuable particulars relative to the native dogs, and the probability of a dog having been imported from Japan which had a long, silky coat; and the natives used to shear these animals as we shear sheep, using the coat for the manufacture of rugs; but since the introduction of blankets by the Hudson's Bay Company, the dog has disappeared from want of protection, and become extinct. He showed that the art of weaving was known to these tribes at a very early period of their history. The religion of these people is very remarkable, and they entertain curious beliefs in sacred days and periods and sacrifices to the sun; they believe in witchcraft and in deities representing good and evil. Animals, plants which are eatable, fish and birds, were believed to have been at one time human. The remarkable custom of obtaining the "medicine," to guard them through life, called *tomanawax*, was ably described. They measure their sequence of the seasons by the ripening of berries and opening of flowers, the arrival of the crane and wild goose, spawning of fish, &c. Copious vocabularies of the different languages, and the jargon called Chinook, as spoken by the different tribes west of the Rocky Mountains, were submitted to the meeting. The names and words seemed to be harsh, and decidedly unmusical. He then explained a valuable collection of stone weapons dug by himself from the ancient river-gravels of the upper Columbia river; these were intermixed with stone beads, shells of the *Ventaliod*, the parasitic barnacles found on the skin of the

whale, buttons made from sea-shells, human skulls and bones. These relics were buried at a great depth, and no trade exists at present betwixt the Indians there resident at the present time with those dwelling on the sea-coast; the distance from the sea is nearly a thousand miles. The lecturer drew new and important conclusions from these facts. Lastly, the lodges and canoes were described, and these, it appears, vary among the different tribes, each tribe to a great extent having a form of canoe peculiar to itself. A wonderful "medicine," called a "copper," was exhibited, from Fort Rupert, painted on its surface with brilliant colours, depicting quaint heraldic devices; also, a large slate dish, most exquisitely and elaborately sculptured by the Haida Indians living on Queen Charlotte Island. Many other curious and rare things were exhibited, and lucidly described; numerous photographs also served to make the paper exceedingly valuable and entertaining. Mr. Lord brought home a large collection of natural objects, to which frequent reference was made. These are now deposited in the British Museum.

'On the Application of the Greek and Latin Languages to Scientific Nomenclature,' by Mr. T. BROWN.

'Botanical Notes of a Tour in the Islands of Arran, West of Ireland,' by Dr. E. P. WRIGHT.
'The Poor Man's Garden,' by Mr. N. B. WARD.

SECTION D.—DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY. MONDAY.

Letter communicating the Result of an Application to the General Medical Council as to a Grant for Investigating the Physiological Action of Remedies, from Dr. ACLAND.—The application had been refused, on the ground that such investigation was not within the sphere of the Council's duties.

'On the Movements, Structure and Sounds of the Heart,' by Dr. SIBSON.

'On the Effects of the Pollution of Rivers,' by Col. Sir J. E. ALEXANDER.

Report on Amyle, by Dr. W. B. RICHARDSON.

'On the Action of Carbonic Oxide on the Blood,' by Dr. A. GAMGEE.—When carbonic oxide is passed through venous blood, it acquires a persistently florid colour, which was first pointed out by Claude Bernard, and the colouring-matter, although it possesses a spectrum identical with that of ordinary blood, is distinguished from it by not yielding, when treated with reducing agents, the spectrum first described by Stokes as that of reduced or purple cuorine. This property of carbonic oxide blood was first published by Hoppe. As a result of his own investigations, Dr. Gamgee has found:—First, that the peculiar compound of carbonic oxide and blood colouring-matter is formed even when the latter has been reduced, and is still in the presence of a large excess of a reducing solution. Secondly, that when the compound of carbonic oxide and colouring-matter is treated with acetic acid, whilst hæmatine is formed, carbonic oxide is disengaged. Thirdly, that carbonic oxide, besides modifying the optical properties of the colouring-matter of blood, affects in a remarkable manner the point at which it coagulates, so that, under its influence, an almost perfect separation of the hæmatoglobulin (using the term to express the normal colouring-matter of the blood) from the albumen may be effected. Normal ox's blood, when diluted with nine times its volume of water, becomes turbid at 145° Fahr., and when the temperature has reached 172° Fahr. its colour is completely destroyed. If such a blood solution have been treated with carbonic oxide, whilst, when the temperature has been raised to 172°, the albumen has separated in flakes, the blood colouring-matter remains wholly unchanged. It is only when the temperature is raised to about 185° that the colouring matter commences to coagulate. The conglobin which is obtained on further heating is of a reddish colour, unlike that of normal blood. Fourthly, if blood be saturated with CO₂ and evaporated to dryness at a temperature below that at which the colouring matter coagulates, the dry residue yields

and the solution presents all the optical properties of carbonic oxide blood. When this solution is boiled, the compound with the colouring-matter yields carbonic oxide gas. Fifthly, poisoning by pure carbonic oxide, or by the fumes of charcoal, invariably leads, before death occurs, to those changes which are characteristic of carbonic oxide blood; becoming quite irreducible. Sorby's micro-spectroscope answers admirably for these investigations; and the solution which Dr. Gamgee recommends for this special process is one containing tin, in preference either to sulphide of ammonium or protoxide of iron. Sixthly, whilst it results from Dr. Gamgee's researches that no gas or poisonous agent exerts the peculiar action on blood colouring-matter, which is produced by CO, it is specially to be noticed that prussic acid and laughing gas, which have the power of rendering blood florid, do not prevent its being reduced. Thus, the question which Claude Bernard suggested some years ago, as to whether prussic acid exerts on blood a similar action to that of carbonic oxide, is answered in the negative.

TUESDAY.

'Supplementary Report of Experiments with Entozoa,' by Dr. COBBOLD.

'Physiological Demonstrations of Local Insensibility,' by Dr. RICHARDSON.—Dr. Richardson submitted the arm of Mr. Grove, the President of the Association, to his process for producing local anaesthesia, and then proved the result by sticking needles into Mr. Grove's arm, which seemed a proceeding rather pleasing than otherwise to the learned President.

'On Muscular Irritability, and the Relations which exist between Muscle, Nerve, and Blood,' by Dr. NORRIS.

'On a Peculiar Change of Colour in a Mulatto,' by Dr. FOSTER.

'On the Normal Existence of Quinine as an Animal Principle,' by Mr. W. L. SCOTT.

WEDNESDAY.

'On the Comparative Vitality of the Jewish and Christian Races,' by Dr. RICHARDSON.—The author quoted a number of interesting statistics bearing upon this question, showing that the Jewish race has a vitality considerably greater than that of the Christian races amongst which it is dispersed. This he attributed to the temperance, faithfulness, and prudence of the race.

An interesting discussion followed the paper, in which many remarkable examples among Jews of immunity from infectious diseases were mentioned, and variously explained.

'Note on an Addition to the Sphygmograph,' by Dr. FOSTER.

'On the Presence of Ammonia and its Homologues in the Blood,' by Mr. W. L. SCOTT.

SECTION D.—DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY. MONDAY.

'On the Stature and Bulk of the Irish, and on Degeneration of Race,' by Dr. J. BEDDOE.

'On Skulls from Round Barrows in Dorsetshire,' by Mr. C. C. BLAKE.

'Anthropology of Caracas,' by Mr. A. ERNST.

'On the Habits and Manners of the Marwar Tribes of India,' by Dr. J. SHORTT.

'On the Fishing Indians of Vancouver Island,' by Mr. E. B. BOGG.

'Papers from Lahore,' by Prof. LEITCH.

TUESDAY.

'Researches into the Anthropology of Lower Brittany,' by Dr. P. BROCA.

'Remarks on two Extreme Forms of Human Crania,' by Prof. HUXLEY.—One of these skulls was that of a Tartar, an exceedingly round one, being nearly equal in breadth and length (977 : 1000). The other was probably that of an Australian, and represented the very extreme of the narrow type of skull, the cephalic index, or proportion of breadth to length, being the smallest on record (629 : 1000). Prof. Huxley then proceeded to show how far the relative characters of these skulls might be lost sight of in the ordinary method of measurement. He insisted on the necessity of due care being taken to compare sections of skulls by super-position of the basio-cranial axes.

'On the Cranial Measurements, &c., of Modern Norwegians,' by Dr. J. HUNT.

Exhibition of a Slate Armlet, by Mr. A. H. W. INGRAM.

'Notice of a Kjskkenmødding in the Island of Herm,' by Mr. J. W. FLOWER.

'On Human Remains from Poole's Cavern,' by Mr. J. PLANT.

'On the Mental and Moral Characteristics of the Zulu Kafirs of Natal,' by Dr. MANN.

'On the Stone Implements of the Esquimaux,' by Sir E. BELCHER.

WEDNESDAY.

'On the Power of Rearing Children among Savage Tribes,' by Mr. S. P. DAY.

'On the Saracens in France,' by M. G. LAGNEAU.

'On the Traces of an Irish Lake-Dwelling found by Capt. L'Estrange,' by Mr. J. W. TENNANT.

In the discussion on this paper, Mr. EVANS remarked that the poet Spenser mentions the lake-dwellings of Ireland, whilst Mr. TYLOR considered it certain that they were in existence as late as the time of Cromwell.

'On Flint Implements from the Drift of the Little Ouse Valley,' by Mr. H. PRIGG.

'On Ancient Engravings on Stone from South-eastern Peru,' by Mr. W. BOLLHAERT.

The remarks printed in our last (p. 278) after Mr. Tylor's paper read on Friday should have been accredited to that of Dr. Hunt, which followed it. Mr. Tylor's paper related to the valuable explanations of ancient and modern superstitions and customs, to be obtained from a study of the traditions and manners of modern savage tribes.

SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

FRIDAY.

'On the Migration of Cultivated Plants with reference to Ethnology,' by Mr. J. CRAWFORD.—The earliest vegetable food of man, according to the author, must have been wild fruits, seeds and roots, the species necessarily varying with climate. Some races of man are still confined to these primitive articles of food. The most important of these food-plants are those which can be made into bread, such as the cereals. With the exception of rice, not one of the cereals can be traced with undoubted certainty, nor can we state their parent countries: this must be received as evidence of the vast antiquity of their cultivation. Wheat and barley must have been well known to the Egyptians before the earliest of the pyramids was built, for a people feeding on roots and fruits could not have possessed the power or the skill indispensable to the construction of those stupendous monuments. With regard to legumes, several of the cultivated kinds can be traced to their wild originals. Language often throws light on the birth-place and migration of cultivated plants, and the result of this line of investigation, with regard to the cereals, has been to show that they originated at many separate points. The influence of the various food-plants on the character and civilization of the races of man was dilated upon by the author, who concluded that no people ever attained a tolerable degree of cultivation without the possession of the higher cereals. Had the food of the Britons some 2,000 years ago been confined to the potato, Julius Caesar would unquestionably have found our ancestors far greater barbarians than he describes them to have been.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. NASH pointed out the influence which other articles of food had upon the character of the ancient Britons and Irish, who possessed abundant herds of cows, and were a milk and cheese-eating people.—Mr. C. R. MARKHAM mentioned the ancient Peruvians of the basin of Lake Titicaca, who lived, as far as vegetable food was concerned, on roots, chiefly of *oxalis* and *quinua*; he argued that too much stress ought not to be laid on wheat-eating as promoting civilization.

'On the Aleppy Mud Bank,' by Mr. C. R. MARKHAM.—On the south-western coast of the Indian peninsula there exists a system of backwaters which forms a continuous natural line of communication from Travenderim to the Madras Railway, with the exception of one barrier of

land. At no very distant date the sea appears to have washed the base of the ghauts; alluvial deposits gradually encroached upon the sea, checked by the waves of the monsoon, and eventually a belt of land was formed, leaving, within, a line of backwaters, and becoming densely covered with cocoa-nut groves. This belt at one point forms the Aleppy mud bank, and the whole roadstead near it has a remarkably soft, muddy bottom. It is curious that this muddy bottom moves up and down the coast for about three miles, the cycle of movement occupying a period of several years. During the height of the monsoon the waters of the backwater are four feet higher than those of the ocean, and an enormous hydraulic pressure must thus be caused. In the same season, at low water, a series of mud volcanoes are observed to form on the beach, which eventually burst and disgorge quantities of vegetable matter mixed with mud. Boring instruments on the belt of land are found to penetrate through alluvial deposit into a great depth of moving soft mud. It appears, therefore, that there is a subterranean communication between the backwater and the sea, and that the tremendous pressure from the backwater, when it is higher than the sea, forces an immense mass of mud by the subterranean passage into the roadstead. Various schemes had been proposed for cutting through the Wurkally barrier, and thus completing the backwater communication; the plan of Mr. Barton was thought the most feasible, and will necessitate a cutting of fifty feet.

'On North and South Arabia,' by Mr. W. G. PALGRAVE.—The subject discoursed upon by Mr. Palgrave was the division of Arabia into two distinct regions, marked by peculiarities in physical conditions and modifications in the character of their inhabitants. The more northerly division included the highlands of Nejed, the seat of Wahabee domination, the more southerly the district of Oman. The population of the two regions is about equal. The two divisions are typified by their national colours, white for the northern and red for the southern; and wherever Arabs are found, two factions exist, who adopt these colours as their symbols,—violent factional feeling often existing amongst people who have lost all knowledge of the original cause of difference. The northern Arabs were a fine, intelligent, courteous race, with a cast of features like the typical Ishmaelite. In the southern Arabs the type was different, the skin was darker, the features were no longer Semitic, but more nearly resembling the Coptic. The institutions of the southern people were more progressive than those of the northern. The language in the north was the pure Arabic of books; in the south there were great differences both in words and turns of expression,—these peculiarities not being accidental, but due to an original difference in language. It was the opinion of the most learned German philologists that the peculiarities in the idiom of southern Arabia indicated a connexion with Ethiopia, and must have originated on the east coast of Africa. The Wahabee country was surrounded by deserts, and could never be of practical importance to the English nation. It is different with Oman, which is a rich and beautiful region, similar to the district of Bombay, and will soon become much more important to us, politically and commercially, than it is at present.

'On the Physical Geography of the Eastern Part of the Crimea and the Peninsula of Taman,' by Prof. ANSTED.—The peninsula of Taman stretches out west beyond the whole range of the Caucasus, but it would only be a delta of the Kuban were it not for the very remarkable phenomena due to recent volcanic agency which it exhibits. These consist in a series of conical hills of mud, ranging for many miles, and connecting the volcanic district of Tiflis with the Putrid Sea, which constantly emits sulphurous fumes. The physical condition of this part of Europe is quite exceptional; the phenomena extending for a distance of 1,000 miles. The conical hills of Taman are about 250 feet high, and extend for about thirty miles. There is a constant shifting of the actual point of eruption. The physical geography of the north-eastern shores of the Black Sea and its dependencies is certainly modified by these curious phenomena.

They produce hills where we should otherwise have a dead flat, and the land is for the most part barren and unprofitable. Continuous, but very slow, subterranean action along this line is consistent with what we know concerning the axis of elevation that has for a very long geological period affected the land of the eastern hemisphere. All that part of the world has been elevated, and parts of it have been depressed in the later periods. The great plains of Europe and Asia were covered by the sea during a time comparatively recent, and the elevation has been on a line parallel with that of the mud volcanoes and eruption of hydrocarbon vapours and fluids.

'On the Physical Geography and Climate of Natal,' by Dr. R. J. MANN.—Natal has a sea-coast of 150 miles, and is separated from the drier region of the interior by a range of mountains, or rather the ledge of the interior table-land, which lies at a distance of from 100 to 140 miles from the coast. The average summit of the ledge is from 5,000 to 6,000 feet high, isolated peaks rising to between 7,000 and 9,500 feet. The climate is sub-tropical, modified and softened by the effects of its peculiar configuration. In area Natal is equal to about two-thirds of England. From the frontier mountain ledge a subordinate ridge stretches across the middle of the colony, and from this again numerous short spurs branch off, between which flow the streams, about fifty in number, which flow through the land to the sea. As the mountains rapidly increase in height towards the frontier ridge, the general gradient of the land, from the sea upwards, is one in seventy; as a natural consequence, the colony possesses no navigable river, and the streams are liable to sudden floods, which greatly impede transit. Much of the excellence of the climate, however, depends on this gradual elevation. In the central region there is a perennial rainfall, and the valleys are filled with plantations of sugar, coffee, arrowroot, oranges, pine-apples, and bananas, whilst the hills are covered with cattle, horses, sheep, and grain-crops. The northern part of the colony lies in the basin of one considerable river. In the southern parts the mouths of the numerous rivers are closed by sandbanks, which are broken through in the seasons of flood, and closed up again at the end of the rainfall. The general surface of the land is composed of an endless succession of hills and valleys, the uplands being bare pasture, the sides clothed with evergreen trees, and the rapid rivers often leap from ridges two or three hundred feet in height. The prevailing winds are from the Indian Ocean, and are heavily laden with moisture, which is discharged over the land daily in the hot season, the cool, moist air rushing in as soon as the air over the land has been heated in the morning by the almost vertical sun. In Maritzburg, 2,000 feet high and forty miles from the sea, there are thunderstorms nearly every third day during the six months' hot season. Summer heat in Natal is, therefore, remarkably tempered by the cloud-screen and the frequent showers. Almost every day in summer the sky gets cloudy soon after noon; and the mean of the month never rises to 72° Fahr. The mean temperature for the six summer months is 69·5°, the night temperature rarely descends to 52°. In the winter months the sun shines with much less intensity upon the land, and the monsoon air-currents are therefore less violent. Comparatively unbroken sunshine reigns at this season, and the temperature rises to between 70° and 80° in the day, descending on rare occasions in the night to below the freezing-point; the mean winter temperature is 59·9°. In summer, the vicissitude of temperature lies between day and day; in winter, between day and night. The mean of the annual rainfall at Maritzburg, for eight years, gives 30·11 inches. The author exhibited a series of tables and diagrams in illustration of the meteorological phenomena of the country as observed by himself during an eight years' residence.

SATURDAY.

'Notes on Eastern Persia and Western Beloochistan,' by Col. F. J. GOLDSMID.—This memoir gave the principal results of journeys into little-known countries undertaken by the author (in 1864-66) in surveying a line for the Indian telegraph. The most important portion of his travels

was that between Sabristan, S.E. of Kirman, and Chou, on the coast of Beloochistan, *viâ* Bampur and the Pass of Fanooh. The author found that the city of Kirman lies very much more to the eastward and less to the southward of Yezd than it is supposed. In the march from Regan to Bampur Col. Goldsmid passed along a track different from that marked on Pottinger's map; and between Bampur and the sea the road lay entirely through new country. He believed that the laying of telegraph wires through Mekran and the upper regions of Beloochistan would be productive of good results in our relations with those little-known countries—results quite as important as rapid communication between England and the East.

'Notes on the Physical Geography of the Lower Indus,' by Col. TREMENER, R.E.—The immense plain of Sind presents a remarkable peculiarity throughout—1, in the entire absence of channels for natural drainage; 2, in its almost uniform slope, both towards the sea and away from the river banks; 3, in its mineral character. The slope of the valley in a direct line to the sea, 330 miles, is 9·3 inches per mile, and the lateral slopes on either side of the river are in many parts quite as much. The river, in fact, passes along a ridge. For 540 miles the surface slope of the Indus during the inundation is 5·7 inches per mile. The soil consists entirely of a very fine siliceous deposit mixed with argillaceous matter and mica; not a grain of sand is to be found as large as a pin's head. The solid matter in the water of the Indus during its inundation amounts to 43·6 parts in 10,000 by weight. The mean discharge of water being 200,000 cubic feet, and the mean solid matter 25 in 10,000; it results that 217½ millions of cubic yards of solid matter is carried annually to the sea, which is sufficient to cover seventy square miles of area with deposit one yard in thickness. The author investigated the various old channels of the river, and came to the conclusion that the stream has gradually worked to the westward. He also concluded that the larger the body of water in rivers flowing through such plains, and the less the surface-slope of the plain, the more direct will be the course of the river; and, on the contrary, the sharpness of the bends of a large river will indicate the existence of a considerable slope. The longer, therefore, a river becomes by extending its delta into the sea, the greater tendency will there be to assume a more direct course. The author also carefully examined the delta of the Indus, and gave in detail the result of his observations.

'On the Various Theories of Man's Past and Present Condition,' by Mr. J. REDDIE.

'On the Progress of the Russo-American Telegraph Expedition *cid* Behring's Straits,' by Mr. F. WHYMPER.—The author, after exploring parts of Vancouver's Island, attached himself, in the capacity of artist, to the expedition which proceeded last year from San Francisco to survey the line for the proposed Siberian and American telegraph. There exists already a line to New Westminster, Fraser River, from which point the new line is to commence. Five vessels started with the exploring parties in July, 1865; one of them proceeded to Plover Bay, in Siberia, whilst the others were to meet at Sitka, in Russian America. The vessel in which Mr. Whympere sailed proceeded through the Aleutian Archipelago to Norton Sound, in Behring Sea, and thence crossed to the river Anadyr, in Siberia. A small screw steamer, brought on board one of the larger vessels, took an important section of the party, under Major Kennicott, to explore the Kirchpak river. The average depth of Behring's Straits between 61° and 66° N. lat. did not exceed twenty fathoms. Mr. Whympere returned to San Francisco in November; the fleet having deposited the various exploring parties in their winter quarters on the coasts of America and Siberia. The preparations for 1866 were on a more extended scale, and by the end of the year it was supposed that about 1,500 miles of the line would be laid northward of Fraser river.

'On some New Facts in Celtic Ethnology,' by Mr. H. H. HOWORTH.—The author endeavoured to show that the so-called Turanian race extended to Britain. Starting with the facts collected by Lhuys, he showed, by means of the comparison of

vocabularies and grammatical forms, that a large element in Celtic whose relations have been previously unassigned is to be referred to an Iberic source. This element was found to be much more marked in Irish than in Welsh, and explained the differentia of the former tongue. The Gascon dialects were held to be links connecting Breton with the corrupted Basque of the French provinces; and this connexion was shown to extend to Cornish. Where Welsh differs from the other Celtic tongues, it was shown to be chiefly in an approximation to Low German forms. To the Pictish Lowlanders were assigned the Welsh peculiarities of Scotch Gaelic; to the Irish invaders of Anglesea and the Cornish borderers of the Severn, the dialectic idiosyncrasies of North and South Wales. Cornish was held to show a mixture of types, in which the Breton predominated; while aberrant forms connect it with Irish. These facts were considered to support the traditional connexion of Ireland with Spain, or perhaps with Aquitania, by proving Irish to be a Celt-Iberic tongue. Breton, corrupted by Belgic contact, was held to represent the language of the purely Celtic area of Caesar—a contact exemplified in Britain where the Cornish or Lloegrian Celtic is found bordering on Welsh. The dual elements of Welsh point to its being the language of the German and Celtic Marches or frontiers—a condition fulfilled by identifying the Welsh with the Belgæ of Caesar. Lastly, the presence of this Iberic element in early British ethnology was considered by the author to explain much that is obscure in its oldest archaeology, and to throw considerable light on the traditions of Western Europe.

MONDAY.

'Explorations from Leh, in Cashmere, to Khotan, in Chinese Tartary,' by Mr. W. H. JOHNSON.—This memoir was read to the Section by Sir A. S. Waugh, late Surveyor-General of India, and prefaced by some remarks of his own. Mr. Johnson is a civil assistant in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, and the exploration which he describes originated in an invitation which he received when at Leh from the Khan Bédshah of Khotan to visit him at Ilchi, his capital. Mr. Johnson accepted the invitation, and carrying his instruments with him, was enabled to make a good general survey of a tract of country which was previously almost entirely unknown. His memoir was of considerable length and full of interesting details. Between the Karakorum and the Kium Lun ranges Mr. Johnson crossed a series of extensive table-lands from 16,700 to 17,300 feet above the sea-level, which are so free from ruggedness that a horse may be galloped over them anywhere. One of the plains bears traces of having been the bed of a large lake, and at present contains two lakes covering areas of sixteen and sixty square miles respectively. He struck the Karakash river (of Tartary) in lat. 35° 53' and long. 79° 23', at a point where it was 15,500 feet above the sea-level. It took him sixteen days to march from the Karakash to Ilchi. The whole country of Khotan is an immense plain, sloping downward to Aksu (fifteen long marches north of Ilchi), and watered by numerous streams, which all fall into the Argol river, and thence into the Lob Nur lake. Six miles north-east of Ilchi begins the great desert of Gobi, with its shifting sands that move along in vast billows overpowering everything. It is said to have once buried 360 towns in 24 hours. Fine dust from the desert was seen by Mr. Johnson to fill the air so densely that he was obliged to use a candle at midday to read large print, although the air was perfectly calm at the time. The country is very fertile, and equal to Cashmere in this respect. Ilchi is a great manufacturing city. The chief articles are silks, felts, carpets, and coarse cotton cloths. Its population is about 40,000, and that of the whole country of Khotan about 250,000. Ilchi lies 4,320 feet above the sea level. The people of Khotan had recently shaken off the Chinese yoke. The Khan had an army of 6,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry. Mr. Johnson was warned that his object in inviting a British official to his capital was to solicit the alliance of the English, and he ran some danger of being detected as a spy. He experienced great difficulties, and

in taking observations of the sun and pole-star for determining the latitude of Ilchi. After a stay of sixteen days, he returned by way of Zilgiá and the Karakash river to Cashmere.

'A Visit to the ruined Temples of Cambodia,' by Mr. J. THOMSON.—The author, in the month of January of the present year, arrived at Bangkok, the capital of Siam, with the purpose of visiting the ruined temples of Cambodia, making plans and photographing them. He proceeded easterly from that place through Sunsep and Kanap to Kabin, the position of which town he determined by astronomical observation to be in N. lat. 13° 56' and E. long. 101° 55' 15". He arrived at the vast temple of Ongou on the 16th of February. The buildings form a rectangle 1,100 × 1,080 yards, surrounded by a ditch 250 yards wide. From its great extent, the building appears to have been the work of generations; but from its perfect symmetry and unity, the product of a single genius, with the resources of a vast empire at his disposal. The road to it is by a path through a luxuriant tropical forest. A causeway conducts to a gallery or outer entrance 200 yards long. Ascending the worn steps of this, a colossal statue of a lion, half buried in the sand, guarded the entrance. The western gallery is supported by massive square pillars. The pillared galleries of the temple rise tier above tier, terminating in a great tower. The galleries have all sculptured stone roofs; the staircases, colonnades and corridors are also all of sculptured stone, and the courts paved. The ancient city of Ongou Thom, situated a little north of the temple, is of superior antiquity to the temple, and exhibits more grotesque sculptures. But the architecture of the temple is more classical, the pillars have all finely sculptured capitals and bases. There is the same advance shown in the bas-reliefs of the two ruins; the chief of these are nearly 100 yards long, filled with figures of warriors, elephants, horses and chariots. The inscriptions, copied by the author, are of three periods, the first of which are not now intelligible, but the last can be read by any Cambodian priest; these last, however, have no reference to the origin of the ruins. The present inhabitants have no tradition even of their origin, but believe they were built by supernatural hands in a single night. In the courts are the remains of reservoirs, which, as they lie at a great elevation above the surrounding country, imply that the ancient Cambodians possessed a knowledge of hydraulics. The stone of which the ruins are built must have been brought from the Lynchie mountains, forty miles distant. The great lake of Cambodia, *Tale-sap*, lying a few miles south of Ongou, offers the rare phenomenon of a large backwater to a river; it is filled only when the river Mekong is in flood. An outlet from the lake unites with the Mekong, a few miles distant from the lake itself, and the waters of the river flow backwards up this channel to fill the lake, the natural current being driven back. The depth of the Tale-sap is thus raised from four feet to forty-four feet. The lake is then 100 miles long and sixty or seventy broad, and the water is not liberated until the end of the rainy season. The author exhibited to the Section a large series of photographic views, copies of inscriptions and ground-plans.

'On Priority in Discovery of the Madeira Group,' by Mr. R. H. MAJOR.—The author showed, first, that the Portuguese historian, De Barros, exceeded the authority of the ancient chronicler, Azurara, when he stated that the respective names of the islands were given by the Portuguese in 1418-20, thereby diffusing the erroneous belief that the group was first discovered by the Portuguese. The inaccuracy was shown by an extract from a map dated 1351 in the Laurentian Library at Florence, in which the group is laid down with its present names, excepting Madeira, there called Legname, of which Madeira is simply a translation. Secondly, the truth of the romantic, accidental discovery by the Englishman, Machin, in the fourteenth century, was established by a combination of arguments, in which the author availed himself of an extract from a Portuguese MS. at Munich, never yet printed, and earlier by half a century than the earliest printed

account. Thirdly, he presented arguments based on the evidence of the map of 1351, in combination with other historical facts, to show that the group was discovered by Genoese in the service of Portugal, in the first half of the fourteenth century.

The lucid manner in which this subject was handled and rendered interesting was the subject of comment by the President and other speakers. 'On the Kaffirs of Natal,' by Dr. R. J. MANN.—The number of black people in Natal, subjects of the Queen, is 200,000. The most powerful tribe are the Zulus, who became greatly augmented under their chief Chaka, in the early part of the present century. This great chief pursued a career of conquest until, from a very small clan, the Zulus acquired a territory 500 miles in length,—the conquered tribes being absorbed or driven into the interior wilderness. The settlement of the colony by the English put an end to the tide of conquest, and a large number of Kaffirs placed themselves under British protection. The Natal Kaffirs are scattered throughout the colony, living in kraals and kraals, having their chiefs, but subject to British authority. In the main, they are savages still. The question arises, what is to become of them? It is clear they show no signs of melting away before the pale faces, as other tribes have done; for they have increased in number twenty fold in thirty years. But they are gradually resolving themselves into a labouring class in the colony. They take readily to labour in sugar-plantations; they are also capital managers of oxen, and make very useful in-door servants. It is difficult, however, to retain them long in one place. Some labourers work for six months, and then retire with their wages to their kraals; but they have acquired a taste for earning money, and almost always return to service. Wherever there is a white settlement near, to furnish them with a market, or a sugar-mill, there is to be found an orderly and prosperous Kaffir community, growing up with great promise of steady advance. At one place there is a school for teaching English, to which the Kaffirs voluntarily contribute 70*l.* a year; two of the black men here possess property amounting to 2,000*l.*, and many own a few hundreds each. Many other facts were cited by Dr. Mann, all tending to encourage hopes of the ultimate civilization of the Kaffirs, which he maintained ought to precede attempts to christianize them.

'On the Trans-Vaal District of South Africa,' by Mr. R. W. PAYNE.

'On the Lake Kurá of Arabian Geographers and Cartographers,' by Dr. BEKE.—In Lelewel's 'Géographie du Moyen Age,' there is a map, said to be taken from an Arabian work A.D. 883, in which a lake, named Kura-Kavar, is found, situated on the equator, and giving rise to the Nile. This has been adduced as a proof that the Arabians 1,000 years ago possessed a more accurate knowledge of the upper waters of the Nile than geographers of the present century previous to the recent discoveries. The author of the present paper argued that Lake Kurá did not represent the equatorial waters discovered by Burton, Speke and Baker, but the lakes or marshes in 9° north latitude. Ancient geographers placed all the lakes connected with the Nile of which they had heard much to far south, an error caused by an imperfect computation of itineraries.

'On the Voguls,' by Dr. H. RÓNAT.—The Voguls are a tribe of Northern Asia, residing on the river Vogul. They call themselves "Mancsi." The name of Vogul was given to them by the Szirján merchants, who, in their mercantile pursuits beyond the Ural Mountains, called those living on the river Vogul, "Voguls," and those on the river Ob (in the Mancsi language "Aaz"), Ostjaks. The Voguls are of a dark complexion, small in stature, closely allied to the Finnish type. Their principal occupations are fishing, hunting and bird-catching. Agriculture is only known towards the south, in the vicinity of Pelim and Losva. Their food is very simple, air-dried or smoked fish and meat; they scarcely ever use salt; bread is only known in the south. They are good-natured, cheerful, talkative, but extremely superstitious, idle and indolent. Women are considered inferior beings. The girl, when of age, is given in marriage by her

father to the highest bidder in reindeer. Polygamy is allowed, but at present very rarely met with. Their dwellings are built of the bark of trees or solid wood, of which a few are called a village, scarcely ever more than seven. They acknowledge a supreme heavenly being, called "Nuni-Tarom" (High-time), the ruler of the earth, to whom, according to their belief, it would be useless to pray, for he never departs from his rule, and grants happiness to men as they deserve it; consequently it will be of no avail to pray to him. However, they have their family idols, to whom they pray in necessity, whose assistance they implore with gifts and sacrifices. It is only of late years, since 1848, that Christianity has made any progress, though it is more than a century since Greek priests were sent to them. For the dead they have great reverence, and keep generally a figure of the departed in their houses for nearly a year. Their language belongs to the "Altai group," of which the principal are the Fin, Turkish, Mongol and Mandso, and amongst these it belongs to "Ugor sub-group," to which may be referred the Szirján, Votják, Mordvin, Hungarian, Oztják and Vogul (Manaci). In 1844, on a territory of 3,780 square miles, their number amounted to about 6,342. Under the new rule they are rapidly decreasing in number, and we are greatly indebted to Antony Regul, a Hungarian traveller, who, since 1843, spent several years amongst the Voguls, collecting from their oral tradition their sacred legends and ancient history preserved only in songs.

SECTION F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

MONDAY.

'On the Subjects required in the Classical Tripos Examination and in the Trinity College Fellowship Examination at Cambridge,' by Mr. J. HEYWOOD. —He contended that a wider range of subjects in the triposes or examinations for honours at Cambridge and in the fellowship examinations would raise the standard of qualifications for schoolmasters, who are often selected from the classes of honour-men and college fellows at the University. Royal Commissioners, who regulated public schools and academical studies in the reigns of the Tudor sovereigns, no doubt acted conscientiously according to the ideas and enlightenment of the sixteenth century; they followed in the same line with their Roman Catholic predecessors, deeming Latin and Greek learning the only sure basis of the higher education of the country. And a modern instance of the supremacy of Roman and Grecian studies might be seen in the papers which were every year set to the candidates for fellowships at Trinity College, Cambridge. Of nine papers appointed at this fellowship examination, six were classical, two mathematical, and one comprised mental and moral philosophy.

'Statistics as to the Number of Graduates in Arts and Medicine at Oxford for the last Two Centuries,' by Dr. DAUBENT.—Dr. Daubent furnished some statistics as to the number of graduates in arts and medicine for the last two centuries. Medical men taking honours or graduating at Oxford formed a very small proportion of the entire number, and was in a still further diminishing ratio.

Sir J. BOWRING said, the true test of education was its application to the duties of life. The importance of language was seen from the fact that there were twelve thousand millions of the human race. Prof. Porson said a street-sweeper in Athens knew more of his language than many educated at the University. This was owing to the system of teaching, which did not lead them to think in the languages which they learned. Scientific knowledge was not to be found in the ancient languages. There were more than fifty modern languages not studied, and if any young man wished to make money let him study them. When he was in China, among four hundred million people there were only six persons through whom he could hold intercourse with the Chinese. He illustrated the importance of learning modern languages by several anecdotes, both as regarded himself in Japan and Lord Raglan in the Crimea.

'On the Influence of Science Classes in Mechanics Institutes,' by Mr. E. RENALS.—Mr.

Renals supported the science classes with great earnestness.

A discussion followed, in the course of which it was mentioned by Mr. FELKIN that since 1780 no less than 660 patents for inventions connected with the manufacture of lace had been taken out, of which all but some half-dozen were the discoveries of working men; while in the last fourteen years alone machinery to the value of 2,000,000*l.* had been laid aside as no longer required for the attainment of the object in view. Mr. Babbage, on the occasion of his visiting Nottingham, sat for two hours looking at a particular machine, by which some surprising results were accomplished, and in reply to a question addressed to him, gave the reason for his narrow inspection of the machine, which was, that, although effectual for its purpose, it had been contrived and put together by a man whose contrivances showed that he was no mechanic at all, but merely felt his way from stage to stage. In machines now in use in Nottingham the same mesh which used to require sixty motions could now be made with six. What an enormous saving of time, money, and labour would have been effected if the inventors who patiently found their way from one improvement to the other had known beforehand the principles by which it was necessary to be guided!—Mr. PAYNE suggested that the matter should be allowed to drop with the present discussion, but that a Committee should be formed to consider the best mode of introducing the teaching of science into schools.—Mr. J. P. HEYWOOD seconded this suggestion; and a resolution inviting the attention of the Council of the Association to the subject was eventually adopted.—Mr. G. SENIOR thought a very great point would be gained if it were possible to spread among the working classes something like correct notions on the subject of wages, the value of labour, and the value of provisions. Men who might never rise to the height of understanding biology or physiology would doubtless be interested by the subject of wages.—Dr. FARR said it ought to be known, for the credit of the town of Nottingham, that at the People's College elementary teaching in science was given to boys and girls.

'On Hindrances to Success of Popular Education,' by the Rev. C. SEWELL.

TUESDAY.

'On the Charitable and Educational Institutions of India,' by Col. SYKES.—The Colonel gave an outline of those establishments which had been founded during the last five years by the native gentry, in which Jews, Parsees, Mohammedans, and Hindoos have equally distinguished themselves. He then read a list of donations from official sources towards founding institutions, which, in some instances, amounted to 10,000*l.* for single charities, and the contributions of one individual reached the enormous sum of half-a-million during his life. There was scarcely an object for their relief and education to which the natives did not contribute, without regard to sect or country.

'On the Intoxicating Liquors consumed by the People of the United Kingdom in 1865,' by Mr. WILKINSON.—Of gin and whisky, 20,811,155 gallons were consumed, and of rum and brandy, 6,732,217 gallons. The wines charged with duty were 11,993,760 gallons, whilst the malt returned for brewing was 47,249,093 bushels, which gave an average of 24½ gallons per head in the year from the youngest to the oldest. The total value of this was 88,619,876*l.* This sum exceeded by nearly twenty-three millions the gross expenditure of the United Kingdom in 1865.

The Rev. W. CAINE said, he knew working men earning 30*s.* a week who spent 7*s.* 6*d.* a week in drink, and when out of work a week or two they were compelled to apply to the parish.—Mr. WILSON said, there was little inducement for the working classes to save, because when out of work they had no relief afforded until their previous savings were exhausted.—Mr. A. HILL observed, that in Birmingham he had adopted a plan of paying wages on the Wednesday, instead of Saturday, and found it answer well; he also got the men to allow the women to receive the money, for it was safe in their hands.

'On the Lace and Hosiery Trades of Nottingham,'

by Mr. FELKIN.—It was computed that about 135,000 females were employed in the lace trade of Nottingham in 1865. The materials worked up cost about 1,715,000*l.*; the wages and profits amounted to 3,415,000*l.* or thereabouts; and the net returns may be stated at 5,130,000*l.* The Nottingham hosiery business is now believed to be giving employment to about 17,000 males and 44,000 females—together 61,000 workpeople. The estimated returns amounted in 1865 to about 3,000,000*l.* The two staple trades of Nottingham, therefore, distributed in returns an amount somewhat more than 8,000,000*l.* sterling last year, and furnished, in the aggregate, employment to nearly 200,000 workpeople.

'On the Unequal Proportion between the Male and Female Population of some Manufacturing Towns,' by the Rev. A. S. WORTHINGTON.—The population of England appears by the census of 1861 to be divided in the proportion of 105 women to 100 men, although 105 males are born to every 100 females. But this proportion is not equally distributed through the country. The nature of employment differs in different towns and districts; and as men or women find most ready employment, one or the other predominate in number. In Nottingham and Radford together there were in 1861, 48,424 men and 57,820 women, an extraordinary excess of nearly 10,000 women. This excess is most marked between the ages of fifteen and thirty. This is also the case in seaport towns, e.g. Plymouth, Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Hull and Bristol; while in Liverpool there are far more women than men between the ages of fifteen and forty-five. This attraction of female labour to manufacturing towns is not likely to diminish, but will rather increase, owing to the comparative cheapness of female labour. But it seems to be attended with considerable evils.

The Rev. W. CAINE said, in the cotton famine they had fewer deaths of children, because the working classes had less to spend in drink, and they should bear in mind that the children killed were generally overlaid by parents on Saturday and Sunday nights.

'On the Diminution of Accidents in Coal-Mines since the appointment of Inspectors,' by Mr. G. SENIOR.—Mr. Senior showed that the saving of life from gas explosions in pits amounted to nearly fifty per cent., and from accidents in the shafts to forty-six per cent. In raising ninety million tons of coal the loss of life in 1864 amounted to one in 354 persons employed, and to one for each 110,000 tons produced.

SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

FRIDAY.

Prof. MACQUORN-RANKINE read a paper 'On the Theory of the Influence of Friction upon the Mechanical Efficiency of Steam.'—The results arrived at by the author of this paper are based on the following principle. Let W be the indicated work of a given quantity of steam, without deducting loss by friction, and H the mechanical equivalent of the expenditure of heat required in order to do that work; so that $W \div H$ is the efficiency of the steam without friction. Let F be the quantity of work lost through friction in the cylinder; and let the heat produced by that friction be wholly taken up by the steam. Then the work done is diminished to $W - F$; and the heat expended is diminished to $H - F$; so that the efficiency becomes $\frac{W - F}{H - F}$. The special way in

which the friction takes effect in ordinary steam-engines is by diminishing the expenditure of heat required for the prevention of liquefaction in the cylinder.

Capt. NOBLE, R.A., read a very elaborate paper 'On the Penetration of Shots and the Resistance of Iron-Clad Defences.'—The author, as an Associate Member of the Ordnance Select Committee, has lately carried out a series of experiments under the direction of the Committee, for the purpose of determining various points connected with the resistance of iron plates, and the paper read forms part of a Report which he has submitted to the Committee, and which the Secretary-at-War gave him permission to communicate to the British Association. The above series of experiments were

instituted for the purpose of determining the following points:—1st. To determine the relative penetrating effects of two steel shot on an iron plate, provided they strike with the same "work," or mechanical effect, notwithstanding the one may be heavy with a low velocity, and the other light with a high velocity. 2nd. To determine the relative resistances of a plate to penetration by two steel shot of similar form of head, and striking with "work" proportional to their respective diameters. In order to determine the first point, the Committee fired a number of hemispherical-headed steel shot from a muzzle-loading gun of 6·3-inch calibre at $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch plates, the weights of the shot being different, viz., 35 lb., 70 lb., 106 lb., and the diameters the same, viz., 6·22 inches. The charges with which these projectiles were fired were arranged so that the "work" was the same in each case, that is to say, the velocity on impact of the light shot was much greater than that of the heavy shot, while the expression Wv^2 , or weight of shot multiplied by the square of its velocity, was constant. The results of these experiments were very interesting, and are fully detailed in the tables which accompany Capt. Noble's Report. The conclusions which have been drawn from these results will be given when the second point has been considered. To determine this question, viz., the relative resistances of a plate to penetration by two steel shot of similar form of head, and striking with "work" proportional to their respective diameters, the Committee fired a series of steel hemispherical-headed shot of various weights and diameters at $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch unbacked wrought-iron plates, the velocities being so arranged that each projectile struck with a "work" proportional to its diameter. Thus, suppose the comparison to be made between a 7-inch shot animated with a "work" represented by 1000, and a 9-inch projectile, the latter should strike with a "work" represented by 1296, or in the proportion of 9 to 7. After entering into the details of these experiments, Capt. Noble proceeded to consider the effects of shot striking a plate obliquely or at an angle. A small number of experiments have lately been made in connexion with this part of the subject, and, although further trials are necessary, the general results go to prove that the power of perforation possessed by the shot is diminished in the proportion of the sine of the angle of incidence to unity. The subject of cast-iron projectiles next claimed attention, and Capt. Noble explained the difference between the effects of cast iron and steel shot. With the former much of the total "work" is expended in breaking up the projectile on striking, and hurling the pieces in different directions, whereas, when the shot are carefully manufactured of the very best steel, very little "work" is done on the projectile, and in some instances the material of the shot has been so perfect, that its alteration of form after penetrating the plate has been almost inappreciable. From this subject Capt. Noble passed to the consideration of the proper form and material of projectiles to be used for the penetration of iron-clad defences. It has been clearly demonstrated by numerous experiments, that ordinary cast iron is almost useless as a material for the manufacture of such projectiles. Steel is an excellent material for shot, but it is also most expensive; and, as recent experiments have shown that Palliser's chilled iron is almost, if not quite, as good as steel, we shall probably use this material for solid shot, and employ steel for shells alone. Various forms of head have been proposed for steel projectiles. Thus we have had the flat head, relied on by Mr. Whitworth, the round head, elliptical head, &c. The flat head has gained a great reputation from being the shape used by Mr. Whitworth in his first experiments against the Warrior target. Of all these forms, however, Capt. Noble prefers the pointed, or ogival, head, and he described, by means of a diagram, the difference in effect between the pointed and the blunt form. The blunt, that is, flat-headed or round-headed shot, on striking an iron-clad structure, such, for instance, as the Warrior, punches a piece of armour out of the plate and drives it into the backing: the shot, however, has no means of ridding itself of this piece of plate, and consequently has to push it in front of it

through the backing. It is needless to remark that this piece of jagged armour plate must greatly increase the resistance which the shot meets in passing through the backing. When, however, the shot is of the form of a pointed ogival, the results of its actions are far different; this projectile cuts or rather tears through the armour plate, and the pieces of broken plate are bent back and forced into the backing round the edge of the hole; the shot then passes through without carrying any jagged armour in front of it. Capt. Noble then proceeded to give a short detail of some late experiments with pointed shot, which go to prove that this form is much superior to any hitherto tried. The subject of iron-clad ships was then entered on, and a summary given of the experiments against targets representing actual vessels. From the consideration of all these experiments, Capt. Noble draws the following conclusions: 1st. When it is required to perforate an iron plate, the projectile should be of a hard material, such as steel or chilled iron. 2nd. The form of head best suited for the perforation of iron plates is the pointed ogival. 3rd. The best form of steel shell is that in which the powder can act in a forward direction, and which is furnished with a solid steel head in the form of a pointed ogival. 4th. When Palliser's chilled iron can be made of the best quality, it is almost, if not quite, as effective as steel for solid shot; and where the projectile can perforate with ease, the chilled shot is more formidable than steel, as it enters the ship broken up, and would act as grape. 5th. To attack well-built iron-clads effectively the guns should be, if possible, not under twelve tons weight and nine inches calibre, firing an elongated projectile of 250 lb., with about 40 lb. of powder. 6th. When the projectiles are of a hard material, such as steel, the perforation or power of penetration is directly proportional to the "work" in the shot, and inversely proportional to the diameter of the projectile, and it is immaterial whether this "work" be made up of velocity or weight within the usual limits which occur in practice. 7th. The resistance of wrought-iron plates to perforation by steel projectiles varies as the square of their thickness. 8th. Hitting a plate at an angle diminished the effect as regards power of penetration in the proportion of the sine of the angle of incidence to unity. 9th. The resistance of wrought-iron plates to perforation by steel shot is not much, if at all, increased by backing simply of wood; it is, however, much increased by a rigid backing either of iron combined with wood, or of granite, iron, brick, &c. 10th. Iron-built ships, in which the backing is composed of compact oak or teak, offer much more resistance than similarly clad wooden ships. 11th. The best form of backing seems to be that in which wood is combined with horizontal plates of iron, as in the Chalmers, Bellerophon, and Hercules targets. 12th. An inner iron skin is of the greatest possible advantage. It not only has the effect of rendering the backing more compact, but it prevents the passage of many splinters which would otherwise find their way into the ship. No iron-clad, whether iron-built or wooden-converted, should be without an inner iron skin. 13th. The bolts known as "Palliser bolts" are the best for securing armour plates. Capt. Noble's paper concludes with a series of tables, in which he has detailed the results of almost every important round fired in connexion with iron-plate experiments up to the present date. These tables furnish an amount of information from which many most important deductions may be drawn.

This paper was followed by one by Capt. D. GALTON, R.E., 'On the Chalmers Target.'—The target may be understood by looking upon it as a beam in which the top flange is the front plate, the bottom flange a thinner plate behind, these two flanges being kept apart by means of a web of plates at right angles to the flanges. These intermediate plates are supported laterally by layers of wood to prevent their breaking. The author stated that the results of the experiments made by the Iron Plate Committee had been most successful, and showed that the principle was correct.

A discussion followed the reading of these two papers. The MARQUIS OF LORN, responding to the appeal of the President, stated that he had an

opportunity of examining the American ship, *Dor-derberg*, during her construction, and found her a very formidable vessel. She was a broadside ship, completely protected both above and below her water-line. Her plates were solid, five inches thick. She had only one fighting deck; and in consequence of the peculiar form of her build, her broadside was on an inclined plane.—General LEFROY took the opportunity of expressing his entire dissent from the sentiments contained in the opening address of the President of the Section with regard to the state of our vessels of war, our guns, and our fortifications. He had had some opportunities of ascertaining for himself the position in which we stood with regard to our national defences, and he had come to the conclusion that they were in a most satisfactory condition. The President said that our ships would neither float in shallow waters nor fight in deep waters; but he could affirm that they were not surpassed by the ships of any other countries in the world. Our fortifications, which the President said were set down where nobody would land, were the result of the most careful study, and were the admiration of every foreign military engineer, and in design and execution would successfully compete with any foreign works of the kind. Capt. Noble had shown them that we possessed the powerful rifled guns, whereas the Americans had only enormous smooth bores, which, with their round shot impelled by low charges, were of comparatively little use. With regard to the American turret ship which has just paid us a visit, he might mention that her 11-inch turret armour was composed of eleven one-inch plates laid over one another, and thus was only equal to a solid plate six inches in thickness, whereas the turrets of all our vessels were defended by solid armour plates.—Sir W. ARMSTRONG, in referring to the late naval engagement between the Austrians and the Italians off Lissa, said that he had had no precise information as to the description of guns used by either party on the occasion, although he could say that, with the exception of two 150-pounders on board the ship that was blown up, and of two 300-pounders on board the *Affondatore*, the whole of the fleet was either unarmed or armed only with a few smooth bores. The Austrian fleet was in no better condition, and therefore no sound conclusions respecting the resistance of armour plates can be drawn from the results of the battle, owing to the hurry in which the fleet left the fort. The 300-pounders on board the *Affondatore* were not completely fitted with carriages, nor had she all her ammunition on board, and in consequence it was found impossible to fire more than three or four rounds from them. The projectiles passed through the wooden ships against which they were fired without doing much material damage. The paper which had been read by Capt. Noble was a most valuable one, being the most complete and distinct exposition of the subject that had yet been submitted to the public. He thought the amount of "work" performed by a shot depended rather more upon its shape than Capt. Noble supposed, as a long, poker-shaped shot would only crumple up without injuring that plate against which it was fired, whereas a flatter shot would penetrate the plate. If the dimensions of the shot were given it was easy to calculate its penetrative force. He might further remark that it was impossible to rely upon the accounts they received as to the performances of foreign guns, as they were not informed of the exact conditions under which the experiments were made, and therefore they must not be alarmed when they heard that a shot had penetrated a plate so many inches thick, as it may have been composed of a number of thin layers, or it may have been entirely unsupported with backing. The difference between the resisting powers of solid and laminated armour was enormous, as the resistance of the former increased in proportion to the square of the thickness, whereas that of laminated armour only increased in proportion to the thickness. The chief point they had to attain was to produce a gun which would stand the necessary charge and give full effect to the shot, the shape of the shot and the description of the rifling being but a secondary consideration.—

Col. SYKES, M.P., thought that the millions which had been expended upon our fortifications had been entirely thrown away because we had not men enough in England to man them.—Admiral Sir E. BELCHER said that he had advocated the system adopted in the Chalmers target some two or three years since.—Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN thought the vessels should be constructed so as to be seaworthy as well as impenetrable. The Iron Plate Committee, of which he had been a member, had undertaken a long series of experiments to ascertain the resistance of cannon-plates to different kinds of shot. They found that the Chalmers target offered the greatest resistance to shot, and they had improved upon that system in the Bellerophon and the Hercules. Above all things it was of the greatest importance that our ships should possess considerable speed, as it would enable them to attack or retreat at pleasure. In reply to a question from Col. SYKES, he said it did not appear to him that the American Monitor was calculated for long voyages on account of the deficiency in ventilation. Such vessels must be most uncomfortable places to live in, and he thought they would be easily run down by one of our own iron-clads.—Sir E. BELCHER said they could hardly be worse than were the cock-pits of the old-fashioned men of war, in which the air was often so foul that candles would not burn. The crew, however, were never more healthy than they were in those old times, and no complaint was ever heard of the want of ventilation.—Mr. VIGNOLES thought the Chalmers target was the best, as offering the greatest resistance with the least amount of material.—Major PALLISER gave an account of the experiments which had led him to discover the efficiency of chilled iron shot against armour plates.—Prof. RANKINE thought that the object to be attained in making ship's armour was to distribute as widely as possible the force of the blow. By this means the energy of the shot would be expended without greatly injuring the plates.—The PRESIDENT said that some endeavour should be made to give us a number of effective vessels, instead of time and money being wasted in vain endeavours to build a ship which would be impenetrable to every gun, and to obtain a gun which would penetrate every vessel. If we had 200 or 300 heavily-armed vessels of great speed, and of but little draft, we might bid defiance to any hostile fleet.

Mr. J. B. FELL read a paper 'On Locomotive Engines and Carriages on the Central Rail System for working Steep Gradients and Sharp Curves, as employed on the Mont Cenis.'—It appeared that this work is proceeding most satisfactorily, and that it will probably be completed by the end of the year, and will be opened about May next. When this is done, the line of rail will be unbroken between Paris and Brindisi, on the Adriatic, from which port the Italian Government are running a line of steamers to Alexandria. Should our Government adopt this route for our Indian mails, as it is expected will be the case, instead of that of Marseilles, a saving of something like forty hours will be effected in their transmission between London and Alexandria. The works at Mont Cenis could be executed for 1,000*l.* per mile for the railway, and 250*l.* per mile for permanent way; the stations would amount to another 1,000*l.* per mile, the rolling stock amounting to 750*l.* per mile, the total cost being 300,000*l.* The tolls were high, being double those charged on an ordinary railway. Locomotive power for conveying passengers and goods over the mountain cost 1*s.* 4*d.* per passenger, and 4*s.* 8*d.* for each ton of goods. The total revenue was estimated to amount to 100,000*l.* per annum. Assuming the traffic to increase at the rate of 10 per cent., the whole of the capital would be repaid within four years. The cost of this line would be only one-third that of a tunnel line. The working expenses would amount to 2 per cent. of the ordinary expenses. There would be no probability that the line would be choked with snow. About eight or nine miles of the line would be constructed in galleries, some of masonry and some of wood.

M. BRÉGERON, the manager of the Swiss Western Railways, described 'A System of Pneumatic Propulsion,' which he proposes for adoption as

adapted for surmounting steep gradients and sharp curves. His proposition is to propel the carriages through a tube by means of a column of air, and not to use exhaustion. This column of air he derives from the gradual sinking of a large bell, or succession of bells, after the manner of a gasholder. The raising of the bells will be effected by means of the direct action of hydraulic power from an elevated head, where such is available, and in any case the power, whether water or steam, used for raising the bell is only auxiliary, as the ascending carriages will drive the air before them, and thus raise the bell a certain portion of the necessary elevation. M. Bergeron is about to construct a short line on this system at Lausanne for connecting that town with the terminus of the present railway there. The tube is to be constructed of concrete, the materials for which can be obtained at a low cost.

FINE ARTS

NEW BUILDINGS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A copy of correspondence between the Treasury and the Art-Department has lately been published, with reference to the new buildings at the South Kensington Museum, together with a plan of the structures as proposed to be completed. The Art-Department, by Mr. Bruce, addresses the Treasury, and states that the Committee of Council on Education, having obtained knowledge of its requirements as to space and character of the buildings in question, have caused plans to be made for the consideration of the Treasury and Parliament. This is followed by a description and history of former structures placed on the same spot since 1856, comprising the "boilers" which cost 15,000*l.*, as voted by the House of Commons, besides a considerable sum which was devoted to the purpose by the "1851 Commissioners." 10,000*l.* was voted by the former for removal from Marlborough House of the offices once placed there. The Sheepshanks Gift, 1857, required a fire-proof gallery, which was erected at South Kensington at a cost of 3,500*l.*; this is of permanent character, "but did not form any part of a general design." In 1858-59 the Turner and Vernon pictures were removed to this place, it having been found more convenient and cheaper to erect fire-proof galleries there than to adapt the Riding School at Carlton Ride; so says Mr. Bruce. These buildings cost 8,198*l.*; and, subsequently, 4,000*l.* was expended on a "long fire-proof gallery." Thus, before 1860 and any general plan was matured, 40,689*l.* was expended on buildings so far partaking of a temporary character that they were not designed as any part of a general scheme. Portions have since been worked into it. A Committee of the Commons, in 1860, recommended a further expenditure of 44,000*l.* for buildings, part of a defined plan, and did not specifically recommend that plan, which was submitted by the Department. The plan submitted by the late Capt. Fowke was estimated by him, roughly, to cost 214,000*l.*, and to give 6,500,000 cubic feet of buildings at the respective cost for various portions of 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* per cubic foot for the whole. Generally on this plan two large courts, with surrounding cloisters, five picture-galleries (rooms?), two art-schools, four official residences having architectural pretensions, workshops, offices, &c.; in total, 3,292,936 cubic feet, or rather more than half the space proposed in 1860, have been erected at a cost of 92,987*l.*, or 6*d.* and a fraction per cubic foot, being lower than the average of the before-mentioned cost per class. It should be added here, however, we think, that the "decorated" part of the structures is in great proportion yet to be built. This will, probably, considerably alter the average of the estimate. Of the part remaining to be constructed, 777,581 cubic feet are in progress, nearly finished, comprising lecture theatre, refreshment-rooms and corridors, forming the central block of the ground plan, and connecting those which are already in existence. Of this nearly complete portion the cost is reckoned at one shilling per cubic foot, making 38,879*l.* To provide for the growing wants of the Art and Education divisions of the Museum,

Libraries, School of Naval Architecture, Laboratories, &c., it is proposed to add 9,001,959 cubic feet of space to the amount already erected; thus making a total of 18,072,476 cubic feet, instead of 6,500,000, as proposed in 1860. The total cost of the erected and proposed buildings is estimated at 481,072*l.*, including decorations, inside and outside, but not pictures, mosaics, bronze-work, and the like, which it may be expedient to insert from time to time. Mr. Bruce then proceeds to compare this estimated cost with that of the British Museum, which exceeded 1,100,000*l.*, for a smaller area than that at South Kensington, being 1*s.* 6*d.* a cubic foot; the Royal Exchange cost 11*d.* a cubic foot; the Houses of Parliament between 2*s.* and 3*s.* a cubic foot. We presume, however, that the three examples later cited included cost of all decorations, as is undoubtedly the case in the last: an estimate which, moreover, is said to have been hugely enhanced for lack of a defined plan of operations, and by means of repeated extensions beyond the boundaries of the original plan.—In reply to this statement of Mr. Bruce, Mr. W. Cowper, and Mr. Bruce himself in another capacity, report to the Treasury and recommend that certain specified portions of "an amended plan" as not of immediate necessity, should be delayed in execution and others proceeded with; these, including others already in existence, and having cost 119,000*l.*, will cost 195,000*l.* (in all, as at present contemplated, 314,000*l.*). These gentlemen further recommended that the additional sum should be expended in four years. To this the Treasury replied, approving the outlay of 195,000*l.*, but declining to consent to that expenditure in a shorter period than six years.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

Mr. Sydney Smirke, R.A., has been unanimously chosen architect of the new Royal Academy to be erected at the back of Burlington House, the latter being retained as the façade of the building. A Building Committee has been appointed, of Messrs. Cope, Crosswick, Marshall, Weekes, Hardwick, Scott, and the officers of the institution. Mr. Smirke was the originator of the very excellent plan which is to be followed.

Mr. Foley's fine statue of Lord Herbert of Lea, which is soon to be placed in front of the War Office, Pall Mall, has been successfully cast in bronze.

The 'New National Gallery Act' has been published, and states that 67,000*l.* has been agreed for the price of the workhouse, which is to be occupied as now until October, 1868.

Mr. Weekes's monument of Archbishop Sumner, not long since exhibited in model at the Royal Academy, has been placed in Canterbury Cathedral. The effigy is recumbent, in full canonicals, the hands folded over the chest and an open Bible; it is placed on a richly-carved altar-tomb, bearing the arms of the sees of Chester and Canterbury. With no great pretension in Art, this work is not only in good keeping with the architecture by which it is surrounded, but significant of the faith and offices of the deceased, and infinitely superior in its sterling qualities to anything of the sort lately placed in our cathedrals.

It is proposed to erect a temporary building for the exhibition of the designs sent in competition for the new Law Courts.—It has been agreed that it is desirable to have a carriage thoroughfare through Great Turnstile into Lincoln's Inn Fields; the site is to be surveyed.—Mr. Gibson, one of the architects appointed to compete for the Law Courts, has resigned his chance; his place will not be filled up.

Mr. W. Bennett, a photographer and artists' colourman, carrying on business in the Brompton Road, and his neighbour, Mr. E. J. Forberg, have been—on the application of Mr. Graves, printseller and proprietor of copyright in Sir E. Landseer's picture, 'A Pair of Nutcrackers,' and a work of popular pretensions—fined by Mr. Selfe in the full penalties of 10*l.* and costs, for four acts of piracy.

Some needful restorations are being effected in the church of Plympton St. Maurice, Devonshire,

near Plymouth, so interesting as the church which Reynolds attended in youth. Here it was, as our readers will remember, intended to place a Reynolds memorial-window. Some funds for the last-named purpose were collected by the Rev. Percy Nicholas, perpetual curate of the church, and are to be, we believe, devoted to the end in view, under the charge of his successor, who will, no doubt, endeavour to increase them by a further appeal to the public. It is proposed to place the stained glass in the window at the east end of the north aisle of the church, which faces the pews occupied, by right, by the boys of Plympton Grammar School, to which Reynolds, as everybody knows, was once attached. This will be obviously best fitted for the purpose. The restorations of this church are remarkable for the great taste and judgment that have been displayed by Mr. Gullet, a local stonemason, whose artistic ability is beyond challenge by those who, like ourselves, have seen the excellently designed and executed sedilia he has placed on the south side of the altar, comprising marble shafts, with carved stone caps, and very good bases,—the caps being exceedingly well conceived and wrought. Mr. Offord, a local Art-teacher, has furnished the design for the tiles that are being placed in front of the altar: these are good in every way. It is proposed to establish at Plympton St. Maurice a collection of books, essays, and other matters that refer to Reynolds. The Rev. George Patey, master of the school, successor to Reynolds's father, is the fittest recipient of contributions to this end. We are enabled to state that he will cheerfully take charge of such memorials as donors may intrust to him.

The Louvre has had added to its treasures a museum of stained glass, comprising 105 ancient pieces. These specimens are principally of dates so late as the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, as is most commonly the case, and of Flemish, German, Dutch and French manufacture.—The collection of works in stained glass at the South Kensington Museum is much richer than many persons think. It comprises many excellent specimens of early work, noteworthy among which is the fine, although restored, window that is now in one of the openings to the west cloister of the North Court. It was originally in Winchester College, and, after a sojourn of several years at Shrewsbury, where it decorated a church, was sold to the Art-Department for less than 70*l.*—one of the best bargains we know; infinitely better worth making than that which procured for the same establishment a wretched modern transparency in glass representing the Virgin and Child. The Winchester window represents St. John and another saint, with Solomon. Our stained-glass treasures will soon, we hope, be better shown than is now practicable. Among the most recent additions to the Museum are, on the north-west side of the South Court, three cases filled with Lowestoft china,—a ware which has hitherto been but little known to amateurs. Mr. Chaffers, who, at considerable pains, has made this collection, chiefly from private houses in and near Lowestoft and Yarmouth, promises a little volume about the manufacture; the kilns employed for it are still to be seen in the district which was once famous for it.

M. Mueseler, a well-known Belgian engineer and inventor, died recently,—too soon for the presentation of a testimonial that had been procured for him.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

DRURY LANE.—"Old Drury" is really an "institution." For more than two centuries has its stage been established, and the house called "Theatre Royal" for distinction, His Majesty's servants alone playing there, and taking rank as gentlemen of the king's household. The autumn time, too, has always been the period (with few exceptions) at which the public has been most interested in what was to take place when its curtain was drawn. Two hundred years ago, although the great September calamity suspended acting for awhile, there was a splendid company to chal-

lenge the favour of the town. Mohun and Hart ("We have our Roscius and Æropus," said Evelyn of them, "both on the stage together"), with Mrs. Marshal and Eleanor Gwyn, enthralled all London. Betterton and Harris, with Mary Davies, varied the enchantment at the Duke's House, in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Nell Gwyn left us her history, and, through her royal son, the line of Dukes of St. Albans, Mary Davies, the fame of her power of singing "My lodging is on the cold ground," and a line of descendants (through her royal daughter) in the Lords Petre. The company at Old Drury had not deteriorated a hundred years later, for in 1766, Garrick was at its head, surrounded by a brotherhood of players, men and women, such as has rarely been equalled. And now, at the end of another hundred years, Old Drury is about to open its doors, as of yore, in the autumnal time, with a company which has undergone some change since last year, and much improvement. Mr. Chatterton will begin (on the 22nd inst.) with a Shakespearian night, the pieces being 'King John,' and the 'Comedy of Errors.' The 'King' is among Mr. Phelps's most effective characters. *Faulconbridge*, in the hands of Mr. Barry Sullivan, will escape, we trust, those coarse passages which Mr. Anderson seemed to deliver as if he was well pleased to utter what many in the house were shocked to hear. Mrs. Vezin assumes *Lady Constance*, the part in which Miss Anderson ranted so loudly during the last season. Besides these changes, Miss Helen Faucit will appear for twelve nights in *Imogen*, *Rosalind*, *Julia*, and *Pauline*; Mr. H. Talbot will make his *débüt* in London, as *Macbeth*, in October; and Mr. T. Pourie, an eminent Scotch actor, will appear in *Rob Roy*. The musical arrangements include Goethe's 'Faust,' arranged for stage representation by Mr. Bayle Bernard, with Mr. Phelps for *Mephistopheles* (a part admirably suited to his peculiar powers), and new and elaborate scenery by Mr. Beverley. A new drama, by Mr. Boucicault, will be produced on Easter Monday.

ADELPHI.—Mr. Toole performed the character of *Paul Pry* last week. This exceptional character depends as much on costume and a property-umbrella as on the talent of the actor. Liston brought to it a special tact and a peculiar expression of countenance, the last a gift of nature, and the former the result of long practised art, and these in combination made such an impression on the public mind that the image of *Paul Pry* was multiplied in every material and in every direction. Wright had also some specialities which aided him in the assumption of the part. Mr. Toole, on the contrary, has nothing but his genius and his skill to give such an interpretation of the character as shall be original, and yet answerable to the conception already formed of it by the regular playgoer. Mr. Toole, accordingly, takes a moral view of the character, and then provides it with its fitting embodiment. The result is a wholly artistic portrait; a clever impersonation, in which reflexion is made to resemble spontaneity. His *Paul Pry*, accordingly, is chargeable with a certain amount of self-esteem and busy importance, qualities rather belonging to an official, or officious person, than to a private individual, however naturally curious. The acting of Mr. Toole, too, is sometimes so intense and serious, that poor *Paul* becomes a semi-tragic character, and interests us somewhat too painfully. Throughout, however, it is wonderfully ingenious in its outline, and plentifully filled up with striking details.—Mr. Toole has also appeared in a new farce, entitled 'Keep your Door Locked,' freely translated from the French by Mr. Arthur Mathieson. It is one of those pieces in which bustle is substituted for legitimate action and absurdity for character.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE other day, for the opening of the Industrial Exhibition at Islington, a *Cantata* was executed by the Tonic Sol-Fa singers, headed by Madame Louisa Vinning and Mr. Weiss, written by Mr. Plummer, and composed by Dr. Spark, of Leeds. While speaking of one Yorkshire professor, we may

mention the death of another who, with better education, might have done good things in music.—this was Mr. Jackson, of Masham. It is understood that a subscription will be opened for the benefit of his widow.

Mr. Mellon announces the appearance of Signor Botteanini at his concert, for a few nights, beginning on Monday next. Mdlle. Carlotta Patti has been exhibiting there her singular vocal agility, to the great delight of the public. Mr. Henry Corri, who has been withdrawn from his profession for awhile by illness, has been singing, as also Madame Patey-Whytock and Mr. Patey. Besides these, among star attractions have been the playing of the M^{lle}. Sauret, and the remarkable performances on the pianoforte of Mdlle. Marie Krebs.

There is to be a new Dramatic College, headed by Mr. Henry Leslie,—not (to avoid mistake) the director of the capital choir,—the prospectus of which promises, on moderate terms, every manner of training for those who intend to appear on the stage. Such a school is wanted.

An entertainment has been opened by Mr. Boxley Heath and Mr. Suchet Champion, under the title of 'The Very Limited Liability of Two.'

Il *Trovatore* talks of an opera by a new writer, Signor Strigelli, entitled 'I Figli di Borgia,' with which the autumn season of La Scala may be opened. But who will care for credit the talk of *Il Trovatore* that reads such a paragraph as the following?—"They write," says the journalist, "from London, that a certain *Trois-fifth* intends to give grand Italian operas and ballets during the coming autumn and Carnival, at Drury Lane." The same journal announces that Mdlle. Tati, a *contralto*, who sang in Signor Verdi's 'Un Ballo,' has been retained for next year's London season.—The *Gazzetta dei Teatri* gives an account of a performance of 'Le Precauzione,' by Signor Petrella, at the Santa Radegonda theatre at Milan, and states that Madame Carlotta Grisi (for this, we imagine, read *Giulia*) is about to sing at some grand orchestral concerts given by Mr. Gye at Covent Garden Theatre, in place of opera in English.

M. Auber's 'Haydée' has been revived at the Opéra Comique, with Mdlle. Dupuy and M. Achard in the principal parts. This was the three hundredth representation of the opera.

Signor Verdi's 'Don Carlos' has given trouble in the theatre for which it has been written, M. Belval, of the Grand Opéra, having "gone into court," to defend his refusal of the part of the Grand Inquisitor, which he conceives not sufficiently important. M. Ambroise Thomas has been appointed as arbiter. When will artists know their own interests? Lablache was never greater than when he led the chorus in the first act of 'Lucrezia Borgia,' or than in his sublime moment of the curse in 'Otello.' *Valentine*, in M. Gounod's 'Faust,' was, so to say, as a character pale and overlooked, till Mr. Santley took it in hand. Surely it is not by the number of notes that an actor or singer can assert himself.

M. Carvalho has revived 'Richard Cœur de Lion,' to bring out Mdlle. Adelaide Cornelis, who played and pleased in the part of Antonio.

A new Mass, for four voices and organ, by M. Elwart, is to be sung to-day at St.-Cloud, by the choral society Amand-Chévé.

The French summer southern musical Festival has this year come off in the pleasant town of La Rochelle. For the first day's performance, 'The Mount of Olives' and the 'First Walpurgis Night' were selected. The second concert was "profane," and, among other items, the programme included a 'Tarantella' for flute and clarinet, by M. Saint-Saëns, which we happen to know is a famous Tarantella, let never so many have been written, by never such good men and true.

The Baroness Vigier (Mdlle. Cruvelli that was) has been singing at a concert given for the benefit of the wounded in the late German war at Bielefeld.

Alfred de Musset's 'Fantasio,' one of his most extravagant dramatic pieces, has been produced at the Théâtre Français. The acting of Mdlle. Favart and M. Delaunay is said to be excellent.

M. Roger de Beauvoir, the dramatist who some

ears ago figured—not very advantageously—in a court of law, as defendant in a matrimonial quarrel, is dead.

The name of M. Walckiers, whose instrument was the flute, for which his compositions are many, must be added to the month's obituary.

MISCELLANEA

The Execution of Charlotte Corday.—A Correspondent in Paris sends us the following account as given in the *Moniteur* of the 30th of July, 1793) of the outrage inflicted by one of the aides in the head of the victim:—"En allant à l'échafaud Marie Corday n'a entendu sur son passage que des applaudissements et des bravos. Le sourire et le seul signe par lequel elle a manifesté ses sensations. Montée sur le théâtre de son supplice, on vit encore la fraîcheur et le coloris d'une femme satisfaite; le fatal couteau a tranché sa tête. Un homme nommé Legros, après l'avoir aisé pour la montrer au peuple, lui a donné plusieurs soufflets. Cet acte de lâcheté a fait murmurer le peuple, et a été puni par le tribunal de police."—*Moniteur*, 30 Juillet, 1793. K.

Reading in Milton.—Johnson's Dictionary Quarto edit., 2 vols., 1824), under the word "Sympathize," gives the following from Milton:

The thing of courage,
As rous'd with rage, with rage doth sympathize.

Can any of your Correspondents say where the passage occurs, and explain, moreover, whether we are to understand that we can "sympathize with" an action or passion ("rage" in the instance referred to), as well as with an actor or sufferer; or whether we are to read "with rage" merely in the sense of "ragingly"? If the first reading is to be adopted, what other authority can be quoted? L. B.

The 'Tempest.'—Mr. J. Wetherell, of Melgate House, Slingsby, York, writes to us to the effect that "the following emendation of the text of Shakspeare's 'Tempest' may be sufficiently obvious to merit a niche in your columns. In act i. sc. 2, Prospero, telling his wrongs to his daughter Miranda, and speaking of his brother, says:—

He being thus lorded,
Not only with what my revenues yielded,
But what my power might else exact,—like one
Who having into truth, by telling of it,
Made such a sinner of his memory,
To credit his own lie,—he did believe
He was the duke; out of the substitution, &c.

The *into* of the folios was changed to 'unto' by Warburton; and Mr. Collier's annotator makes a still further alteration, viz.:—

Who having to untruth, &c.

This emendation even Mr. Staunton treats with respect. I now propose another reading, which may be pretty certain Shakspeare wrote:—

Who having sinn'd to truth, by telling of it,
Made such a sinner of his memory,
To credit his own lie, &c."

The Mole.—The Lincolnshire Farmer, whose interesting letter on the mole appeared in the *Athenæum* of June 23, goes far with the modern school of farmers who think it wiser, like the modern doctors, to watch and assist Nature, than to dragoon her. He will be only too glad, then, to hear the following reasons for revoking his sentence against the mole, of "death without mercy," for causing inundations by boring through dams. The facts and arguments are derived from a pamphlet by the late Dr. Gloger, of Berlin, than whom no one, perhaps, ever possessed a more intimate knowledge of the habits of the mole. The mole pleads "not guilty," and his earned counsel declares such borings to be the work of water-rats and brown rats (which by no means live exclusively in buildings, but love the open country and the waterside), and of many of the smaller kinds of mouse, all of whom, as they are obliged to be constantly going in and out for food, leave the entrances to their holes open. But it would be altogether adverse to the mole's interests to tunnel through dams and leave the entrances open. He has so little occasion or inclination to come to the surface, that he rarely does so, even in the dark. Any drafts along his passages or in

his parlour are, moreover, so extremely disagreeable to him that he keeps them carefully stopped up with earth on all sides; and if they are broken into, he stops them up again without delay. Those burrows which are found open are always forsaken ones, which have either been laid open by human hands in the act of destroying mole-hills, or scratched open by some other animal in order to take possession of the dwelling. For good reasons the mole scarcely ever digs or tunnels either in banks, or in the closely-packed soil of artificial dams. In the first place he would clearly be giving himself more trouble to reap less profit, since fewer noxious insects exist in dams than in level and looser soil; and, in the second place, by running tunnels through dams, he would subject himself to the annoyance of soon seeing daylight and reaching the outer air again, which of all things he would wish to avoid. The accusation, sometimes brought against him, that at any rate he is in league with the rats and mice, and labours for their benefit, is met by the fact that, when these mischievous animals occasionally take possession of his hole, or fly thither for refuge, he not unfrequently kills them on the spot. As for mice, he eats all he meets with without much ado, especially the young ones, whether he runs against them in his own passages and private apartments, or stumbles on their nests when he is burrowing: thus he would amply compensate even for the supposed damage of making tunnels for them. His teeth are, indeed, evidently designed to do him good service in a fight with them; for it is only in the back teeth that he resembles other insect-eaters, such as the hedgehog and the shrew-mouse; his front teeth, on the contrary, and still more his long eye-teeth, are quite those of a thorough little beast of prey. These teeth are scarcely so sharp in the weasel, that most deadly enemy of mice, as they are in the mole. As for the other charge, that "he runs his burrows beneath shallow under-drains, and lets the tiles drop down, thus stopping the course of the water," it is only the old story that two of a trade don't often agree. The mole is a "drainer" by nature, without assistance from either potter or brickmaker or agricultural tutor. Whatever needs to be done, he does it himself. In the drains he makes, the rain-water remains after dry weather to fertilize the soil; and, on the contrary, when the season is too wet, the superfluous water, which would otherwise be injurious, flows off through them. This advantage is still further enhanced when "runs" which he has forsaken have been opened in raking the mole-hills, or by the digging of some other animal. Clearly the air can thus penetrate more easily and with more beneficial effect than through any amount of draining-tiles. The burrows are often several hundred feet long, with branch lines in all directions, and as his unexampled appetite obliges him constantly to keep moving, his "works" necessarily extend far and wide. That a "Lincolnshire Farmer" should think they render under-draining quite superfluous is hardly to be expected. There is another qualification which renders the mole a good farm-servant, if people only avail themselves of his help, namely, his thorough style of ploughing. True he makes no orderly-looking furrows, but the "heaps" he throws up, if raked or harrowed over at the right time, will be no hindrance to the mowers at hay-harvest, and are valuable as protecting with fine-crumbled soil the upper roots which have been exposed by driving rains or frost. Only idle farmers let the "heaps" lie and go to waste, till it becomes a difficult matter to remove them; and even if the soil is sometimes "dead," when first thrown up from a considerable depth, it is well known that exposure to the air will soon render it productive. E. M. C.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—T. A.—A. M.—C. M.—M. A. B.—J. W. W.—B. L.—received.

* * * To Correspondents who continue to write on the subject of Literary Parallels it may be noticed that, in the first edition of 'Dora,' Mr. Tennyson acknowledged the source from which he drew his subject, and nothing more.

Errata.—P. 274, col. 1, line 6, for "single" read simple; col. 2, line 3, for "cool" read coal.

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THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2029.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1866.

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SECRETARY REQUIRED.—Applications from Candidates for the office of SECRETARY to the Newspaper Press Fund, accompanied by Testimonials, are to be addressed to the Chairman of the Secretary Sub-Committee, at the Office of the Institution, on or before the 24th instant.
By order.
24, Cecil-street, Strand, W.C.
September 3rd, 1866.

TO ARTISTS.—SKETCHES, &c. PURCHASED for Cash.—Apply to Mr. MARLAND, 44, Westminster-road, London, S.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.—The ARBORETUM, Leamington Spa, under the careful and experienced medical superintendence of the founder, JOHN HITCHMAN, Esq. M.R.C.S. For Prospectuses apply to the Secretary.

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SCHOLASTIC.—A RESIDENT MASTER is required at the commencement of next month, in a School at BRIGHTON. He must be capable of teaching Elementary Latin, Arithmetic, and the usual English subjects. He must also be a good DISCIPLINARIAN, and not unwilling to take his share of the general duties. Salary, 60l. per annum.—Apply to E. F., care of Mr. Friend, 51, Preston-street, Brighton.

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The PUPILS RE-ASSEMBLE this Day, SATURDAY, September 15th, when Classes will be formed for the usual branches of Education. The Lectures on Natural History and Chemistry will be resumed in October; those on History, Literature, and other subjects, will commence in September.
September, 1866.

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GUYS' HOSPITAL.—The MEDICAL SESSION commences on OCTOBER. The Introductory Address will be given by the President, the Right Hon. Sir LAURENCE PELL, on MONDAY, the 1st of October, at Two o'clock.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Physicians.—G. H. Barlow, M.D.; Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S.; R. O. Habershon, M.D.
 Assistant Physicians.—S. Wilks, M.D.; F. W. Pavy, M.D. F.R.S.; W. Moxon, M.D.
 Surgeons.—Edward Cock, Esq.; John Hilton, Esq. F.R.S.; John Birkett, Esq.; Alfred Poland, Esq.
 Assistant Surgeons.—J. Cooper Forster, Esq.; T. Bryant, Esq.; Arthur Durham, Esq.
 Obstetric Physician.—Henry Oldham, M.D.
 Assistant Obstetric Physician.—J. Braxton Hicks, M.D. F.R.S.
 Surgeon-Dentist.—J. Salter, Esq. F.R.S.
 Surgeon-Aurist.—J. Hinton, Esq.
 Eye Infirmary.—John F. France, Esq., Consulting Surgeon; Alfred Poland, Esq., Surgeon; Chas. Bader, Esq., Assistant Surgeon.

LECTURERS—WINTER SESSION.

Medicine.—Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S.; S. Wilks, M.D.
 Surgery.—John Birkett, Esq.; Alfred Poland, Esq.
 Anatomy.—J. Cooper Forster, Esq.; Arthur Durham, Esq.
 Physiology.—F. W. Pavy, M.D. F.R.S.
 Chemistry.—Alfred Taylor, M.D. F.R.S.
 Experimental Philosophy.—C. Hilton Page, M.D.
 Demonstrations on Anatomy.—J. Bankart, Esq.; P. H. Pye-Smith, M.D.; John Phillips, M.B.
 Demonstrations on Morbid Anatomy.—Walter Moxon, M.D.

LECTURERS—SUMMER SESSION.

Demonstrations on Cutaneous Diseases.—S. Wilks, M.D.
 Medical Jurisprudence.—Alfred Taylor, M.D. F.R.S.
 Materia Medica.—R. O. Habershon, M.D.
 Midwifery.—H. Oldham, M.D., and J. Braxton Hicks, M.D. F.R.S.
 Ophthalmic Surgery.—A. Poland, Esq., and C. Bader, Esq.
 Pathology.—Walter Moxon, M.D.
 Comparative Anatomy.—P. H. Pye-Smith, M.D.
 Use of the Microscope.—Arthur Durham, Esq.
 Botany.—C. Johnson, Esq.
 Practical Chemistry.—T. Stevenson, M.D.
 Demonstrations on Manipulative and Operative Surgery.—T. Bryant, Esq.

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Six Scholarships, varying in value from 25s. to 40s. each, will be awarded at the close of each Summer Session for general proficiency.

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Mr. Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will enter Students, and give any further information required.
 Guy's Hospital, August, 1866.

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Chancellor.—LORD BROUGHAM.

Vice-Chancellor.—Principal Sir D. BREWSTER, K.H.
 Rector.—THOMAS CARLYLE, Esq.

The SESSION will commence on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866.

The CLASSES for the different Branches of STUDY will be Opened as follows:—

I. LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

| Classes. | Days and Hours of Attendance. | Professors. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Junior Humanity | Thurs. Nov. 1. 12 & 2 | Prof. Sellar, 15, Thurn. Nov. 1. 10 |
| Senior Humanity | Thurs. Nov. 1. 9 & 1 | Buckingham-ter. |
| First Greek | Thurs. Nov. 1. 11 | Prof. Blackie, 34, Hill-street. |
| Second Greek | Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 | |
| Third Greek | Thurs. Nov. 1. 9 | Prof. Kelland, 20, Clarendon-cres. |
| First Mathematical | Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 | |
| Second Mathematical | Thurs. Nov. 1. 9 | Prof. Fraser, 12, Rutland-street. |
| Third Mathematical | Thurs. Nov. 1. 8 | Prof. Macdougall, 15, Clarendon-cres. |
| Logic | Thurs. Nov. 1. 11 | |
| Metaphysics | Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 | Prof. Buchanan-terrace. |
| Moral Philosophy | Thurs. Nov. 1. 11 | Prof. Tait, 6, Greenhill-garden. |
| Natural Philosophy | Thurs. Nov. 1. 11 | Prof. Masson, 2, Rosebery-cres. |
| Rhetoric and English Literature | Thurs. Nov. 1. 11 | Prof. Smyth, 1, Hillside-cres. |
| Practical Astronomy | Mon. Dec. 3. 12 | Prof. Wilson, College. |
| Agriculture | Mon. Nov. 18. 4 | |
| Sanskrit | Thurs. Nov. 1. 11 & 12 | Prof. Aufrecht, 12, Cumlin-pl. Grange. |
| Music | Thurs. Nov. 1. 11 | Prof. Oakeley, Park-place. |

II. THEOLOGY.

| | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| Divinity—Junior Class | Thurs. Nov. 8. 10 | Rev. Prof. Crawford, 11 D. 13, Great King-st. |
| Divinity—Senior Class | Thurs. Nov. 8. 11 | Rev. Prof. Stevenson, 11 D. 13, Royal-terrace. |
| Divinity and Church History | Thurs. Nov. 8. 12 | Rev. Prof. Lee, D.D., 24, George-square. |
| Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities | Thurs. Nov. 8. 11 | Rev. Prof. Liston, College. |
| Hebrew—Junior Class | Thurs. Nov. 8. 9 | |
| Hebrew—Advanced Class | Thurs. Nov. 8. 10 | |
| Hebrew and Arabic | Thurs. Nov. 8. 11 | |
| Hindustani | Thurs. Nov. 8. 11 | |

III. LAW.

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--|
| Law of Scotland | Mon. Nov. 5. 4 | Prof. Macpherson, 6, Duke-street. |
| Civil Law | Mon. Nov. 5. 4 | Prof. Muirhead, 41, Northumberland-street. |
| Public Law | Mon. Nov. 5. 3 | Prof. Lorimer, 21, Hill-street. |
| Conveyancing | Mon. Nov. 5. 9 | Prof. Stuart Trotter, 36, Melville-street. |

N.B. The Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law and History will in future be given in Summer.

IV. MEDICINE.

| | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|
| Dietetics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy | Thurs. Nov. 1. 9 | Prof. Christison, M.D., 40, Murray-place. |
| Chemistry | Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 | Prof. Lyon Playfair, 14, Abercromby-place. |
| Surgery | Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 | Prof. Spence, 21A, Ainslie-place. |
| Institutes of Medicine | Thurs. Nov. 1. 11 | Prof. Bennett, M.D., 1, Glenfinlas-street. |
| Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children | Thurs. Nov. 1. 11 | Prof. Sir J. Y. Simpson, Bart., M.D., 52, Queen-street. |
| Clinical Surgery (Monday and Thursday) | Thurs. Nov. 1. 12 | Prof. Syme, 2, day and Thursday. |
| Clinical Medicine (Tuesday and Friday) | Tues. Nov. 6. 12 to 2 | Prof. Bennett, Laycock, and Maclean. |
| Anatomy | Thurs. Nov. 1. 1 | Prof. Goodsir, College. |
| Natural History | Thurs. Nov. 1. 2 | Prof. Allman, M.D., 21, Manor-place. |
| Practice of Physic | Thurs. Nov. 1. 3 | M.D., 4, Rutland-street. |
| General Pathology | Thurs. Nov. 1. 4 | Prof. Henderson, M.D., 19, Ainslie-place. |
| Anatomical Demonstrations | Thurs. Nov. 1. 4 | Prof. Goodsir, College. |

ROYAL INFIRMARY, at Noon, Daily.

Practical Anatomy, under the superintendence of Professor Goodsir.
 Practical Chemistry, under the superintendence of Professor Lyon Playfair.
 Analytical Chemistry, under the superintendence of Professor Lyon Playfair.
 Practical Physiology, under the superintendence of Professor Bennett.

During the SUMMER SESSION, LECTURES will be given on the following subjects:—

Botany.—by Professor Ballou.
 Practical Physiology, including Histology.—by Professor Bennett.
 Medical Jurisprudence, for Medical and Law Students.—by Professor Maclean.
 Clinical Medicine.
 Clinical Surgery.—by Professor Syme.
 Comparative Anatomy.—by Professor Goodsir.
 Anatomical Demonstrations.—by Professor Goodsir.
 Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy, under the direction of Professor Lyon Playfair.
 Practical Anatomy, under the superintendence of Professor Goodsir.
 Natural History.—by Professor Allman.
 Medical Psychology, with Practical Instruction at an Asylum.—by Professor Laycock.
 Criminal Law of Scotland.—by Professor Macpherson.
 Civil Law.—by Professor Muirhead.
 Constitutional Law and Constitutional History.—by Professor Innes.

MATRICULATION.—Every Student, before entering with any Professor, must produce a Matriculation Ticket for the ensuing Session. Tickets will be issued at the Matriculation Office in the College, every lawful day, from 10 till 4 o'clock. Enrolment in the General Album is the only legal Record of attendance in the University.

LIBRARY.—The Library will be open for the purpose of giving out Books to Students, either on loan, or for reference in the Hall appropriated for that purpose, every lawful day during the Winter Session, from 10 o'clock a.m. till 4 o'clock p.m.; except on Saturdays, when it will be shut at 1 o'clock precisely.

Every Student applying for Books must present to the Librarian his Matriculation Ticket for the Session, with the Ticket of at least one Professor.

Every Book taken out must be returned within a Fortnight, unimpaired.

N.B.—Information relative to the Curricula of Study for Degrees, Examinations, &c., will be found in the University Calendar, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary at the College.

A Table of Fees may be seen in the Matriculation Office, and in the Reading-room of the Library.

By authority of the Senatus.
 ALEX. SMITH, Sec. to the University.

September, 1866.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER (in connexion with the University of London).

Session 1866-7.
 The SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 1st of October, 1866, and terminate on Friday, the 31st of June, 1867.

Principal—J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A.

Course of Instruction.

Classics.—Professor J. G. Greenwood, B.A.
 English Language and Literature: Ancient and Modern History.—Professor A. W. Ward, M.A.
 Mathematics.—Professor Thomas Barker, M.A.
 Natural Philosophy.—Professor William Jack, M.A.
 Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy.—Political Economy.—Professor W. Stanley Jevons, M.A. F.R.S.
 Jurisprudence.—Professor R. C. Christie, M.A. F.R.S.
 Chemistry.—Professor H. E. Roscoe, B.A. Ph.D. F.R.S.
 Natural History.—Professor W. C. Williamson, F.R.S.
 Oriental Languages and Literature: Modern Languages and Literature.—Professor T. Theodor.
 Drawing.—Mr. William Walker.
 Assistant Lecturer in Classics and Mathematics.—Vacant.
 Laboratory Assistant.—Mr. C. Schorlemmer, F.C.S.

Additional Lectures, on which the attendance is optional, and without fee, viz.: On the Hebrew of the Old Testament; on the Greek of the New Testament.

The Lectures on Chemistry in Owens College are recognized by the University of London for its Medical Degrees, by the Royal College of Surgeons and by the Apothecaries' Hall.

Evening Classes for persons not attending the day classes include the following subjects of instruction, viz.: Classics, Mathematics, Logic, English Language and Literature, English History, Political Economy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, French, and German.

Particulars for the present Session will be found in a Prospectus which may be obtained from Mr. Nicholson, the Registrar, at the College, Quay street, Manchester.

The Calendar for the Session may be had (price 2s. 6d.) at the College, or from the Publishers, Messrs. Fowler & Sons, St. Ann's-square; Mr. Cornish, Bookseller to the College, 33, Piccadilly, and other Booksellers.

The Principal will attend at the College for the purpose of admitting Day Students, on Wednesday the 26th, Thursday the 27th, and Friday the 28th September, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.; and for the Admission of Evening Students on Monday and Tuesday, the 29th and 30th October, from half-past 6 to 9 p.m.

J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.
 JOHN P. ASTON, Secretary to the Trustees.

September 7, 1866.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—

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The details of the conditions on which the Scholarships and Exhibitions are awarded and held will be found in the Calendar and Prospectus.

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September 7, 1866.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1866.

LITERATURE

Reminiscences of a Bengal Civilian. By William Edwards, Esq., Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Agra. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THE middle portion of this book, from page 143 to page 304, was published in 1858, under the title 'Personal Adventures during the Indian Rebellion in Rohilcund, Futtehghur, and Oude,' and in July of that year was reviewed in the *Athenæum*. We then expressed the belief that the thrilling incidents of Mr. Edwards's flight and final escape would awaken the interest of a sympathizing public; and so it has proved. Few works relating to the mutiny have been so widely read, and it passed through several editions. In taking it up, however, in its new form, we were afraid we should find the common mistake had been committed of pressing a success too far. We thought it not improbable that a volume of really interesting matter had been swelled out by reminiscences of less eventful times, and reflections, judicious perhaps, but not remarkable for originality; for on such a subject as the Indian Mutiny, after so much has been written, how great is the difficulty of being original! But it had been Mr. Edwards's fortune to take part in many stirring scenes before the great Rebellion of 1857, and his reflections on the rebellion, which form the last portion of his present work, supply some ideas as novel as they are striking and important.

Let us, then, notice, in the first place, that part of the narrative which is altogether new, and then, briefly referring to the chapters which formed the first publication, proceed to examine the lessons which, on the strength of his experience, the author reads to us for our future guidance. At the very outset of his career Mr. Edwards began his adventures. Instead of shipping himself, *more majorum*, round the Cape, he started on the 3rd of May, 1837, to make trial of the Overland Route. Alexandria was soon reached, and there what may be called the experimental mail, brought by the war-steamer Fire-fly, was committed by the Consul-General to the charge of Mr. Edwards for transmission to Bombay. This mail consisted of two small boxes, a very different freight from that which now loads the steamers of the Company with the two long names so happily abbreviated. A wretched *bagla* of 40 tons received Mr. Edwards at Suez, and, after all but foundering in the Gulf of Akaba, crawled on from reef to reef till it reached Mocha. Here the author escaped with his mail-boxes into the brig-of-war *Palinurus*, and reached Bombay harbour with unparalleled rapidity, in two months and a few days after leaving England! So the spell was broken; in 1839 Aden was purchased and possessed, and the era of the Overland Route commenced.

We next find the author associated with those who formed the prominent figures in the great tableau of the Afghan war. As assistant secretary to the Government of Agra, he was brought into contact with Mr., now Sir George Clerk, who even in September, 1841, expressed his fears "that the calm then prevailing in Afghanistan was unnatural, and merely the prelude to the storm." So impressed was he with the coming danger, that he rode through a pestilential jungle to communicate with the Governor of Agra, then on his way to the hills, and being benighted in the forest, contracted a fever which it took years to shake off. The blow came; but Mr. Edwards testifies that, had

the energetic measures urged by Sir G. Clerk been agreed to, the great massacre of Kabul would, in all probability, never have occurred. But the timidity of Lord Auckland was no less fatal than his rashness, and he prevented reinforcements from advancing on Peshawar and Jalálábád till too late.

During the disastrous months of December, 1841, and January and February, 1842, it was Mr. Edwards's duty to open the despatches that came in from the frontier, and, after submitting them to the Governor of Agra, send them on to the Governor-General, at Calcutta. Lord Ellenborough now succeeded Lord Auckland, and Mr. Edwards was transferred from Agra to attend on the Governor-General as Under-Secretary. One of his first duties was to ride out to meet Dost Mahmed, who was to replace Shah Shuja on the throne of Kabul. His next state visit was to the heir of Ranjit Singh; he was present at the triumphal return of Generals Pollock and Nott, and he presented the last Nazar, or offering of gold coins, which the Governor-General made to the last of the Moghal emperors. He was present at the battle of Mahárájpur, which decided the fate of Sindhia's army, and he traversed the fields of Mudki and Firozshahr while the ground was yet strewn with the dead. The sight is thus described:—

"Thinking that we had now no further need of the large escort of Puttialah horse, I dismissed them, and with a few troopers of the body-guard pushed on rapidly for our camp. While galloping through the low jungle, my horse shied violently on passing a bush; on looking down I saw a bare-headed European soldier lying under it, as I thought, asleep. I pulled up, and saw that it was the dead body of a soldier of the 31st Regiment, who had been shot through the chest. Shortly after we came upon many bodies of Sikhs, Hindustani sepoys and European soldiers lying about among the bushes, and we found that we were traversing the scene of the late battle of Moodkee. The dead bodies were strewn here and there all along the road until we reached the scene of the action of Ferozeshuhur. That battle-field presented an awful scene of havoc and slaughter. Neither side had been able to take efficient measures for the burial or removal of the dead, who lay just as they had fallen some three weeks before. Vultures and other birds of prey were collected in numbers, and so gorged that they scarcely noticed us or moved out of our way. It was easy to trace by the heaps of dead men and horses where the struggle had been most severe. The centre of the Sikhs' entrenched position was heaped up with bodies of our soldiers and of the enemy, mixed up with the carcasses of animals and fragments of tents and gun-carriages. The scene was one calculated to impress the mind most deeply with the horrors of war. In the afternoon I joined the Governor-General in his camp at Sobraon, and reported my proceedings at Puttialah, which were approved by his lordship. In the evening Lord Hardinge gave me a most interesting account of the battle of Ferozeshuhur. The fire was even more terrible, he said, than that at Albuera, for the Sikhs had guns in position of treble the calibre ever used in European warfare. As soon as darkness had closed in on the evening of the 21st, and the firing on both sides had ceased, the wearied soldiery lay down to sleep; his lordship then, as he informed me, went from regiment to regiment, lying down on the ground for a short time with each, 'to feel their pulse,' as he said. Finding the men all in good heart, notwithstanding the terrible struggle in which they had been engaged and the heavy losses sustained, Lord Hardinge made up his mind to retain his position, and re-commence the action on the following morning, rejecting the many suggestions made to him to retreat on Ferozapore. While lying down along with the men of one regiment, a solitary heavy gun from the enemy was every now and then fired from their entrenchment directly in front. His

lordship, annoyed at the repeated discharges, sprang up, saying, 'My men, this won't do, we must silence that gun; it won't allow me to get any sleep,' and ordered the regiment to form up to attack it. The regiment happened to be the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, which instantly sprang up to obey the order; but the Governor-General, thinking them too weak for the duty, thinned as their ranks had been by the day's battle, in which they had suffered most severely, called on the next regiment to charge and silence the gun. This happened to be the 80th, of which his own nephew and military secretary, Colonel, now General Wood, was lieutenant-colonel. This regiment, with the Fusiliers in support, advanced straight on the gun, took, spiked, and overthrew it, returning in a few minutes with the greatest order to their position, where the men lay down to rest as before. The 80th had several men killed and wounded in the operation; among the latter was Col. Wood, who was severely wounded in the thigh. Lord Hardinge told me he considered that this brilliant and successful attack, made in the middle of the night and in darkness, was the turning-point of this battle. From that moment the Sikhs, he thought, began to lose heart, and commenced abandoning their position, thinking it useless to continue a struggle with soldiers so brave and so highly disciplined as the English. Next morning, when our troops were about to re-commence the attack, it was found that the Sikhs had in a great measure abandoned the field, and were retreating to Sobraon, on the left bank of the Sutlej, where a large body of fresh troops was assembled, but who, happily for us, had not advanced to reinforce their brethren at Ferozeshuhur. Had they advanced during the night, the result must have been very disastrous to us, as our European regiments were much reduced in numbers, and our ammunition, both for artillery and small arms, almost expended. It was inexplicable at the time to us why this fresh army had failed to advance and reinforce their comrades. Subsequently, at Lahore, however, I was informed that their leaders had restrained the men on the pretext that the day was inauspicious for a battle, it by no means being the intention of the regency that their troops should be successful, but, on the contrary, be destroyed by the British, so as to get rid of them for ever."

After the Sikh war, Mr. Edwards was appointed Superintendent of the Hill States, with the delightful station of Simlah as his head-quarters. He here initiated several good works, and foremost among them the education of the Hill men, "a rude and ignorant people, who were perfectly apathetic on the subject of the instruction of their children." The system he adopted worked so well, that it was afterwards introduced by Mr. Thomason, the Governor of Agra, into the provinces under his rule. He was also the first to lay out a road to Simlah practicable for wheel-carriages. In 1852 he returned to England, and shortly after his return to India, in 1854, he was appointed magistrate and collector of Budann, in Rohilkhand. Some idea of the salubrity of the climate of this district may be formed from the following passage:—

"On asking a villager what was his age, he said, 'I am somewhat above 150 years old.' On my expressing my doubts, several old men with snow-white beards, among the villagers, a crowd of whom had by this time assembled, came forward, assuring me that it was so, and that when they were children they regarded this man even then as of great age, and the patriarch of the village. By this time the carriages had come up, and the villagers begged that the old man might be permitted to take my little child in his arms to bless her. I of course consented, and on my placing her in his arms, he very solemnly said, 'May your years be more than mine,' and returned her to me. I then entered into conversation with this, perhaps, the oldest man upon the face of the earth, asking him what he had seen, and the chief events he remembered during his long pilgrimage. He told me he had been born

and lived in the village, and never had gone much beyond it; that he remembered well when the country was all jungle, and when the inhabitants could not stir as far from the village as we were then standing without the dread of 'Kuzzacks'—mounted robbers—coming upon them; and the villagers in these times had to carry their weapons to their fields, ready to fight in their own defence. 'Now,' he said, 'look around you; nothing is to be seen but one garden of cultivation, and all is peace.' The country was not long to remain so, however, for in a very few months this patriarch, if he survived, might have seen the scenes of his early years acted over again; for this village lay just in the track of the bands of rebels, as they passed from the Doab into Rohilcund. The other patriarch of 125 was bed-ridden, but much more intelligent than his older friend, whose extreme old age he confirmed by saying, that when he was quite a child, 'Mahomed Khan'—which was his name—was a full-grown man, and had married a second time. I begged this man, whose name was 'Ahmed Khan,' to give me the history of his life, which I caused to be taken down in writing as he narrated it. He stated he was 125 years old, and had been born in this village in the reign of the Emperor Mahomed Shah, in whose army his father held a post. He was seven years old when Nadir Shah sacked Delhi, and he well remembered having been taken over the city by his father when Nadir left with his army, and all he remembered seeing alive was a cat. 'Nadir's visit to Hindosthan,' he said, 'occurred in this way: Some time before that event, an Afghan officer employed in the Deccan came to Delhi to pay his respects to the Emperor. He happened to have a long red beard, and the courtiers, on his entering the hall of audience, began jeering him, saying, "What next—here we have now a red-haired baboon come to durbar!" The officer, greatly exasperated, answered, "I will tell you what next—that before a year is over I will fill Delhi itself, as well as the palace, with red-faced baboons like me." He then left the durbar in great wrath, and sent off a messenger to Nadir Shah with a letter, stating, "You are wanted here, for all are old women now in Delhi." Nadir answered the summons, and on his arrival massacred the people and plundered the city, for no one had strength to resist him.' Ahmed Khan further went on to tell me that, on his father's death, he had succeeded to his post in the imperial army, and was, when about thirty years of age, present at the battle of Panseput, where he was wounded,—that great battle where the Mahrattas were completely defeated by the Emperor. The battle, he said, first began with artillery and musketry, but soon the two armies closed with each other and fought with swords, spears and daggers, and at last they chased the Mahrattas as far as Muttra. He had seen, he said, 'the empire of the Affghans, of the Mahrattas, that of Delhi, and that of the Sikhs pass away, and now the British reigned supreme.' In a few months the old soldier, if he survived, might have seen that power also shaken, and the temporary restoration of the empire whose servant he had been 'in his hot and ardent youth,' as he called it. I have no reason to doubt the truth of these men's statements: my meeting with them was quite casual, in a remote part of a remote district, and their stories were quite unpremeditated. I found, on going to my tent that morning, and consulting Elphinstone's History, that Ahmed Khan's assertion of his extreme age was apparently quite correct; for as the sack of Delhi occurred in 1738, and he was, according to his statement, seven years old then, he must have been fully 125 in 1857, when I met him. His description of the battle of Panseput also exactly corresponded with that recorded in Elphinstone. His statement of his age was further corroborated by his assertion that he was about thirty years old at that battle, which, having been fought in 1761, would just make him 125 years old, or a little more, in 1857. At the request of Lord Dalhousie, to whom I mentioned the circumstance, the evidence of all the oldest inhabitants of the neighbourhood was taken, who confirmed the fact of the extreme old age of these individuals. These two men, who had thus attained to so extreme an old age, had, I dis-

covered, spent their lives very differently. Mahomed Khan, the elder, had always been an agriculturist,—had never drunk any spirits or wine, but lived chiefly on milk and vegetable diet, seldom tasting flesh, and had never smoked either opium or tobacco. Ahmed Khan, the younger of the two, on the other hand, had, until old age, been in courts and camps, and had lived freely and luxuriously, eating flesh, and drinking all sorts of liquor, and smoking tobacco."

In this fortunate region, however, our author's troubles were to begin. The narrative of his adventures during the mutinies here commences, which, having been already reviewed in these columns, requires now only a brief notice. We have already said that nothing can surpass the interest of the story; but on reading it a second time we have some doubts whether it would not have been better to have spoken of all the incidents in the past time. As it is, there seems to be a slight confusion of past and present in numberless passages; but we are not sure, though it may be faulty if measured by strict rules, that it does not bring the scene more vividly before the eye.

We come now to the concluding chapter, "Reflections on the Rebellion." There is one remark here which we do not remember to have met with in any other book, and which strikes out a new and very important idea. Mr. Edwards says: "Indeed, no one who has had the opportunities I have possessed of judging of the real sentiments of the natives, can doubt that a feeling of *nationality* has sprung up in India." Apropos of this, Indian officers will remember that one of the English words which could not be translated into Hindustani, except by a periphrasis, was "patriotism," while the nearest approach to an equivalent for "nationality" was *kaumiyat*, "being of the same tribe." It will be a strange result of foreign conquest if the natives of India, so long divided into hostile tribes and sects, should be fused by it into one nation. But Mr. Edwards reasons well on the subject, and we are inclined to think he is right. A century ago, a Rájput chieftain in Central India, or a Mohammedan Nawáb on the left bank of the Ganges, cared little what happened to a principality in the far south; but now all eyes are fixed on Mysore. The terror of the Firingi has made all classes one.

As to the effect which the annexation of Oudh had in accelerating the outbreak, Mr. Edwards's opinion is decided. He says, "There is not the slightest doubt that this act was regarded by the native army as one of rude and unjustifiable spoliation, and I believe that they would have resented it at first, had they not been under the conviction that the home authorities would annul the decision of the Governor-General, and restore Oudh to the King."

On the question of the employment of the native troops of Hindustán in other colonies, there will be many dissentients from the policy propounded by Mr. Edwards. But on this head, as on all subjects connected with India, his long and varied experience, and his intimate knowledge of native character, entitle him to a respectful hearing, and we feel bound to commend his 'Reflections' to the careful consideration of all who are interested in the continuation of our empire in the East.

An Essay on Pantheism. By the Rev. John Hunt. (Longmans & Co.)

THE subject of this book is one which must always interest thinkers, whether they be philosophers or divines. In all ages profound intellects have tried to solve the problem of Being.

But the problem is still obscure. What is infinite? What is meant by *I*? What are ideas? What is nature? What is substance? These are the questions which present difficulties to puzzle the metaphysician and tax his reflective powers to the utmost. Mr. Hunt gives a sufficient proof, in the volume before us, that he has read much on the subject, and spared no pains to apprehend its bearings. He has traversed a wide field, scattering his materials over it with a liberal hand. He writes with considerable vigour, and with tolerable clearness considering the mystical aspects of the question he discusses. None can peruse a treatise without being struck with the honest purpose of the author to deal fairly with the men of whom he speaks, and not to misrepresent their opinions. As an introduction to the study of Pantheism we believe the book to be valuable. A person wishing to know what the word means, and what exponents the idea of a system it expresses has had, will find it useful as an elementary guide. It will hardly satisfy those who have already studied philosophy and theology, because it is unsystematic and its materials are loosely arranged. This defect seems to have arisen from the way in which the writer proceeded to investigate and write about his subject. He read and made extracts from a great variety of works, but began to write before he had thoroughly sifted his extracts, or wrought their ideas into his own mind, and made them his own by independent reflection. Accordingly, he has the appearance of one who read himself into the topics discussed, and undertook to discourse of them too soon. Had he spent a few years in mental rumination, after completing his reading and his extracts, he would have produced a better book.

The ground which the respected author occupies is vast, and parts of it, perhaps, might have been omitted. Yet it has a connexion with the subject proper, though sometimes remote. The whole volume, indeed, is a measure introductory to the final chapter, "What is Pantheism?"—Brahmanism and Buddhism, the Persian, Egyptian and Greek religions, the Greek philosophy, the philosophy of the Jews, the Church, the Gnostics, Manichæism, Scholasticism, the Italian revival, the German, French and English mystics, Sufism, Des Cartes, Spinoza, Malebranche, Leibnitz, the German transcendental philosophers, and the Pantheism of the poets, all come under review before the author arrives at his proper theme. Amid such a multiplicity of philosophers and their theories the reader will find himself occasionally perplexed, and be apt to suppose that he is reading a number of digests. The inaccuracies are comparatively few, arising from the fact that our author has not always known the best sources; his inferior authorities not guiding him to the exact ideas which it was necessary to present. It is curious to see the mixture of worthless and valuable books, at the end of the last chapter in particular, and of the rest in a less degree, which have been consulted for materials.

The best part of the book is that on Spinoza, whose works Mr. Hunt has carefully studied. The chapter on the Philosophy of the Jews is the least satisfactory. Philo is inadequately represented, since Dahn appears to have been the main source from which the view given of Philo is drawn. Gfrörer, who is a better authority, is unnoticed. The mystics and their theology are also imperfectly treated, apparently because inferior sources have been consulted and used along with good ones. The Fathers of the Church are also discussed in a manner far from that which they deserve, and

night have obtained had they been sufficiently studied. Though Dörner's book is admirable in many respects, it cannot be trusted so implicitly as Mr. Hunt has relied upon it.

Excluding material *Pantheism*, or, in other words, *Atheism*, from the view, the author treats of *spiritual Pantheism*, which, as he rightly supposes, enters into all religions and philosophies worthy of the name. There is a sense in which the most religious men and the profoundest metaphysicians are Pantheists,—in which both St. John and St. Paul have been called so. Mr. Hunt's mind sympathizes with this. He feels that the more it is studied the more it brings a man into that close union with the Infinite which the human soul longs for in its highest moods. But he is aware that the word has been employed as a symbol of the grossest heresy and impiety,—that it has been fastened upon others by their opponents as a sign of opprobrium,—and that the odour of it has been thoroughly bad among the ignorant or bigoted. Indeed, men of opposite opinions and feelings have been termed Pantheists—the levout Bunsen and the strong-minded Carlyle, the poet Wordsworth no less than Shelley. In his interests of charity as well as of truth it is a duty to ascribe only spiritual Pantheism to men like Spinoza and Malebranche, unless their own writings show clearly that they meant otherwise.

The following extract will give some idea of our author's spirit and reasoning:—

"Pantheism is, on all hands, acknowledged to be the theology of reason—of reason it may be in its impotence, but still of such reason as man is gifted with in this present life. It is the philosophy of religion—the philosophy of all religions. It is the goal of Rationalism, of Protestantism, and of Catholicism, for it is the goal of thought. There is no resting-place but by ceasing to think or reason as God and things divine. Individuals may stop at the symbol, Churches and sects may strive to make resting-places on the way by appealing to the authority of a Church, to the letter of the Sacred Writings, or by trying to fix the 'limits' of religious thought, when God Himself has not fixed them. But the reason of man in its inevitable development and its divine love of freedom will break all such bonds and cast away all such cords. They are but the inventions of men, and the human soul in its progress onwards will hold them in derision. It knows that God is infinite, and only as the Infinite will it acknowledge Him to be God. But what is Pantheism? Substantially and primarily, Pantheism is the effort of man to know God as Being, infinite and absolute. It is ontological Theism—another, a necessary and an implied form of rational Theism. The argument from teleology proves a God at work; the argument from ontology proves a God infinite. We cannot take the one without the other, whatever may be our difficulties in reconciling the conclusions to which each leads us. The difficulties rise from the vastness of the subject; and, though we cannot see further than we do see, that is no reason for shutting our eyes to what is manifest."

We commend the volume to the favourable attention of the reader as one deserving his perusal. With all its minor defects and errors, it attempts to grapple with a great problem with considerable success. The author is earnest and devout. He shows that he is an orthodox churchman as well as a man of reading and reflection. Though he is neither very acute nor very metaphysical, he can comprehend abstract problems, detect their weaknesses, and perceive their bearing. Though his mind is scarcely subtle enough to grasp the philosophy of Hegel in its entirety as Erdmann has done, or his learning sufficiently copious and exact to give a view of the Greek philosophy like that of Zeller, he has fairly mastered their outlines. As a learner in the school of philosophical

theologians, he is worthy of an honourable place, and is capable of producing other works of a higher order. If we cannot indorse all his statements, thus much may be said with truth, that he is no commonplace writer; and that his book is well fitted to stimulate and enlighten the minds of those who, all but ignorant of Pantheism and its phases, are desirous to study its nature and tendencies, and to be introduced into the illustrious company of thinkers who have pondered over the profound problem of Being reverently if not wisely, with daring or humble spirit according to their mental idiosyncrasies.

The Oberland and its Glaciers, explained and illustrated with Ice-Axe and Camera. By H. B. George, M.A. With Twenty-eight Photographic Illustrations by Ernest Edwards, and a Map of the Oberland. (Bennett.)

It is well that the beautiful photographs in this volume were taken in a more favourable season than the present one for such work. The writer of this notice has been during two months in the Alps, and half that period has been either rainy or cloudy; in July, indeed, some brilliant days were propitious for the High Alps,—and the opinion of many Swiss mountaineers is that recently July has been far more favourable than August, in which latter month, according to established custom, the great crowd of English throng the Oberland and the chief resorts in the Pennine Alps. Last year September was fine throughout; this year it threatens to be just the reverse. Such are the annual uncertainties in that adjunct which is of the greatest moment to Alpine tourists.

In this volume Mr. George, who is the Editor of the *Alpine Journal*, has presented an agreeable and handsomely-embellished drawing-room book. The photographs, though small, are excellent. Glacier scenery, indeed, is peculiarly suited for photographic representation, as it displays no great variety of colours, and the contrasts of light and shade are strong on tolerably fine days. Still, all the play of colours which brilliant sunlight produces on the ice must necessarily be lost, together with numberless tints and untransferable beauties. The operator on glaciers has the advantage of being perfectly quiet and undisturbed; but then he often gains and maintains his position with difficulty, as he literally always stands in slippery places. Two of the photographs open before us, entitled the *Active and Extinct Moulins* (that is, streams, or waterfalls, penetrating the glaciers), were not obtained without some risk. In taking the former, the artist was let down into the bed of the glacier stream with the possibility of being stunned by any loose boulder which might tumble upon him; while in securing the latter, he was held by his coat-tails in an opening cut in the ice both for himself and his camera. The pursuit of photography under difficulties cannot be more aptly exemplified. Of the other photographs it need only be observed that they are all creditable, while some, such as that of the Oberland Mountains from the Torrenthorn, are particularly good.

In the text Mr. George has consulted the tastes of two very different classes of readers. "For the experienced Alpine climber there are narratives of two or three ascents of some difficulty and considerable interest. For the less ambitious traveller there are accounts of a few expeditions of slighter calibre, which do not seem to be well known, and some hints which may perhaps be of service in enabling them to see sights and enjoy pleasures usually regarded as the exclusive property of mountaineers. There is a *lec non scripta* on such matters,

more or less completely understood by the initiated, but entirely concealed from the general public, if one may judge from the unfounded ideas usually current." It is to the less ambitious traveller that this volume will be most acceptable. The older Alpine man will, naturally enough, find little that is new to him in such a publication, although he will, of course, be interested in all that aptly illustrates his favourite walking-ground and his familiar haunts.

We shall pass over the author's narrative of his party's excursions, with the simple remark, that it is pleasantly and plainly told, but might have remained untold without great loss to the Alpine community. In his exposition of the phenomena of glaciers he is an implicit and avowed follower of Dr. Tyndall, who had previously expounded his own views in a much abler manner. In the chapter, however, on Panoramic Summits the author awakens a more general interest, as all of these summits may, under ordinary favourable conditions of weather and personal health, be attained by tolerable walkers. As Mr. George well observes, "One of the greatest charms of the Oberland consists in the number of easily accessible heights belonging to it, whence may be obtained extensive and interesting views—on one side, of the giant mountains and their glaciers, which are seen sufficiently near at hand for their grandeur to be fully appreciated; on the other, of a wide expanse of lower country or distant peaks. Even those who are least inclined to glorify the Oberland will admit that its minor mountains, taken as a class, cannot be equalled elsewhere; and they have, besides, the great advantages of being accessible quickly, easily, and from thoroughly good quarters, and of lying so near together that the chain of memory and observation is not broken in passing from one to another."

The author's description of these several panoramic summits, and their respective merits as points of view, is clear and discriminating, and mainly in accordance with our own recollections. He commences with the Schilthorn, whereon the unfortunate young English bride was killed by lightning, in June, 1865, and whose untimely death is now commemorated by a cairn and marble cross, erected on the spot where she perished. Too little is said on the grandeur of the view from this peak, which, we think, is not surpassed, if equalled, by any other of the secondary panoramic summits in its vicinity, or perhaps elsewhere. The Faulhorn and the Sidelhorn find more favour, and are more fully characterized; as also is the Eggischhorn, so well known for its excellent mountain inn. So attentive is its landlord to the English that Germans are jealous, and we lately met in a German Alpine work with a most unpolite and silly sneer at the said landlord for his Anglican courtesies. To the Bell Alp and its neighbourhood, Mr. George devotes an entire chapter, commending both the prospect and the inn. Of the grandeur of the view, even from the close proximity of the inn, there can be no question; but of the little inn itself very different opinions may be warrantably held. For ourselves, we never spent a more wretched day and night than in that same hostelry, last June. Half-starved, half-frozen, and in utter discomfort, we descended with the determination to caution all tourists from going up to the Bell Alp inn so early in the season as to be alone there, without adequate provisions and without the ordinary necessities even of mountain resorts. At the same time, it was especially provoking to read the commendations which some travellers have recorded in the visitor's book of the varied and exquisite cuisine

which they had enjoyed at this identical place. Such, however, was our hard fate, and the one sprat, for which we were charged as trout, was a fitter subject for microscopic inspection than a mountaineer's digestion.

We heartily concur in the author's special praise of the Torrenthorn, a summit above Leukerbad of 9,679 feet in height, and near the Gemmi Pass. It is very strange that this easily accessible and admirable point of view is not more frequently ascended. "It is not the fault of the inhabitants" (of the Baths of Leuk), says Mr. George, "that no greater notice is taken of the Torrenthorn, for an excellent horse-path has been made to the very top, and engravings of the panorama are to be seen in all the hotels. Yet so little seems to be known of this marvellous point of view, which our whole party agreed in pronouncing the finest of all the panoramic summits, that even Mr. Ball's admirable guide-book is at fault respecting it." Mr. Wills first drew our own attention to this fine prospect, and it is but our duty to draw the attention of others to the same scene. Three or four years since we described in some detail in this journal a neighbouring panoramic point of view, viz, the Bella Tola, high above the Val d'Annivers. It is equally fine with that from the Torrenthorn, and has, indeed, some advantages over it; but it demands greater labour and a much longer time to reach its summit.

To describe the chief characteristics of those panoramic points which are within the compass of all vigorous walkers, and, in several instances, of healthy ladies, is very useful for a large and yearly increasing number of tourists. The highest peaks must ever be left to the hardest climbers; but it is well that it should be more widely known, and even the most aspiring mountaineers are now ready to acknowledge, that for the sole purpose of obtaining a view, the second-rate heights, such as those from seven to ten thousand feet, are in truth more favourable than the loftiest. From the latter, if you see the views well, the distant mountains are too much dwarfed, so that what you gain in altitude, you lose in distinctness, and what you gain in extent you lose in grandeur. Add to this, the greater the height the greater the toil in attaining it, and consequently the less your vigour and capacity for enjoyment of scenery. Some men are faint, and some fall asleep just when they have placed their foot on the iced mountain top. Finally, the longer the time occupied in the ascent, the less time remains for the details of the prospect, so that oftentimes half an hour on the topmost point is the only reward for six or seven hours of arduous climbing, and if that precious half-hour should be marred by mist, the whole object of the exhausting labour is lost.

The attainment of moderate elevations, such as demand some four hours walking up and some two or three hours in descent, is the just medium between the grovelling incapacity of those who maintain that all mountaineering is rashness and folly, and the superabundant energy of those choice spirits who, having strength enough and to spare, attempt the most laborious ascents, and exclaim, "Labor ipse voluptas." For schoolboys and young collegians who are restless and uncontrollable, there is no better discipline than the well-planned ascent of a lofty mountain. Twelve hours on ice and snow, with axe and alpenstock in continual play, will tame the wildest madcap of Oxford or Cambridge. The treadmill of a rough or widely crevassed glacier will make the fastest man deliberate and manageable. In this way the wildest oats of England may be

harmlessly sown in the wildest Alpine ice-fields.

A kindred topic, upon which Mr. George makes some sensible observations, is Over-Fatigue, and its Causes and Cure. Plain as precautions against this appear on paper, they are really little understood or little adopted. The whole secret lies in the economical management of your strength, which is your sole pedestrian capital. You cannot spend this and retain it. An injudicious expenditure of it at the commencement of an Alpine tour may cripple you for the whole journey. We are only too sure of this, and too deeply impressed with the importance of physical economy, from recent personal experience. The exhausting effects of one day's hard work under a brilliant and burning sky in Italy remained with us for several weeks. Our author's advice to lady climbers is, "Never walk where you can ride." This is, doubtless, a good rule where mules and money are plentiful. To say further, "Take it easy, stop frequently, start early," is simple and sagacious enough; but to get ladies early abroad is not so easy as to "take it easy" when abroad. In fact, all such matters must be left to the common sense and habits of tourists. One remark only may be added—strength is much slower in returning than in departing; and yet one maxim more—look to your boots; their condition and aptitude are of more importance than other minor accompaniment, if, indeed, boots can be deemed of minor consequence.

The late fatal accident on Mont Blanc has again revived public interest in Alpine dangers. With those who roundly condemn all such expeditions, no argument can be held. With more sensible persons who have a mountaineering spirit associated with prudence and soberness and foresight, argument may be held fairly and calmly. At present, however, we shall not enter into details upon this question, as it demands space and scope by itself. Let us only observe that people who, like the three Youngs, ascend Mont Blanc without guides, one or more of their party being very young, do really court calamity, and do knowingly confront disaster. People, again, who rashly attempt the Matterhorn are subject to the same charge. Almost all, or at least many, of the fatal accidents on the High Alps, can be traced to rashness or obvious imprudence. The same causes will bring calamity in any perilous position—on the top of St. Paul's, on the Monument, or any lofty or slippery elevation. On the other hand, if the Alpine adventurer possesses knowledge, or hires the best guides and implicitly obeys their instructions, and if he ensures all reasonable preliminaries and adopts all reasonable precautions, he is certainly justified in indulging his pedestrian passion. "The impulse which urges men to the High Alps," says our author, "is, in fact, ambition translated into physical action. The mountaineer is a more perfect type of the ambitious man than even the fox-hunter, laudably zealous to be in at the death; and he has the further advantage that his end, when attained, is worth having." True without question; and there will be many mountaineers every fine summer in the Oberland and other High Alps. No denunciations will prevent them from climbing, and they will obstinately take their "grand courses." It is to more moderate, less ambitious, less restless, less practised, but equally spirited climbers that cautions and advice are needful and acceptable, and to such persons principally will Mr. George's agreeable and elegant production be heartily welcome.

The Commercial Letter Writer: a Series of Modern and Practical Letters of Business, Trade Circulars, Forms, &c., selected from Actual Mercantile Correspondence. By P. L. Simmonds. (Routledge & Sons.)

ALTHOUGH the title of this book is not alluring to general readers, we can vouch for its affording much amusement to a select circle. The lovers of sensation, indeed, will not find anything stirring in its pages; for its only romances turn on damaged sugar and the fortunes of "your Mr. Levy." But those who want to be men of the world, to know what is done in all circles, what is received as gospel, and what is held up to admiration, will not despise the insight into the world of commerce afforded by this volume. They will value its precepts less for their style than their meaning, less for their elegance than their practical soundness.

At the same time, we do not know that the letters given by Mr. Simmonds will answer their purpose as models to future business correspondents. The object of letter-writers generally is to furnish people with the right material, and to put that material in a serviceable shape. If a man wants to write a begging letter, or to get off from an engagement of marriage, or to tell his father that he has eloped with an heiress, he finds forms ready to his hand; and he can vary them if the heiress has no money, or the banns have already been published. But it is no help to a man who wants to know the mode of boiling down tallow if he is referred to a letter asking for details about the culture of cotton. "Inquiries from a colonial company as to the commercial value of certain barks" are of very slight use to a man who wants to trade with the Bight of Benin. In cases where a man has anything to say, and his correspondents do not require delicacy, one would think mere straightforwardness was all that was necessary. But perhaps we are mistaken. Perhaps there is a business etiquette which cannot be learnt without due study. Perhaps no one would talk naturally of esteemed orders and receipt of favours, and having had this pleasure yesterday. It is well for us to know how such things are said by great firms, so that if to-morrow we should become a company (limited), we should not need to shrink from our responsibilities.

Suppose that we had ordered some article of some party, and it had not come duly to hand. With our ignorance of commercial principles, we might write savagely on the subject. How differently is such neglect viewed by business men!—"I suppose I may give up all hope of getting the cask of naphtha ordered from you two months ago," is the sole complaint that passes one man's pen. The grievance is left to speak for itself, and it impresses us the more strongly. Another time, indeed, we see injured nature taxed beyond forbearance, and the man breaks out with "It is strange that while you promise the completion of work by a certain date, you never fulfil your promises." Here it is plain that the writer is hasty, for he never reflects that if they did not promise there would be no promise to fulfil. Yet even his haste does not rob him of his affability; and he signs himself Yours truly. In like manner, when it is necessary to inform a house that they have effected an insurance against your orders, and that you hold them responsible, you sweeten the dose by addressing them as "Dear Sirs." As Sir Lucius O'Trigger told Acres, "Do the thing decently and like a Christian." Even if you are vexed at having contributed to the Portuguese Exhibition, and getting nothing by it, there is no need to say more than, "As I learn that the Portuguese Exhibition has been

financially and commercially a failure, it is quite enough to be saddled with the outward and homeward freights to Oporto, without any honorary or business results from our exhibits." Even if you have to apply for money, there is no need for doing it uncivilly. How simple it is to say, "Our collector will have the pleasure of calling upon you on Friday morning next for settlement of our account," and to add in a postscript, "If absent from home, please leave instructions to pay our collector, as it is a long way to call for so small an amount." If the money is not forthcoming, and your collector has the pleasure of calling for it without any corresponding pleasure being shown, you remind your debtor that "our accounts are balanced every twelve months, and your default prevents us from closing our books for the date alluded to." Such a hint must surely be taken. If not, you place the matter in your solicitor's hands, or you place the account for collection in the hands of the Society for the Protection of Traders. We can hardly think that Mr. Simmonds holds up as a model for imitation the letter which runs, "Enclosed I beg to hand you bill for acceptance, which I shall feel obliged by your returning me, in course of post, with the needful"; or the one which exclaims angrily, "After renewing your bill to oblige you, you then fail to meet it, and only send me 20*l.* on account; thus giving me the trouble of writing half-a-dozen letters for the paltry balance of 8*l.* 13*s.*" But when money is at stake, Christianity as well as civility is often at a discount.

Nor is it less aggravating to write letters which remain unanswered, and to have claims disputed. "It seems," writes one man, "that I am not likely to be more fortunate with your house in Leeds in obtaining an answer than I have been with your London branch." Another declares that it is quite contrary to his usual practice to allow for cases, but makes an exception this time: which is also another's reason for making certain allowances, "to save us both a troublesome correspondence."

But the knowledge of the world conveyed in these letters is even more valuable than the glimpses given into the ways of business. Thus we find that soap is comparatively neglected at the Cape; and it is hoped this statement will not be deemed either impertinent or trivial. Although business in Tahiti is stagnant, a merchant there gives instructions to be kept more fully supplied with soaps, perfumes, and fashionable toilet articles. A London manufacturer sends his correspondents in Boston "a quarter of a gross of Prince of Wales Bouquet, as per enclosed label, as I think it likely there will be a run for that article on account of the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales to the States." Passing from perfumery to something of a rather opposite tendency, we read, "Gentlemen,—Having obtained the sole agency in Kent for the sale of your concentrated fecal manure, we have much pleasure (!) in presenting our report." It is hard to realize the amount of zeal that must have inspired such a sentence.

Politics are duly represented among the trade circulars, and the mixture of Continental politics with tallow and of American politics with cotton has very often a comic effect. There were speculations about the course likely to be taken by the Continental Powers during the past May, and some few leading articles were written on the subject. Now, in this book we have a genuine political prophecy, which did not, indeed, come true as to the main basis on which it was founded, but was probably verified in the minor deduction. "On dit that if Prussia attack Austria, Russia will

side with the latter; and if this statement be correct, which is most probable, it offers a guarantee that no impediment will present itself in the ensuing months to the usual and regular influx of tallow from Russia." We hope the guarantee was more satisfactory than many of its namesakes. But though in other respects we trace the effect of great occurrences by the sudden fall of prices, there are occasional instances of a still further reaction, and of a general shock being given to all established principles. The Liverpool Cotton Circular notes as the result of the interview between President Lincoln and the Southern Commissioners that "fair Egyptians were sold as low as eighteen pence." Nothing could well be more significant of the attachment of Liverpool to the cause of slavery. The news of negotiations between North and South had an inappreciable effect on the fate of these captives; they were led away at once by purchasers at a low figure to make room for the expected cargoes of negroes. Nor does Manchester seem to be much more moral than Liverpool. There, too, we read of a decline in prices within the past month: "7-8ths printers have declined 3*d.* to 1*s.* per piece; 9-8ths printers, 3*d.* to 1*s.*; and domestics are ½*d.* to ¾*d.* per yard lower." Perhaps, as authors, we may be thought indifferent to the wrongs of printers, and we must own to a shameful ignorance as to the distinction between 7-8ths and 9-8ths. But what will Jeames say to domestics being sold by the yard? Their price has generally gone in an increasing ratio with the number of their feet, and allowance has also been made for the graceful line of their calves. We must say that if such notions are suffered to prevail at Manchester and Liverpool, the sooner the world comes to an end the better. If in the one we are to have companion pictures to the Eastern slave-mart, and in the other that grand creature, the British flunkey, is to be quoted at per yard, there will be a revolution in English ideas more serious than could be produced by a Reform Bill, and more fatal than a war without tallow.

NEW NOVELS.

The Wild Flower of Ravensworth. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

WHATEVER other qualities may be discoverable in these volumes, we have found them three of the most wearisome which it has been our duty to wade through for a long time; and we are constrained to add, moreover, with as much surprise as disappointment, that after reading them through very carefully we are unable to find anything by way of compensation. We are quite alive to the responsibility that a critic incurs in pronouncing such a judgment on the last new novel by the author of 'John and I' and 'Doctor Jacob.' In both those works she established a reputation for good writing and common sense which even the least enthusiastic among her admirers were willing to admit ranked her above the ordinary run of recent novelists. In this last production of her fancy we can find absolutely nothing in the shape either of clever delineation or striking thought; but very much that deserves more than such negative dispraise. Its sketches of character are hasty, indefinite and incomplete; its story is almost as uninteresting as it is unreal; and its pages are continually weighted by an alternation of small talk and truisms, which keep on suggesting the simile of an ugly doll padded with sawdust.

The story itself strikes one as a sign of curious inconsistency on the part of a lady who takes no pains to conceal her sympathy

with that modern type of womanhood to which has been given the not necessarily disrespectful name, "strong-minded." Holding, as Miss Edwards does, very strongly to at least a mitigated form of the theory about "woman's rights"; selecting for one of her least feeble and most unnatural characters a young woman perpetually poring over Greek literature and philosophy; believing, apparently, in Platonic love between men and women to an extent which keeps the reader in a constant state of fidgeting anxiety; and taking pains throughout (if we can interpret her meaning at all) to degrade conventionalities, to preach the grandeur of disinterested affection, to

Ring out the false, ring in the new,

all the world over; it can hardly fail to occur to one's mind as a little singular that the whole plot of this tale should hinge on the "Wild Flower's" father having been a knave, and the "Wild Flower's" husband's difficulty in disproving that crushing fact and establishing his wife's descent from a baronet. Persons or far less lofty ideas than either the author or the "Wild Flower's" husband have adopted the notion, before now, that a man only marries his wife, and not his wife's belongings; and that he may keep his self-respect even though the latter are not respectable. Miss Edwards not only seems to hold this proposition to be untenable, but exaggerates the opposite view to such an extent that she seems to consider the crowning glory of her heroine's life is when she runs away from her husband (when having "married Lucius under false pretences," she concludes that she has therefore no right to be his wife), and when she lives in dangerous ecstasies of love with an old admirer, rather than believe it possible that her spouse should remain faithful after the discovery of her disgrace. We have already used the phrase—"if we can interpret the writer's meaning at all"; if we are right, this is the whole moral of the story; if we are wrong, we are bound to admit we do not understand it in the least degree. It is, at all events, the one solitary speck in Esther Penwarden's character which can be possibly intended to appeal either to sympathy or admiration; and no single word countenances the idea that the author means to blame and not to praise. In all other respects the "Wild Flower" is simply a gushing, innocent, and exceedingly silly country girl, who apparently ought to have married an equally gushing, innocent, and silly rustic prodigy; but who married somebody else and was very happy. And the rustic prodigy "ought to have been a ruler of men or of circumstances, a Wesley or a Stevenson," but unluckily wasn't; rather, on the other hand, a very undecided character and a very decided fool.

The Shadows of Destiny: a Romance. By Capt. Colomb. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

If "Romance" signifies something that is quite unintelligible, 'The Shadows of Destiny' fulfils its mission. The story begins with an old lady who lives in a haunted manor-house. She goes to bed by the light of an expiring candle, and leaves all her clothes, which are described minutely, thrown on the floor, on a hard winter's night, with a storm blowing round the house and rumbling down the chimneys. "The shadows of the agitated branches crossed and flitted strangely on the faded satin coverlet and pillow and on the tired and careworn face; suddenly a dark picture painted on a panel, sliding noiselessly aside, disclosed the head and bust of a female, fantastically attired in the head-dress, ruff and garb of the days of the Stuarts."

After singing a little song and looking fixedly at the face of the sleeper, she draws back her head and disappears, and the picture, "a Dutch landscape, returned to its place." The sleeping lady meanwhile dreams a wonderful dream, that she sees an "appearance" which divides, as housemaids say, "into two halves, one of which turns into a luminous griffin, which carries off her niece Maude; whilst the other half, in the shape of an eagle, swoops down on her other niece Edith, and carries her off in its claws; and the building where they were all three sitting falls down with a great crash. These are the "shadows of destiny." The two nieces go up to London, and one of them runs away with Gerald Griffin; and the other marries a Lord Eaglescliffe, or rather does not marry him, but lives and dies mysteriously, with suspicion of being murdered, at last returning, in the shape of a headless lady, to haunt the walls of the ancient manor-house where the old lady dreamed her portentous dream. The book then takes a leap forward for a hundred years; and then more and more mystery grows up. Eaglescliffes and Griffins become fatally mixed up in each other's concerns, but which is which and who is the other will be a puzzle to the enterprising reader. There is a mysterious Lady Eaglescliffe, with a face like a sphynx, and she has a son; and there is another young man in whom she takes a mysterious interest; and there is a Gerald Griffin, who pursues a young lady who lives with her father in the haunted manor-house, and there are false friends and foul play, and dishonourable intentions; and the young man leaves the young lady to lament his absence, and when he comes back penitent, and sings under her window, he finds her gone, and he sees something dreadful,—but whether the lady is dead or drowned or murdered or kept in captivity, the author himself does not reveal, for fear of casting a slur on her memory. Gerald Griffin goes mad, and is kept in a lunatic asylum, which is in a state we recommend to the notice of the Commissioners; whilst as regards the wicked Lady Eaglescliffe, and the mysterious young man, we are promised further revelations at a future time. The future tale can scarcely be worse than the present.

The Three Louisas: a Novel. By H. Sutherland-Edwards. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

It may be doubted, by experience, how far Art is a subject for works of art. Pictures about painters have been too often flabby, uninteresting works, dependent mainly on the lay model. The music written to illustrate music is somewhat better: witness four works so widely different as Gluck's 'Orfeo,' and Handel's 'Cecilian Ode,' and Spohr's 'Power of Sound' Symphony, and M. Auber's 'Ambasadrice.' But numerous as Art-novels have been, we cannot, at the instant, call to mind a good story of which a painter's fortunes are the principal theme, still less one devoted to the career of a musician. It is true that a certain interest was excited by 'Charles Auchester,' incorrect as were all the technical portions of the novel; but this partly was excited by the titillations of amiable (we must not say scandalous) curiosity. It was so "nice" to read in print all about Mendelssohn and Mdlle. Jenny Lind!—though, as should have been foreseen, the fictitious presentation of these celebrated persons and of their private life was as far from the reality as is the child's notion, scrawled on his slate, from the features and the attitudes of a Napoleon or a Cleopatra. Then, too, there was that serviceable thing, a temporary mystery as to the authorship. This is a "sure card," as Mrs. Gore found out when she played it so

dextrously on behalf of her 'Cecil'; as Lord Lytton proved when putting his 'New Timon' forth. Of an attempt on Beethoven's life, not long ago made by a German romancer, we have here spoken. Among Madame George Sand's tales, that lady's 'Lucrezia Floriani,' devoted, it has been said, to a "showing up" of her favourite and protégé, Chopin, after a quarrel, is, perhaps, her worst and least moral story (which is saying much). To be just, however, her 'Consuelo' and its sequel—both spoilt by her resolute determination to preach the gospel of a refined and elastic Christianity—may be pointed to as an exception which proves the rule of what has been said regarding musical novels. Nothing can be livelier than her scenes in the Venice music-school and opera-house,—than her characters of the heroine, Anzoletto, Porpora, La Corilla, the ridiculous amateur Baron von Hoditz, the despotic, flute-playing Frederick of Prussia,—hero so dear to Mr. Carlyle!—than her group of theatrical intriguers at Vienna, whose underhand propensities were fostered by the meddling King Maria Theresa, and the *petit maître* minister, Kaunitz. But 'Consuelo' stands alone. Madame d'Agout's (*Daniel Stern*) 'Nelida,' written with the activity of spite against Dr. Liszt, is, as all works of spite and vengeance should be, a failure. While rambling through stories about musicians, Poushkin's short dramatic scene, founded on the apocryphal story of Mozart having been poisoned by Salieri, is not to be forgotten. As an accessory figure, that fascinating "syren of the stage," who tempts true lovers from their allegiance, to their ruin, the *prima donna*, has been worked on the average with more effect; never better worked than by Maturin in his 'Woman; or, Pour et Contre,'—a novel, we take leave to say, unjustly forgotten. But, inasmuch as no overture should be too long-drawn, we will introduce (as the composers say) no more themes, however many there be that press on us, but at once draw up the curtain on 'The Three Louisas.'

Mr. H. Sutherland-Edwards has elsewhere shown a fair amount of reading on musical subjects, and (in an altogether different department of literary effort) readiness of observation and lightness of hand, as one who sketches national manners and peculiarities, and takes note of events as they pass. But as a novel-writer his experience and craft appear for the moment to have forsaken him. His 'Three Louisas,' the story of one and the same Louisa, the daughter of a retired singer, who is driven by want on music, and changes her name thrice, is neither like truth nor fiction. The tale of the girl's struggles with a hard lot,—how she publishes songs of no value, the publication being liberally paid for by a *Romeo* behind the curtain,—how she innocently falls into the worst possible hands, those of one of the patronizing *Don Juans* who haunt theatres, and who lays deliberate siege to her, from which he retires after the fashion of *Pamela's* Mr. B.,—how she becomes a great *prima donna*, and remains stainless throughout her greatness, in order that at last she may be re-united to the high-born *Romeo* who had first befriended her (not without wry faces on the part of his family):—these things, we say, are told neither wisely nor well. The verisimilitude of the scenes and characters with which Mr. Sutherland-Edwards can hardly fail to be conversant, as here painted, is no greater than that of similar combinations in an astounding novel published many years ago, called 'Realities,' which we remember because of a wondrous orgie at Richmond, where the charming and virtuous heroine actress was saluted, under the stare of passing diners, by her managerial *Don Juan*.

There is no need, for sensation's sake, to peel the wrong side of the tapestry, though it may be need, from time to time, to intimate that the same has its existence. But whatever be the manners, whatever be the scenes,—be they better be they worse,—if they are as brought before us, the verdict must be, as here, that the artist fails in outline, in colour, in grouping. Mr. Sutherland-Edwards will do, as soon as possible, not too soon (according to the fatally facile fashion of our tale-tellers, who lay stories as eggs are laid), to take his revenge by giving us a novel to admire.

Days of Yore. By Sarah Tyler. 2 vols. (Strahan.)

In 'Days of Yore' we are introduced to domestic scenes in Holland, England, Ireland, and Scotland, but principally in the latter, which afford ample materials for the little and perchance homely, details which fill up the comprehensive outline of the historical novel. The former without the latter would be connexion; while the latter, standing by itself, would be little better than the heading of a chapter. In short, one is the complement of the other. The first tale, or rather sketch, carries us back, in a very interesting manner, to a period of Scottish history concerning which we know but little that is authentic. The memory of Saint Margaret, however, "with her sweet eyes, her auburn hair, her learning, her sorrows, her fasts and vigils, and her widely love," still lives in the traditions of her adopted country; while to us Saxons, the record of the romantic life of the sister of Edgar Atheling cannot be read without interest. The victory of Hastings forced Edgar, his mother, and three sisters, after many adventures, to seek for refuge from the fierce conqueror, in the widow's native land of Hungary. Stress of weather compelled the hapless fugitives to put in near Dunfermline. The crown of Scotland was then worn by that Malcolm who, if forgotten by historians, will yet live in the pages of Shakspeare as the avenger of his father's death and the vanquisher of Macbeth. In the previous year the unfortunated Malcolm had been an unsuccessful suitor for the hand of the beautiful and accomplished ornament of the English Court. Now the wheel of fortune had turned, and the exiled Princess proceeded on foot, unattended save by some monks, to sue for hospitality at the hand of her rejected lover. It speaks well for the generous nature of the King of Scotland that Margaret could venture to solicit aid from one on whose self-love she had inflicted so severe a wound. And well did he justify the confidence placed in him. Instead of purchasing the goodwill of his powerful neighbour by giving up to him such important personages, he at once renewed to the wayworn exile the offer of his hand and crown,—coupling with it, however, no conditions in case of a second rejection,—which but a year ago had been successfully made to the highly-placed Princess. His constancy received meet reward, and for the rest of his life an angel called him husband. Notwithstanding, however, her numerous charms and virtues, Margaret had one defect: she was not uncommon in any age with women; she allowed herself to be too much led by the priests. This not unnaturally produced alienation between the hitherto happy pair; and eventually her daily resort to a neighbouring cave gave rise to grave suspicions in her husband's mind. At length, maddened by doubts which he could not repress, Malcolm dogged his wife's footsteps, and found her, not listening to a rival, but earnestly praying that her own sins might be forgiven her, and her husband's heart avail-

ened to a truer perception of the means of salvation. Stricken with remorse, Malcolm hurried home, and, when next his queen quitted Dunfermline for Edinburgh, he caused the cave to be converted into a chapel, which long continued to be the admiration of travellers from every part of Europe.

Among other Scottish sketches one will be read with particular interest, for the insight it gives into the manner in which marriages were arranged in Edinburgh, towards the end of the last century. We can hardly in these days realize to ourselves that, at a time so little removed from our own,—living men may still be found who remember it,—a young lady could be kept locked up in a dark sleeping-closet, her only fare bread and water, till she consented to wed the bridegroom her mother had selected. Almost as difficult to picture to ourselves is the sight of the fashionable Edinburgh beauty being brought to her new home in Lauderdale, seated behind her husband, who carried pistols at his saddle-bow. In this story, besides the wooing and wedding, we are presented with what we doubt not is a faithful representation of the interior of a Border laird's house, which shows emphatically how much the railway has done to annihilate the difference in luxury and refinement which must then have existed between provincial Scotland and the South of England.

Perhaps the most attractive of all the tales which compose this book is that called 'The Shadow of the Ancient Mariner.' The ancient mariner is no other than that Alexander Selkirk, or rather Sealchraig, whose romantic adventures suggested to Defoe the inimitable 'Robinson Crusoe.' Alexander Sealchraig was a native of Largo, and when rescued from his uninhabited island, he returned to the place of his birth, and spent several years there ere he again wandered forth into those solitudes for which he seems to have acquired a positive liking. He is described as a gloomy, silent, disagreeable man, who avoided the society of men, and generally quarrelled with those with whom he came in contact. The author makes him, for all his moroseness, not insensible to the attractions of a pretty face, and weaves from thence a love story, which, in its character, harmonizes well with the untamed, impetuous spirit of the wooer. Eventually Sealchraig, unsuccessful in his suit and pining for the freedom of a savage life, left Scotland for South America, and was never heard of more.

For the remainder of these short tales, including a very pleasing description of Rotterdam and its great annual fair a hundred years ago, we must refer the reader to the book itself.

Eastern Mails: Copy of Report from Capt. Tyler, R.E., to Her Majesty's Postmaster General, of his recent inspection of the Railways and Ports of Italy, with Reference to the Use of the Italian Route for the Conveyance of the Eastern Mails. (Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed.)

The question considered in this able report so immediately concerns a large section of the world of writers as well as persons who have commercial interests in any of our eastern dependencies, that it claims from literary journals a measure of attention which we do not usually bestow on Parliamentary papers. Hitherto our fast mails from London to the East have passed through France *via* Macon or Marseilles, and thence by sea to Egypt, through which country any line of rapid communication between Great Britain and her oriental dependencies must under existing circumstances necessarily pass. By the arrange-

ments still in force, the transit of letters from Macon to Alexandria consumes 162 hours 43 minutes, thus apportioned—10 hours 43 minutes to the journey from Macon to Marseilles, 2 hours to the transfer of mails at Marseilles, and 150 hours to the voyage from Marseilles to Alexandria, a portion of the route that covers 1,460 nautical miles and includes 4 hours' detention at Malta. From London to Macon, and from Alexandria eastwards, it is not at present proposed to change the postal track to India; but the railway down the east coast of Italy, which has been at work since the May of last year, has placed it in our power to send our letters from Macon to Alexandria in 127 hours 28 minutes, instead of the 162 hours 43 minutes required by the Marseilles route. This preferable line of passage runs from Macon to St. Michel, from St. Michel over Mont Cenis to Susa, from Susa to Bologna, from Bologna to Brindisi, from which port to Alexandria the distance does not exceed 822 nautical miles. In this diminution of the passage by sea appears the chief recommendation of the Brindisi route; for in actual length the way by Marseilles is about as short as any that can be adopted, its disadvantages being due to the unavoidable slowness of locomotion on the sea, and the risk of delay from stress of weather to which that mode of progression is exposed. "Inasmuch, therefore," Capt. Tyler observes, "as it is practicable to travel more than twice as fast on land, where good railways are available, as by sea, and with less risk of delay from stress of weather, it becomes advantageous to decrease the sea passage as far as possible, when this can be done without too heavy a cost, in order to effect a saving of time." As the Italian Government would convey our mails on "terms which are very considerably less in proportion to the distance than is paid by Her Majesty's Government for the passage of the mails through France," the chief argument in favour of the contemplated alteration is supported by considerations of cost. Hence it appears that as matters stand Capt. Tyler has made out a strong case for the Brindisi route; but there is reason for confidence that before many months have passed its advantages over the Marseilles line will be even greater. Under existing circumstances the service of our Eastern mails from St. Michel over Mont Cenis to Susa would be performed by horses and mules; but on the opening of the Summit Railway over Mont Cenis—a line of railway that will probably be completed during the May of next year—the time required for the fast journey from Macon *via* Brindisi to Alexandria will be reduced from 127 hours 28 minutes to 123 hours 8 minutes. Again, on the completion of the Grand Tunnel Line, which Capt. Tyler hopes to see at work in the course of five or six years, the route from St. Michel to Susa would consume still less time. "There will, therefore," says the reporter, "be an advantage of 35½ hours in favour of the Brindisi route previous to the construction of the Mont Cenis Summit Railway; of 39½ hours after the construction of that railway; and of 42½ hours after the completion of the permanent tunnel line from St. Michel to Susa." In conclusion, Capt. Tyler observes, with regard to another change of route that will most likely be effected at no very great distance of time, "As I have intimated at the commencement of this Report, the question to be now solved is solely that of communication through Europe to the East. I would ask your Grace's permission to touch also upon the still more important saving of time and distance that may be obtained hereafter, by avoiding the passage of the Red Sea,

when a railway shall be constructed from the coast of the Mediterranean along the Euphrates Valley to the Persian Gulf. By this route many hundred miles of distance, and many days of time, might be saved between London and Bombay, which will become within the next two years (when the railways to Madras and Calcutta are completed) the principal port of India. The navigation by the Persian Gulf to Bombay will be far preferable to that *via* Suez and the Red Sea to Bombay; and even that amount of navigation may ultimately be avoided by the connexion together of Bagdad and Bombay by railway. But in the mean time the Euphrates Valley scheme has been for many years almost in abeyance. The mere guarantee of the Turkish Government has not been found sufficient even to render the construction of the first portion from the coast to Aleppo practicable; and the financial state of that empire renders progress now almost impossible. But I have so strong a conviction of the important bearing that the construction of such a railway would have, commercially and strategically, upon the British Empire, that I could not but take this opportunity of recommending the subject to the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government." Whether the time has come for action in accordance with Capt. Tyler's suggestion we offer no opinion; but it will not be questioned that the project deserves the serious consideration thus solicited for it.

A Chronicle of the Church of St. Martin, in Leicester, during the Reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth; with some Account of its Minor Altar and Ancient Guilds. Compiled from Original and Contemporaneous Documents. By Thomas North. (London, Bell & Daldy; Leicester, Crossley & Clarke.)

We are always rejoiced to find an antiquary and a scholar building up local history out of local records. The latter have become so rare that gentlemen render excellent service when they thus turn them to useful purpose ere they disappear or perish. Parish records, it might be supposed, being under lock and key, and these under more than single guardianship, would be safe from any despoiler; but, perhaps, it was because several guardians had as many keys that the stewardship became a failure.

When Thoresby and when Nichols wrote their respective Leicestershire histories, masses of local records of the pre-Reformation period were in the parish chests of the churches in Leicester, inaccessible to students and historians. Of these important documents, in which so much of the religious and social history of the early times was to be found, many have nearly altogether disappeared. Ignorance of their value, and carelessness, even when their value was known, have caused some, but not the greater portion, of this loss. Documents have been lent which have never been restored. To us this seems the same as if they were stolen. Mr. North, with polite and delicate euphuism, says of documents fraudulently detained and after a time sold, that "something very like the opposite of strict honesty has led to their not being restored." Very like indeed. The euphuism reminds us of the delicacy of Nicholas St. Antlings, who would not *steal* his master's chain because of the literal prohibition in the Decalogue; but when Pyebord asks, "Wilt thou *nim* it from him?" the puritan thief answers, "That I will!"

The ancient Leicester records disappeared soon after the publication of Nichols's and Thoresby's histories of the town; but some of them, and heaps of other deeds, turned up many

years after. "A curious collection of ancient writings," says a Leicester paper, some six-and-thirty years ago, "was sold last week by auction in Pall Mall, being deeds relating to Brokesbye, Great Bowden, Kirby, Coton, Bosworth, Barton, Lubbenham, Huncote, and St. Mary's Church, Leicester. This collection was considerable, being deposited in five boxes." All these, surreptitiously detained from their rightful possessors, have disappeared. Occasionally a portion may come to light, as in the case of a large volume of churchwardens' accounts, beginning A.D. 1554, relating to the parish of St. Martin, Leicester. Mr. North purchased it from a person in whose possession it had been for half a century. This very volume, to which Thoresby had made reference in his history, had been previously bought at a book-stall, the buyer preserving it simply on account of its local character.

Mr. North has worked up this material into his history with great skill. It is worthy of remark, as illustrating the good old religious feeling—even if it were a formality, yet one not to be scoffed at—that the churchwardens' accounts in the ancient days were headed with the sacred initials J. H. S. Sometimes the word "Jesus" is at the head, as a monition to the wardens to be honest in their reckonings. Mr. North says, that "the accounts of the Chamberlains of the Borough of Leicester for the year 1578-9, and several subsequent years, are headed 'Emanuel.'" And he aptly refers to a passage in 'Henry the Sixth' to show that Shakspeare had not forgotten the custom:—

Jack Cade. What is thy name?

Clerk. Emmanuel.

Dick. They used to write it on the top of letters.

Through similar religious sentiment a man's last will used to fittingly begin with "In the name of God"; and the warrants of master mariners, down to a very late period (perhaps the seemingly custom has not quite died out), commenced with a humble reference to the Almighty, most appropriate to be kept before the eye of those whose home was often on the stormy waters. Mr. North's volume is not only ably compiled, but handsomely got up. Its especial public may be within the *shire* of Leicester, but there is matter in it that may interest antiquaries beyond those limits.

The Story of the American War, 1861-65. By Henry Stacke. With a Map illustrating the Battle-Fields. (Warne & Co.)

ANOTHER superficial and inaccurate sketch of the great struggle concerning which there has been an excess of erroneous speech and writing during the last five years. This 'Story of the American War' cannot be recommended on any ground. By his unfair reticence, no less than by his wrong statements and ungenerous suggestions, the author's bias in favour of the South is made apparent from the first to the last page of his book. He has not the hardihood to claim triumphal honours for Mr. Jefferson Davis; but he has the imprudence to tell his story in such a fashion that the conclusion is totally irreconcilable with the tenor of the narrative. "The author," Mr. Stacke observes in his Preface, "is aware that he may be accused of what some persons consider 'inconsistency.' He can sympathize with the cause of the Abolitionists of the North, and yet admire the valour and fortitude of the Confederates;" and in his last page, modifying this profession of anti-slavery opinions, he remarks: "It has been my object to do justice to the conduct of the South, while expressing some sympathy with the cause of the North." By those who give him credit for virtue, of which

the body of his book contains no sufficient evidence, it will be regretted that, while taking so much care to express his admiration of Southern patriotism and valour, he should have altogether neglected to do justice to the men whose policy is said to command his approval. To fan the last embers of a dying fire, he reprints four stanzas of the lyrical appeal which entreated "Maryland, my Maryland," to spurn the Northern scum, and avenge the patriotic gore that stained the streets of Baltimore; and not content with thus reproducing the invitation he informs us that the song was "written in language which will survive as long as the memory of the war lasts,"—a doubtful compliment that may be applied to the poet or the English tongue, according to the reader's taste. After the fashion of many other champions, Mr. Stacke creates confusion, and has probably confused himself by an ambiguous use of the word "rights." Having frankly acknowledged that the Southern States rebelled to perpetuate slavery, he speaks of them as having seceded to maintain their independence. In one place we read, "As long as the anti-slavery party were in such a minority that they could not affect the course of legislation, the planters of the South regarded their hysterical declamations with quiet contempt; but when fresh accessions, gained from immigration and diffusion of English ideas throughout the North, swelled the numbers of the Abolitionists into a formidable faction, the slave-owners became alarmed, and banded themselves together to resist any infringement of their rights." Elsewhere the author assures us that "year after year the Confederates had striven and toiled and fought for their rights as an independent people." Speaking of the means by which the Southern States struggled for their rights, Mr. Stacke observes, "Year after year it needed a greater strain to find soldiers to meet the ever-increasing armies of the North. Successful management and complete railway communication enabled Jefferson Davis, in 1861 and 1862, to bring something like equal numbers to oppose the enemy at different points of attack." The natural inference from this statement is, that in the earlier battle-fields and engagements of the war the superiority of numbers was invariably on the side of the North; that by fortunate combinations of circumstances and by strenuous efforts the South occasionally managed "to bring something like equal numbers to oppose the enemy at different points of attack," but that she never contrived to do more. Of course the writer intended to convey this very erroneous impression; and it cannot be pleaded in his defence that the misleading words are attributable to ignorance, for in describing some of the earlier encounters he exhibits an amount of knowledge that shuts out any such apology for disingenuousness. For instance, with exceptional candour he expressly states, that at Wilson's Creek "the Confederates outnumbered their opponents." This mode of dealing with numbers is characteristic of the book, which abounds in self-contradiction. Notwithstanding its extravagant admiration for the South, it contains many passages which, taken apart from the context, might be used as evidence that the writer wished to tell the truth of both sides, or even that his bias was in favour of the North. But, far from indicating a conscientious determination to be fair to both parties, these passages appear to have been dictated by caution rather than justice, and they are powerless to conceal or turn attention from the partiality which is conspicuous in every chapter.

The Birds of Middlesex. A Contribution to the Natural History of the County. By James Edmund Harting. (Van Voorst.)

THE three celebrated poets who were at issue as to whether the crop they were passing by was wheat, oats or barley, and who were told by a wondering rustic that it was rye, if they were ashamed of their ignorance, at least found a friend in need. There is many a man in the capital of Middlesex who would be utterly incapable of distinguishing one tree from another by their names; for such persons, too, there is help at hand. "Other some," as the phrase goes, who may walk over a Middlesex meadow and who would not know "a hawk from a heronshaw," may now study Mr. Harting's book, and learn more about birds than the famous individual in the *Spectator*.

As there are unhappy persons so ignorant as to speak of foxhounds as "dogs," a vulgar error which settles the snobbism of the speaker with huntsmen and whips, so there are others who do not know how to designate flocks of winged game. Those luckless individuals are hereby informed that they must say, a *brood* of grouse and a *berry* of quails (we have carried the last word from the field into the drawing-room, where may be seen a bevy of fair dames); a *covey* of partridges, but a *covert* of coots; a *dropping* of sheldrake and a *flight* of woodcocks; a *gaggle* of geese (when they are at rest), but a *herd* of swans, a *nid* of pheasants, a *skin* of geese (when on the wing), a *spring* of teal, and a *sege* of herons; a *team* of wild ducks, and a *trip* of dotterels; a *wing* of plovers, and a *scrip* of snipes. Mr. Harting says he is not a scientific ornithologist, and neither understands nor interests himself in the endless and complicated *subgenera*, but in proper, popular, English names, he is quite a scholar; and indeed as a scientific ornithologist his merit is greater than his modesty suspects.

One would not expect to meet partridges, pheasants, or herons, on the wing, in Charing Cross, St. Martin's Lane, St. Giles's in the Fields, Tottenham Court Road, Aldersgate Street, or other street-ways leading to Islington, Hampstead, Highgate, and Hornsey Park. Henry the Eighth, however, forbade, on penalty of imprisonment, that such birds should be disturbed in the localities which now bear the names above mentioned. Macaulay tells us of somebody having, not so long ago, shot snipe or woodcock in Conduit Street; and even now a winged stranger makes his appearance in or near our crowded thoroughfares, where we should least expect to see him. By living man, the golden eagle has been detected within a few miles of the London smoke. Only the other day a shore lark, an inhabitant of the northern parts of Europe, Asia and America, was caught on Hackney Marshes. A few years since, a gamekeeper, in the Strand, (for the first time in his life,) saw a snipe on the wing, and wondered what he did in this wicked London. Purple herons have sailed near enough to the metropolitan vapour to feel it was no atmosphere for them; and the rare bittern, which, as well as the heron, used to be eaten at City feasts, has recently condescended to be shot in the vicinity of Hammersmith. We should not expect to see the shy coot upon the Serpentine, but that inhabitant of preserved streams has been seen on that Lake of Cockeyne. Even the redbreasted goose has come all the way from Siberia to be brought down in the metropolitan county. Nay, the little grebe, with its small power of flight, and its reluctance to trust itself abroad, has been known to descend on the Round Pond, in Kensington Gardens, "without an atom of cover in or near it, and sur-

rounded by many miles of brick and mortar." So rare a bird as the little gull of Eastern Europe has glided over the Thames at Blackwall, in its mature spring plumage, never to return. Most wonderful of all, a storm petrel was encountered, in 1857, in Edgware Road, and was inhospitably knocked down with a stick. "It was a wet, windy night, and the bird was much exhausted. It was supposed to have strayed up the river from the coast." This coming to, or near, London has a curious effect, at least on the singing birds. "Many true British residents are true migrants as to London, and all the true migrants come into song later near London than elsewhere throughout the land."

If these ornithological incidents be amusing, there are others that partake of an opposite quality. A few strange birds come over to Middlesex, but our most welcome sojourners are being decimated, and our native birds are disappearing faster than the others come. Mr. Harting speaks of a quondam keeper who rented a cottage at 10l. a year, and more than paid his rent by capturing or killing and selling nightingales. Fifteen dozen at eighteen shillings a dozen was a "good nightingale season." Once he "caught no less than nineteen nightingales before breakfast, in the grounds of one gentleman, and in sight of the windows; for which, as I told him, he ought to have been transported." Again, some keepers kill the beautiful and useful nightjar, which has so unfairly got the name of "the goat-sucker." It merely captures and devours the insects that fly about the feet and stomach of goats and other animals. One man proudly showed to Mr. Harting "six of these beautiful birds hanging upon an oak, in company with some sparrowhawks, jays, magpies, and stoats." Mr. Harting fruitlessly pointed to the bill, and proved that it was not shaped for tearing flesh, like that of a hawk. The answer received was, "You may depend upon it, Sir, they're reg'lar varmint, like all the rest of 'em; and I always kills 'em whenever I gets a sight on 'em."

Some birds locate themselves in places from which they might expect to be ejected. A fly-catcher's nest, with five eggs that had been sat upon, was found in the crown on the top of a lamp in a London street. Other birds sagaciously accept due notices to quit. A lot of rooks had their homes in a certain clump of elms, some of which, being old, were felled yearly, young trees being planted in their places. The condemned elms were marked by stripping off a bit of the bark. The intelligent rooks required no other intimation. As soon as they observed the symbol, the whole family removed to another tree.

Again, there are other birds which, with their homes, are sacred. Nobody knows whence the Guildhall pigeons come, but they and all the City pigeons are as sacred as the storks in Holland; and this privileged immunity is extended to the pigeons at the Royal Exchange, the terminus of the South-Eastern Railway at London Bridge, and at the British Museum. It is to be lamented that the country birds are less tenderly regarded. The hobby has almost entirely disappeared; and Mr. Harting names among the birds that are becoming scarce, by being indiscriminately shot down, and nailed against a tree or barn to rot, "crows, magpies, jays, and even woodpeckers." He might have added, among the handsomest of our British birds, the kingfisher, which has been shot by thousands, in order to place the most brilliant part of the plumage in the saucy hats lately worn by modest young ladies.

Sense of danger is acutely exhibited by most birds, but not always acted on according to

natural impulse. A heron, suddenly come upon, has been known to crouch down into the water instead of to fly, and refuse to rise till a stone had been thrown at it. Snipes also, in like circumstances, will crouch in similar fashion, "immersing the bill, and keeping the head and back as flat as possible." The moorhen has a still more interesting process to avoid impending peril:—

"If surprised in a small pool where there is little cover, the Moorhen, instead of taking wing, dives, and, coming towards the surface in the vicinity of some water-plant, remains entirely submerged, with the exception of the bill, which it just protrudes above the surface to enable it to breathe. From what I have observed, I believe that a Moorhen cannot remain in this position without some assistance from a reed, water-lily, or other plant. In other words, it brings itself to anchor by means of its long toes, with which it grasps the stalk of a plant, and thus keeps its body below the surface while its bill only is above. Sometimes, in shallow water, the feet touch the ground, and the toes are then inserted in the mud or gravel. On one occasion, while walking along the Brent, I surprised a Moorhen in a shallow. The bird must have seen me before I observed it; for I first became aware of its presence by noticing the bright red forehead on the surface of the water. As the brook at that particular spot was too shallow to admit of the bird's diving, and as there was no friendly cover near at hand, it continued submerged for several minutes, until I threw in a stone, when, with one motion, it rose from the water into the air and flew. While it remained in the water I was not more than three yards from it, and was easily able to see that it touched the bottom of the shallow. On another occasion I suddenly disturbed a Moorhen in a small isolated pond with plenty of cover at a short distance from the brink, but none near enough to reach quickly without flying. An elm-tree had fallen half-way across the pond, and at several feet from the bank it overhung the water for some distance without touching it. The Moorhen first dived and re-appeared two or three times, and then, as if inspired with a sudden thought, dived again and came up under the fallen tree, but showing only the head and keeping the rest of the body entirely submerged. All my efforts to drive it from thence were unavailing, and it then occurred to me that, by crawling out along the tree, I might possibly be able to seize the bird unawares. Accordingly, handing my coat to a friend who stood on the bank to tell me when I should be directly over the spot, I crawled on hands and knees along the tree, until, at my friend's signal, I knew that I was immediately above the Moorhen. I then quietly put my hand in the water, about two feet behind it, and groped gently along until I could feel the legs. There were several small branches growing laterally from the tree, and many of these were under water. I soon discovered that the Moorhen's feet passed round and under one of these, and that by this means the body was kept submerged. I had little time then for reflection, fearing lest the bird might escape; so, seizing the legs, I drew it out of the water and brought it safe to land."

Not less interesting is this home scene. It refers to the stonechat (*Saxicola rubicola*):—

"One day in May I found a nest of this species, being attracted to the spot by the actions of the old birds. It was built in an old stone wall, but at such a distance from the hole or crevice by which the birds entered, that I was unable to see whether there were eggs or young. As I approached the wall, the old birds retired to a little distance, the male uttering an angry note; but no sooner had I discovered the nest, and commenced trying to dislodge a stone to obtain a better view, than the hen bird immediately returned, flew up against me, threw herself on the ground at my feet with all her feathers ruffled, at the same time uttering a peculiar angry note. I once thought to catch her, but she eluded my grasp, although continuing near me, and expostulating as before. I was so pleased with this show of affection that I at once desisted from examining the nest, and retired to some distance

to watch the birds further. After some time, they both perched on the wall, close to the nest, and the hen, after some hesitation, at length found courage to enter. In a few seconds she issued from the crevice, and was then apparently satisfied, for she uttered quite a different kind of note, and joined the male bird in a short flight, returning again to perch upon the wall, where I then left them. How delighted Gilbert White would have been with such a display of 'στροφή,' as he has termed this natural love of animals for their young."

Mr. Harting has much curious information touching the sparrows at home, and alludes to the rarity of white sparrows in Middlesex. During the years 1852 and 3, we remember one whose home was in the ivy on the west side of Cambridge House, in Piccadilly. He was quite at his ease in the middle of the street, and was an object of great interest to all passers by.

In domestic arrangements, some male birds exhibit more consideration for their mates than others. There is the reed warbler, an agreeable fellow with a taste for singing. He will go abroad with his lady in search of materials for the nest, but he makes her carry them all home, and he will not assist in building. The Jack snipe is more industrious, though with a selfish motive. He will, indeed, "pick up a worm from the surface, but he prefers boring for one, and drawing it from a sod." The epicure then passes it through his bill, pinching it the while, to make it more succulent and tender, and swallows his game whole. There may be too much of epicurean alacrity in a bird. Mr. Harting speaks of a heron at Kingsbury reservoir who was found "firmly held by a fishing-line, the hook fixed in its throat, and the line twisted round its legs. It had swallowed a bait set for pike." The heron had not been sufficiently acute; and he is not the only bird that suffers for want of looking about him. The author tells a story of a kestrel swooping on a mouse, and being himself pounced upon by a cat, whom he had not observed watching the mouse for her own profit. There are times, moreover, when the seeker of provender is foiled, without being personally injured. A hungry thrush tries to get at a snail by dashing the shell on a stone. Occasionally he chips the shell, without being able to extract the snail. He leaves his intended victim in disgust; and the snail quietly repairs the part chipped out of the shell, by a secretion from itself, which gradually hardens on exposure to the air.

With these glances at Mr. Harting's book, we may consign it to the general public. A pleasanter and, in its way, a more instructive work has seldom been offered to those who are interested in the winged children of song.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

English History, from the Earliest Period to our own Times. With an Appendix containing a Table of Battles, Sieges, Treaties, Biographies, Colonies, and Contemporary Sovereigns. Expressly designed to assist Students preparing for Examination. By W. M. Lupton. (Longmans & Co.)

WE acknowledge the industry and good intentions of the compiler of this volume; but though it may have its uses as a book of reference, and may refresh the memory of those to whom English history is familiar, it may also be forced into the brains of those for whom it is intended,—those who are cramming,—without their being a bit the wiser touching the real history of England and of the personal motives of which historical action is but the consequence. Moreover, as we glance at the pages, we dissent from many of the details. Mr. Lupton says, awkwardly enough, "The Druids are believed to have originated in Britain;" and we ask, on what authority? Again, "Ethelred created his brother Alfred an Earl, who was the first to bear that title

in England." Alfred, we should say, was created an Earlman. *Come, or Earl*, as we now understand that name, was a Norman title. Then Mr. Lupton says correctly: "Land that was the absolute property of the owner, and for which, under the feudal system, he was not required to do knight's service, was called *allodial*." Very true: but suppose the young gentleman under examination is asked the meaning of *allodial*. If he be, he will probably wish that Mr. Lupton had explained the word in a note. It would not have taken half the space he has occupied in his suppositions on Richard Cœur de Lion, which a young fellow, being crammed, will find useless. Sometimes the said young fellow will be altogether misinformed, as in the case where Mr. Lupton tells him that on the 12th February, 1554, Elizabeth "was seized at Ashbridge," which, as regards the locality, is entirely new to us. In another way the compiler is incorrect. Speaking of the Thistlewood gang, he says that they "met in a loft in Cato Street"; he should have added, "which is now called Homer Street." We might point out other defects, but there is so much of evident hard, and, in some cases, useful work in the book that we will not press our judgment too adversely.

Arnold of Brescia: a Dramatic Poem. By Sophia Skelton. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

THERE is a convenient opening for the display of patriotic feeling in the subject of this drama, for luckily, at the time of the unfortunate Arnold of Brescia (who expiated the crime of preaching Reform by a fiery death in the Piazza del Popolo), the sovereign Pontiff was, for the first and last time, an Englishman. Miss Skelton has ingeniously given us an interest in Adrian the Fourth (Nicholas Breakspere) by picturing the cold, hard, mediæval prelate as softened by the influence of Arnold's rigid virtue, and visiting him in disguise by night in the hope of converting him and saving him from a dreadful death. Then, with a wonderful prescience, the pious enthusiast foretells the liberation of Italy, the reign of Victor Emmanuel, and the glories of Magenta and Solferino. Thoroughly melted at last, the compassionate pontiff exclaims, with striking originality, "Were I not Adrian, I would Arnold be!" With all this the "amber-haired" Saxons are somehow mixed up, though a candid Englishman must needs confess that, except in the way of writing "leaders," the British public has done but little to aid the cause of Italian nationality. The execution of the poem is scarcely on a par with its conception, and the muse of Trajedy (so the author spells the word derived from *τραγῳδία*) would hardly be satisfied with such lines as these:—

My husband, fast comes down the darkening night,
Tis time our worthy guests retire; a fright
You've given me.

—Or with the following:—

The interdict is taken from the city,
And that mistaken man, whose fate I pity,—

—Or with,—

The war of many interests and the power
St. Peter's representative claims as dower.

And it may be doubted whether England was "courteous, gay, and free" in the twelfth century, and whether "gendarmes" would have rushed forward spontaneously to protect a Zingari maiden on the banks of "Lake Zurich" at that enlightened period. A chorus of choristers (singular alliteration!) takes part in the opening of the drama, and the volume concludes with a couple of fiery odes, in one of which a group of Italian warriors of the present day thunders forth, "Then vengeance, vengeance, vengeance, let vengeance be the cry." Napoleon the Third, Garibaldi, and the Archangel Gabriel figure conspicuously in these supplementary effusions; but England, of course, contrives to creep in edgewise.

The Eldest Miss Simpson, her Haps and Mishaps; her Offers and Engagements; her grandest Success and most woeful Failure. By C. H. Ross. (Ward, Lock & Tyler.)

WHAT a screaming farce is to one of Shakespeare's plays 'The Eldest Miss Simpson' is to the best novels at the "Limited Libraries." It is rapid, sensational, absurd, having neither rhyme nor

reason, but with that exaggerated drawing of character and dealing out of fun which belong to most of the shilling series of tales, and which, doubtless, best suit shilling readers. It is illustrated by the author in the same style in which he writes,—the caricature style prevailing, and a general exaggeration of nature, human and animal. The pictorial sketches, though weak and often incorrect, display some promise; and the literary part of the book, though weak too, and a little vulgar, induces us to think the author might do better things.

The Story of a Sister; Family Recollections—(Récit d'une Sœur; Souvenirs de Famille). By Mrs. Augustus Craven, born a La Ferronnays. Vol. I. Second Edition. (Paris, Didier & Co.)

WE cannot see the veil drawn back which hides from the world the hopes and the fears, the struggles of Conscience, the sacrifices, great in proportion to their modesty, of truthful, delicate, devout persons, who lived up to their sense of duty for Virtue's sake, never counting earthly gains or losses, without feeling that the sanctity of unobtrusive virtue is in some degree desecrated, be the motive of those who offer such revelations never so good, or the hand of the narrator never so implicitly guided by affectionate remembrance, and the desire to do service to mankind by setting forth goodly examples for coming men and women to follow. Mrs. Craven has felt no such misgiving or reserve in tracing the life and character of her sister-in-law. Her reason for so doing is not hard to divine. It does not lie in a vain, vulgar fancy to exalt a family circle by exhibiting the high-mindedness and religion of its members, as some might be disposed to conceive. The spirit of prose-lytism, which shows itself so fearlessly enthusiastic and active among earnest female Roman Catholics, has driven Mrs. Craven into print. Her sister-in-law, a gracious, gentle creature, rich in all the charms of heart and soul which make life a blessing to those on whom they are shed, was incomplete, till the bitterness of her sorrow, in seeing a beloved husband fading away, impelled her to embrace his faith by his deathbed. Let the touch be never so tender which is laid on events such as this, there is no escaping from, nor disguising, the fact, that they illustrate the immodesty of infallibility with a painful force. The story of "Conversions" is a favourite one in every world of religionists. Mrs. Craven, no doubt, would feel outraged were her book—in many of its passages touching—classed with those coarser records of more lowly-born persons, which the world of multi-form Dissent furnishes by the thousand. Yet there is none of the tales of "judgments," "warnings," and the like,—from which the reverent and humble-minded shrink,—more instinct with overweening superstition than this. The argument of it is graced, and scented, and decorated, no doubt, as it should be, coming from the hands of a woman as earnest in her adherence to a picturesque and easy faith as she has been delicately nurtured. But that there is the arrogance of Authority in the record must be plainly told; and as a contributor to the literature of "holy living and dying," Mrs. Craven can only rank with such Protestant women as "Charlotte Elizabeth," who shook the hand of denunciation at "the Mass House," in St. George's Fields, when she was taken forth from London to her deathbed.

Paris to Boulogne. (Hachette & Co.)

Norman France—[France Normande]. (Hachette & Co.)

THE new volumes of their "General Itinerary of France" which Messrs. Hachette & Co. have lately published are in most respects excellent samples of handbooks. The historical information is ample, and there are all needful maps and illustrations. For instance, the route from Paris to Boulogne—an ungrateful journey, in most parts, to the lover of the picturesque—every little town or village is noted, with its distance from Paris, Amiens and Boulogne. From St. Denis (where every pin's-point of interest is caught, from the tombs of kings to the "traditional *matelotes*,") to Étapes (which the English burned on the morrow

of Crécy) and Pont de Briques, where it is still the fond belief of Boulogne visitors that there is fair fishing to be had, no *chef lieu*, no battle-field, or birthplace of an illustrious man is forgotten. The cab and omnibus fares, the hotels, the local industries, are never neglected, so that the commercial traveller is as satisfactorily informed as the antiquary. 'Norman France' affords ample material for the ambitious guide-book compiler. The subject has tempted many, and not a few have unsatisfactorily dealt with it. The volume of "The General Itinerary of France" before us is a stout, closely-printed book of more than 500 pages. In addition to the illustrations, there are seven full-coloured maps and four plans. It is preceded by a series of model itineraries for excursions of eight or fifteen days. The preliminary advice to tourists is carefully set forth. There is, moreover, a rich catalogue of the works which have been written on Normandy. In short, the store of facts is surprising. If there be a fault in this guide it is one that is common to all the *Guides Joanne*. There is no personal observation. The artist element is wanting. The compiler never suggests a point of beauty, nor wakes the enthusiasm of the tourist. The facts lie in their nakedness. We should be glad to have a picture realized. A description of the view any from the ruins of Arques, would be refreshing. The approach to Rouen by railway is worth word-painting. Occasionally we find ludicrous comparisons, or places made ridiculous by reference to Paris. Thus, the poor little Café de Rouen is called the Tortoni of Dieppe. Dieppe itself, with the picturesque Bollet, is a good subject for amusing and instructive description,—with its cigarettes, ivory carving, and its abandonment of herring-curing for the lucrative exactions of lodging-letting in the season. But, the shortcomings at which we have hinted apart, these guide-books are in all respects admirable. No foreigners who started on the *Tour de France* with M. Hachette's "General Itinerary" could possibly find themselves at a loss on the road, could lose their way, or could, if they followed the sagacious Joanne, miss an object of real interest.

We have on our table the following Pamphlets:—*Land Tenure in Ireland: a Plea for the Celtic Race*, by Isaac Butt (Dublin, Fowler),—*Union Rating, Ireland*, Speech of Mr. Serjeant Barry, M.P., delivered in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, June 13, 1866, on moving the Second Reading of the Poor Law (Ireland) Amendment Bill, with Notes, Statistical and otherwise, by J. Fisher (Longmans),—*Reply to a Letter addressed to Malcolm Ross, Esq., President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce*, by John Dickinson, jun., Esq., on the Subject of the Manchester Conference, Jan. 24, 1866, by Robert Knight (Johnson),—*On Cesar's Account of Britain and its Inhabitants in reference to Ethnology*, by John Crawford, Esq., (Spottiswoode & Co.),—*Operations of the War in 1866*, Sketch Maps and Notes, by Major F. Miller, R.A., No. I.—*Invasion of Bohemia* (Stanford),—*Sugar-Making in the West India. Why should not the Products of the Sugar-Cane be imported into this Country as a Sirup?* by Alexander W. Anderson (Rider),—*The Herne Bay, Hampton, and Reculver Oyster Fishery Company: Evidence taken on Oath in the Committee of the House of Lords, April 19 and 20, 1866, on the Bills promoted by the Whitstable, and the Herne Bay, &c., Fishery Companies, with an Explanatory Introduction and Notes contributed to by several Hands* (Wilson),—*Local Courts and Tribunals of Commerce*, by R. M. Pankhurst (Manchester, Simms),—*My Own Philology*, by A. Tudor (Trübner),—*Remarks upon English Education in the Nineteenth Century*, by the Rev. William Ponnud, M.A. (Livingtons),—*The Alleged Conversion of the Irish Bishops to the Reformed Religion at the Accession of Queen Elizabeth, and the assumed Descent of the present established Hierarchy in Ireland from the Ancient Irish Church, disproved*, by W. Maziere Brady, D.D. (Longmans), and *The Crusade of Charity: a Sermon preached by Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., at the First Annual Service for the Bishop of London's Fund, held in Westminster Abbey on June 6, 1866* (Parker).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bennett's History of Old Church of St. John of Fremes, 12mo. 3/6
Co-Helms (The), by Author of 'Charley Nugent,' 3 vols. 31/6 cl.
Dalton's Lost among the Wild Men, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Jacobson's Revelations of a Police-Court Interpreter, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Maxwell's Atonement, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Miller's Our Hymns, their Authors and Origin, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Our Own Hymn-Book, compiled by Spurgeon, 32mo. 3/6 cl.
Richardson's Religio Anima, and other Poems, 12mo. 7/ cl.
River Reeds (Poems), 10. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Ross's The Bluest Miss Simpson and her Mishaps, cr. 8vo. 1/ swd.
Scutledge's Every Boy's Annual, 1867, 8vo. 6/ cl.
Selections, New and Old, Preface by Bishop of Oxford, 12mo. 4/6
Stavely's British Spiders, part 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Sunday Magazine, Volume for 1866, royal 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Telegraph Secrets, by a Station-Master, 12mo. 1/ swd.
Tutlett's Through the Clouds, 12mo. 3/ cl.
Winnall's Coal-Dealer's Ready Reckoner, oblong, 1/ swd.

POLARIZATION OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND.

September 12, 1866.

In the *Athenæum* of last week the following announcement appears: "The curious magnetic polarization of H.M.S. Northumberland, arising from her having been built north and south, has been destroyed by reversing that position and then de-magnetizing her by means of two of Grove's batteries." It may be inferred from this statement, in connexion with one of a similar nature made to the British Association, at Nottingham, in a paper by Mr. Evan Hopkins, C.E., 'On the Depolarization of Iron Ships to Prevent the Deviation of the Compass,' that, by the process alluded to, the magnetism acquired by an iron ship in building was, in the case of the Northumberland, so destroyed as to render the compasses on board that ship free, or nearly so, from error.

As everything connected with the correction of the deviation of the compass is not only of scientific interest, but of vital practical importance to the mercantile as well as the royal marine, it is incumbent on those whose duties enable them to speak with certainty not to allow erroneous statements on this subject to pass without correction.

The Northumberland having been built with her head nearly north, the compasses in the after-part of the ship had originally very large deviations. When the ship was taken to the Victoria Docks, she was, on the submission of this Department, placed in an opposite direction, or with her head nearly to the south, so as to decrease as far as possible the original deviations acquired in building. By careful observations made on the 21st of April last, immediately after she was placed in the docks, the maximum semi-circular deviation of two compasses, one on the front of the poop and the other on the quarter-deck, were respectively $54\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and 51° ; by equally careful observations made on the 10th of August, these deviations were $55\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and $46\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

The operations of Mr. Evan Hopkins having been performed on the 4th of August, the above results show that, whatever local effect these operations may have had,—as to which I have no evidence,—no appreciable general effect was produced, and that the Northumberland has in no sense of the word been "depolarized."

FERD. JNO. EVANS, Staff-Commander R.N.,
in charge of Admiralty Magnetic
Department.

THE EMPEROR TEÓDROS (THEODORE) OF
ABYSSINIA.

Bekesbourne, Sept. 12, 1866.

It is on many accounts to be regretted that the late Consul Plowden's Reports, addressed to the Earl of Clarendon in the years 1854 and 1855, should have been allowed to remain until now buried in the archives of the Foreign Office.

The interesting and most valuable "sketch of the laws, customs, government and position of Abyssinia, with a short account of its neighbours," does, indeed, "present such a perfect picture . . . that it is as good as if it were drawn yesterday." But Mr. Plowden's portraiture of the extraordinary man, who for some time past has held, though he scarcely holds any longer, the destinies of Abyssinia in his hand, was, it is to be feared, too flatteringly painted, and it certainly no longer represents the Theodore of the present day. Before proceeding further, I wish to make a remark on the names and title of the Emperor Theodore. His original name was *Kassai*, and he became Dedj-Azmaj—contracted into *Dedjatj*—that is to say, Duke, or

rather Grand-Duke, or yet more literally, Duke-Palatine, of the province of Kwara. On his accession to the throne he assumed the name and title of *Teódros*, the King of Kings of Ethiopia; this name being the Abyssinian rendering of the Greek Θεόδωρος (with the accent on the antepenultimate), in English, Theodore. He now preferred to be called "King of Kings," without any qualification, his aspirations extending far beyond "Ethiopia."

Europeans who knew Dedjatj *Kassai* before he came to his greatness were far from speaking of him in such unqualified terms of praise as his friend and admirer Mr. Plowden; and several Abyssinians who were in my service twelve years ago (see *Athen.* No. 1398, August 12, 1854, p. 994) gave me almost as bad an account of his personal character as that which I received from Abyssinia only three years since. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?"

I would request you to give publication to the following extract from my correspondent's letter:—"Abyssinia, I regret to say, has not improved since my last visit. The King who, in the beginning of his reign, gave great promise that he would introduce a new era of peace and prosperity to this long-distracted and misgoverned empire, has grievously disappointed the general expectation. Infatuated with the idea that he was the chosen instrument of Heaven to perform exploits that would elicit the world's applause, he led the life of a saint in the camp, and displayed the daring of a hero in battle. As long as success attended his varied enterprises, all was *couleur de rose*; but no sooner did he discover treacheries among his governors, and wide-spreading conspiracies among the troops, than he abandoned the false character he had assumed, and descended to the common level of all former Abyssinian monarchs. Since his defeat of Agau Negúsyé, the Tigré rebel, who expiated the crime of his ambition by a cruel death, the despot has wasted part of the Wollo-Galla country; and, during the last year, all his forces have been applied to subjugate to obedience the province of Godjam. Tádela Gwalu, who is the leader of the rebels, to forestall any reverse, has entrenched himself on the Ambas Djebella, Mitera and Tsamara, where, it is said, a sufficient quantity of provisions is stored up to last him and his numerous army upwards of fourteen years.

"The persevering resistance of this pretender to the throne has exasperated Theodore to a pitch almost bordering on frenzy. Damot, Agaumider, and part of Dembea, which were suspected of disaffection, have already experienced the severe doom of traitors; and it is said that a similar fate awaits other districts and provinces. The cruel and licentious soldiery, too delighted with the royal licence to plunder, have perpetrated the most revolting deeds of cruelty. Confiscation and rapine have been the lot of the patient and submissive; but wherever any remonstrance was offered, blows, and in scores of instances death, became the punishment. Even churches, which were hitherto considered inviolable, did not escape the devastating storm.

"This unprecedented mode of intimidation has awakened horror and detestation among friends and foes, and it will take years, if the despot so long maintains his power, till the impression of the late proceedings is effaced. Just now he is encamped in Maitaba, south of Lake Tsana; but I question whether his vast army will not prove dangerous to himself in an impoverished and hostile country. The peasantry are all weary of this unsettled state of the empire, and secretly sigh for a change of government. I do not think that Egypt needs to be oppressed with the apprehension of troubles from Abyssinia. King Theodore is fully conscious of his weakness, and unless his insatiable ambition degenerates into aberration of intellect, he will do well to subdue his internal enemies before he plunges into a foreign war."

This was written from Southern Abyssinia in 1863. When I was in the northern portion of the empire, in the beginning of the present year, I heard everything thus stated fully confirmed, and more than confirmed. Like the children of Israel, the Abyssinians sigh by reason of their bondage under a sovereign whom they do not scruple to

style, "Pharaoh, King of Egypt," and they look anxiously, yet hopefully, for a day when a deliverer shall arise, like Moses, to free them from their oppressor.

In spite of all his failings, Theodore might have been the restorer of the ancient empire, had not circumstances turned out so fatally against him. His first and greatest calamity was the loss of his English friends, Consul Plowden and Mr. Bell, both killed, in the beginning of 1860, by the troops of Dedjatj Negúsyé, whom the French Government had recognized as the independent sovereign of Tigré, in consideration of the cession to France of the sea-coast at Zulla (Adulis) and the island of Dissee opposite.

Deprived of his tried friends and counsellors, and with no Englishmen to replace them, he took up with others less trustworthy, or else abandoned himself to his uncontrolled passions, and, losing his prestige, he became subjected to repeated reverses. In addition to the "rebel" Tádela Gwalu, who still defies him in Godjam, the King of Shoa has escaped from prison, and re-established himself as an independent sovereign; whilst in the northern portion of the empire there now exists a pretender to the throne in the person of the Waag-shum Góbazyé, the prince of greatest rank in the empire, and in every respect more formidable than the defeated and slaughtered Negúsyé. Góbazyé is to reign by the name of *Hiskias* (Hesekiah), and, in fulfilment of the native prophecy, will be the precursor of the true *Teódros*.

Mr. Plowden truly said that "Abyssinia, with a seaport of its own, a settled boundary, and a king with civilized ideas, would be worth treating with on something like equal terms."

How the British Government have treated the Emperor Theodore is a subject which cannot be discussed in the columns of the *Athenæum*; but I am preparing for the press a second edition of 'The British Captives in Abyssinia,' in which it will be fully gone into. I may, however, be allowed to remark here that, as regards Abyssinia itself, that christian country has recently been deprived of all chance of acquiring a seaport of its own through the transfer, made by weak Turkey to powerful Egypt, of the whole of the western shores of the Red Sea; which, as the Porte has for several centuries past claimed Abyssinia by right of conquest, is virtually a transfer of the entire country. This right to Abyssinia is not merely nominal, though whilst the Porte held Massowah it was little more than a matter of form. Mr. Plowden relates that, "as the Pasha of Massowah must give some account of the twenty provinces supposed to be submitted to his authority, every few months he procures the signature of a number of people in Massowah to a paper setting forth that perfect order and tranquillity reign everywhere in the Sultan's extensive possessions in this part of the world. In a manner hitherto believed to be peculiarly Chinese, this despatch is always sent when the neighbourhood is most disturbed and when marked disorders have occurred in the town."

But this is now all altered. The Egyptian Government, since the transfer (which was carried out only at the end of last April), have not merely placed a strong garrison in the island of Massowah and along the coast, but they have assembled large bodies of troops along the northern frontiers of Abyssinia, with a view to take possession of a portion, at least, of the twenty provinces supposed to be submitted to their authority.

England cannot disavow complicity in these aggressions of Egypt on Abyssinia; for Consul Cameron was strongly blamed by Earl Russell for interfering on behalf of the frontier district, and the late British Ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Henry Bulwer, was mainly instrumental in the transfer from Turkey to Egypt of the Abyssinian seaboard.

The object of this transfer is understood to have been the exclusion of the French from the shores of the Red Sea. But, unluckily, it did not take place till after the French had acquired possession of Obokh, which settlement, as Consul Cameron wrote home to Earl Russell on the 31st of October, 1862, is merely intended for a base of operations against Abyssinia; and the King of Shoa has

already been in communication with the agents of France with a view to the introduction of warlike implements from the coast (see the *Times* of the 18th of October, 1865). But it is not in the south of Abyssinia alone that the French have acquired a footing, and thus out-manceuvred England. In the north-eastern portion of the empire, which, only a few years since, was treated by them as an independent kingdom, a Roman Catholic mission, supported chiefly, if not entirely, by France, has existed for twenty-eight years, and has each year gone on extending the field of its labours and intrigues; so that, as I was assured when last in Abyssinia, its proselytes now number 60,000 souls. On the other hand, the Protestant missions, mainly supported by England, have been more than once expelled, and are now entirely withdrawn; the poor missionaries, however, remaining in captivity! In my pamphlet, 'The French and English in the Red Sea,' published in 1862, I called attention to "the interested but, at the same time, enlightened views of France, which she will continue to carry out by all the means in her power, and (as is manifest) without being over-scrupulous as to the character of those means." And I was forced to add, "England, on the other hand, after intermeddling most needlessly and mischievously in the affairs of Abyssinia, appears now to be simply drifting with the current of events, which she knows not how to stem. Circumstances will, however, be sooner or later such as to force her to intervene with an armed hand, and (as she usually does) atone for past incapacity and neglect by the sacrifice of millions of treasure and tens of thousands of human lives." CHARLES BEKE.

NOTES FROM NAPLES.

Naples, Sept. 7, 1866.

THE cholera of this season has deprived us of one of two gentlemen well known to the artistic world of Naples. The landscape-painter, D'Auria, and Taddei, the well-known actor. D'Auria, who produced several paintings of considerable merit, died last Saturday. Taddei was taken away still later, but by apoplexy. For many years he has made the fortune of the Teatro de' Fiorentini, and was an admirable interpreter of the works of Goldoni. His loss is very deeply felt.

There is little or nothing to report of dramatic interest just now, for the theatres are abandoned, and all who can have left Naples. Amongst the principal artists engaged for the coming season at San Carlo, Signore Bendazzi and Palmieri are mentioned as *prime donne*, Stigelli and Bertolini as tenors, Colonnese and Pandolfini as baritones, whilst Boschetti is to reappear as *prima ballerina*. Some exception, however, is taken to the tenors and to the *ballerina*. It appears to be decided to open the season at San Carlo with the 'Trovatore.' The new opera of Pacini will be given to the public towards the end of November, and if report speaks truly, Pacini has offered another work to the Direzione. This opera, set to another *libretto*, under the name of 'Carmelita,' is said to be the same as the 'Don Giovanni di Marana' of Alexandre Dumas. It has not, therefore, the merit of novelty, and though Pacini prefers it to his other opera, it is feared that it will attract little at San Carlo.

The state of the Lago d'Azunano has lately awakened much anxiety in consequence of the pestilential smells arising from it. You are doubtless aware that the work of draining it was commenced last winter, with the intention of restoring the redeemed ground to cultivation. During the summer, of course, all operations have been suspended; but the exhalations arising from it have lately called forth public attention. After a minute examination of the bed of the lake, the official report states that on the northern bank a large quantity of vegetable matter, in a state of putrefaction, and thousands of fish, dying or dead, have been found. The cause of the mortality of the fish is supposed to be the development of sulphuric gas and carbonic acid gas under this volcanic soil. The dead fish have been buried, and the ground covered with a stratum of lime. The works of draining will be continued as the season advances. H.W.

LIFE IN SPAIN.

Alicante.

THAT prince of polite letter-writers, James Howell, Esq., evidently understood Spain and the Spaniards well; he was in Madrid when Baby Charles and Buckingham on a certain night knocked up Lord Bristol out of his first sleep,—England's royal prince having ridden post-haste all the way from London to judge for himself touching a certain young lady, of whom Howell says, "She is rather of a Flemish complexion than Spanish, fair hair'd and carrieth a most pure mixture of red and white in her face; she is full and big lipp'd; she now goes upon sixteen, and is of a tallness agreeable to those years." On the 27th day of March, A.D. 1621, Howell dates an epistle from Alicante to one Christopher Jones, Esq., at Grayes Inne, and says:—"I am now come to Alicante, the chief Rendezvous I say'd at in Spain, for I am to send hence a commodity call'd Barilla to Sir Robert Mansell for making of Crystal Glasse; and I have treated with Signor Andriotti, a Genoa Merchant, for a good round parcel of it to the value of 2000 pound. The Venetians have it hence." Further on, he addresses a letter to this same Sir Robert Mansell, the barilla-merchant, as Vice-Admiral of England. The speculation may have proved profitable to the Vice-Admiral, but poor Howell was soon afterwards an inhabitant of a very different Fleet. Of Alicante he writes, "I have bin here this three months, and most of my food hath bin Grapes and Bread with other roots, which have made me so fat that I think if you saw me you would hardly know me, such nouriture this deep sanguine Alican grape gives." And again, "If you come to Alicante commend me to Francisco Marco, my landlord; he is a merry drole." You may look in vain for a statue of this Alicantine Mark Tapley. Our landlord of to-day is a most respectable and obliging person; but if he be a "merry drole," he does all his hilarity in private. His dining-room is like a barn set out for a Harvest Home, barren of furniture and not overdone with clean table-linen.

I have said that Alicante has its castle, and it wasn't built yesterday; it has also its Plaza de Toros, which was; and it is as ugly as the sport it was built for. The Alicantinos enjoy the sight, and flock to the "Funciones." I suppose that civilization will some day stamp out this last remnant of a "*morituri te salutant*" school of amusement,—but it draws better than instructive lectures; and if numbers in the auditorium be an index of popularity, bull-fighting is popular in Alicante. Poetry has done her best to idealize this brutal and senseless exhibition. Viewed from a common-sense point of view, it is a barbarous, prosaic business; and as the public now demands that history and pictures should be true transcripts by eye-witnesses, here is a proxy notion of a bull-fight I witnessed in the Plaza de Toros of Alicante.—

A strong and savage Bull, by salt and torture madden'd,—Smart "Chulos" in their salmon silks and lights,—Some Picadors on bags of bones call'd horses mounted, More fit for catmeat than for fights.

The Picadors are lifted to their seats,
Their legs encased in armour made of tin;
Their so-called Pics are lengthy drovers' goads,
Just tipped with steel the hide to enter in.

Some melancholy swells called Alguazils,
Like undertakers' men, all clothed in black,
To see fair play for horse and man. Poor Bull,
Bos, shall be slain, but not for steaks, alas!

The door flies ope, the brute bounds madly forth,
The Chulos with their red cloaks armed;
Bos charges close a bony, blinded hack—
Both horse and man bite dust!—and Alicante's charmed.

Bravo! Toro! Chulos shake their red rags now
Before the bloodshot eyes of fierce and madden'd Bull;
The Picador is borne away—the hack well kicked,
To wake him up; he's stiff, and lame, and dull.

The horses shamble round the ring, are lame,—
A bag of equine bones beneath a horse's hide;
The knackers farm these staggering steeds;
Silk handkerchiefs before their eyes are tied.

The Alcalde (Mayor) now takes his honoured seat,
To view the sport Young Alicante loves;
The trumpet sounds—some speech—the fight begins—
N.B. the Alguazils wear white kid gloves.

The flourish o'er, the audience take their seats,
"Fulano, Tal," screws his "papillito" tighter,
Plies the fusee, and lo! the weed's alight;
Now woe to every clumsy Bull beef fighter!

The Bull they've lashed to savage, foaming rage,
While penn'd within his darkened cell;
Mayhap they've rubbed his hide with salt,
To make him lively, and do the fighting well.

Act one the Pic, Act two the Cloak, Act three the Squibs—
The last to raise the flagging buttings of the brute;
Act four Espada, with his slender sword;
Killed at one blow—applause! missed—groans, éternelle!

The quivering corse is dragged around the ring,
Three mules withdraw it from the public sight;
Some sawdust strewn, another Bull as fierce
As last, and then all o'er again the brutal fight.

Cesar, "those about to die salute thee!"
Man fights with man, and takes the gladiator's chance:
Poor Bos, foredoomed to die, makes Spanish sport—
Mantillas, fans, and sparkling eyes, Romance.

Either there are no ladies in Alicante, or they do not grace the Bull-ring; the majority of the *Señoritas* are probably *employées* of the tobacco factory here: some are of the most magnificent type of beauty Spain produces—the semi-Moorish, —familiar to the Englishman's eye on Phillip's canvases. These ravishing beauties seemed to enjoy the sport immensely, and have their favourite Chulos or Picadores in the ring. The men, as a rule, are less handsome, more dried up, but wonderfully light and active. The Guide-books sum up the beauties of this dusty city thus:—"The environs are denuded, and the soil salinuous." The export of the commodity James Howell, Esq. dealt in has declined seventy-five per cent.; the Spaniards adulterated it, and artificial soda supersedes it; and so "cheating never thrives."

As you sail into the port, Alicante looks much more attractive than a closer acquaintance proves it to be. The houses are low and picturesque; the chain of mountains in the background very beautiful, the blazing sun lighting up every inequality and crevice; while the peculiar purple of the Mediterranean, smooth as a lake, fills in the foreground of the picture. F. W. C.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BUDGET OF PARADOXES.
(No. VII.)

The Cottle Church (No. 25). Had I chanced to light upon it at the time of writing, I should certainly have given the following. A printed letter to the *Western Times*, by Mr. Robert Cottle, was accompanied by a manuscript letter from Mrs. Cottle, apparently a circular. The date was Nov^r 1853, and the subject was the procedure against Mr. Maurice at King's College for doubting that God would punish human sins by an existence of torture lasting through years numbered by millions of millions of millions of millions (repeat the word *millions* without end), &c. The memory of Mr. Cottle has, I think, a right to the quotation: he seems to have been no participator in the notions of his wife.—

"The clergy of the Established Church, taken at the round number of 20,000, may, in their first estate, be likened to 20,000 gold blanks, destined to become sovereigns, in succession,—they are placed between the matrix of the Mint, when, by the pressure of the screw, they receive that impress that fits them to become part of the current coin of the realm. In a way somewhat analogous this great body of clergy have each passed through the crucible of Oxford and Cambridge,—have been assayed by the Bishop's chaplain, touching the health of their souls, and the validity of their call by the Divine Spirit, and then the gentle pressure of a prelate's hand upon their heads; and the words—'Receive the Holy Ghost,' have, in a brief space of time, wrought a change in them, much akin to the miracle of transubstantiation—the priests are completed, and they become the current ecclesiastical coin of our country. The whole body of the clergy, here spoken of, have undergone the preliminary induction of baptism and confirmation; and all have been duly ordained, *professing* to hold one faith, and to believe in the selfsame doctrines! In short, to be as identical as the 20,000 sovereigns, if compared one with the other. But mind is not malleable and ductile, like gold; and all the preparations of tests, creeds, and catechisms will not insure uniformity of belief. No stamp of orthodoxy will produce the same impress on the minds of different men. Variety is manifest, and patent, upon everything mental and material. The Almighty has not created, nor man fashioned, two things alike! How futile, then, is the attempt to shape and mould man's apprehension of divine truth by one fallible standard of man's invention! If proof of this be required, an appeal might be made to history and the experience of eighteen hundred years."

This is an argument of force against the reasonableness of expecting tens of thousands of educated readers of the New Testament to find the doctrine above described in it. The lady's argument against the doctrine itself is very striking. Speaking of an outcry on this matter among the Dissenters against

one of their body, who was the son of "the White Stone (Rev. ii. 17), or the Roman cement-maker," she says—

"If the doctrine for which they so wickedly fight were true, what would become of the black gentlemen for whose redemption I have been sacrificed from April 8, 1839."

There are certainly very curious points about this revelation. There have been many surmises about the final restoration of the infernal spirits, from the earliest ages of Christianity until our own day: a collection of them would be worth making. On reading this in proof, I see a possibility that by "black gentlemen" may be meant the clergy. I suppose my first interpretation must have been suggested by context: I leave the point to the reader's sagacity.

(Nos. 15, 2 and 28). A Correspondent, who is evidently fully master of details, which he has given at length, informs me that the Moon hoax appeared first in the *New York Sun*, of which R. A. Locke was editor. It so much resembled a story then recently published by Edgar A. Poe in a Southern paper, 'Adventures of Hans Pfaal,' that some New York journals published the two side by side. Mr. Locke, when he left the *New York Sun*, started another paper, and discovered the manuscript of Mungo Park; but this did not deceive. The *Sun*, however, continued its career, and had a great success in an account of a balloon voyage from England to America, in seventy-five hours, by Mr. Monck Mason, Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, and others. I have no doubt that M. Nicolle was the author of the Moon hoax, written in a way which marks the practised Observatory astronomer beyond all doubt, and by evidence seen in the most minute details. Nicolle had an eye to Europe. I suspect that he took Poe's story, and made it a basis for his own. Mr. Locke, it would seem, when he attempted a fabrication for himself, did not succeed.

(No. 28). The author of 'An Essay on the Constitution of the Earth,' published in 1844, demanded of the *Athenæum*, as an act of fairness, that a letter from him should be published, proving that he had as much right to be "impaled" as Capt. Drayson. He holds, on speculative grounds, what the other claims to have proved by measurement, namely, that the earth is growing; and he believes that in time—a good long time, not our time—the earth and other planets may grow into suns, with systems of their own.

This gentleman sent me a copy of his work, after the commencement of my Budget; but I have no recollection of having received it, and I cannot find it on the (nursery? quarantine?) shelves on which I keep my unestablished discoveries. Had I known of this work in time, (see the introduction) I should, of course, have impaled it (heraldically) with the other work; but the two are very different. Capt. Drayson professes to prove his point by results of observation; and I think he does not succeed. The author before me only speculates; and a speculator can get any conclusion into his premises, if he will only build or hire them of shape and size to suit. It reminds me of a statement I heard years ago, that a score of persons, or near it, were to dine inside the skull of one of the aboriginal animals, dear little creatures! Whereat I wondered vastly, nothing doubting; facts being stubborn and not easy drove, as Mrs. Gamp said. But I soon learned that the skull was not a real one, but artificially constructed by the methods—methods which have had striking verifications, too—which enable zoologists to go the whole hog by help of a toe or a bit of tail. This took off the edge of the wonder: a hundred people can dine inside an inference, if you draw it large enough. The method might happen to fail for once: for instance, the toe-bone might have been abnormalized by therian or saurian malady; and the possibility of such failure, even when of small probability, is a great alleviation. The author before me is, apparently, the sole fabricator of his own premises. With vital force in the earth, and continual creation on the part of the original Creator, he expands our bit of a residence as desired. But, as the Newtonness of Cookery observed, First catch your hare. When this is done, when you have a growing earth, you shall

dress it with all manner of proximate causes, and serve it up with a growing Moon for sauce, a growing Sun, if it please you, at the other end, and growing planets for side-dishes. Hoping this amount of impalement will be satisfactory, I go on to something else.

(No. 28). Mr. Hailes continues his researches. Witness his new Hailsean system of Astronomy, displaying Joshua's miracle-time, origin of time from science, with Bible and Egyptian history. Rewards offered for astronomical problems. With magnetism, &c. &c. Astronomical challenge to all the world. Published at Cambridge, in 1865. The author agrees with Newton in one marked point. *Errores quam minimi non sunt contemnendi*, says Isaac: meaning in figures, not in orthography. Mr. Hailes enters into the spirit, both positive and negative, of this dictum, by giving the distance of *Sidius* from the centre of the earth at 163,182,008 miles 10 feet 8 inches 17-28ths of an inch. Of course, he is aware that the centre of *figure* of the earth is 17-1998 inches from the centre of *gravity*. Which of the two is he speaking of?

Some of my readers are hardly inclined to think that the word *paradox* could once have had no disparagement in its meaning; still less that persons could have applied it to themselves. I chance to have met with a case in point against them. It is the 'Philosophia Scripturae Interpretis, Exercitatio Paradoxa,' printed at Eleuthropolis, in 1666. This place was one of several cities in the clouds, to which the cuckoos resorted who were driven away by the other birds; that is, a feigned place of printing, adopted by those who would have caught it if orthodoxy could have caught them. Thus, in 1666, the works of Socinus could only be printed at Irenopolis. The author deserves his self-imposed title, as in the following:—

"Quanto sane satius fuisset illam (Trinitatem) pro mysterio non habuisse, et Philosophiæ ope, antequam quod esset statuerent, secundum vere logicæ præcepta quid esset cum Cl. Keckermanno investigasse; tanto fervore ac labore in profundissimas speluncas et obscurissimos metaphysicarum speculationum atque fictionum recessus se recipere ut ab adversariorum talis sententiam suam in tuto collocarent. Profecto magnus ille vir.... dogma illud, quamvis apud theologos eo nomine non multum gratiæ inveniit, ita ex immotis Philosophiæ fundamentis explicat ac demonstrat, ut paucis tantum immutatis, atque additis, nihil amplius animus veritate sincerè deditur desiderare possit."

This is properly paradox, though also heterodox. It supposes, contrary to all opinion, orthodox and heterodox, that philosophy can, with slight changes, explain the Athanasian doctrine so as to be at least compatible with orthodoxy. The author would stand almost alone, if not quite; and this is what he meant. I have met with the counter-paradox. I have heard it maintained that the doctrine as it stands, in all its mystery, is *a priori* more likely than any other to have been Revelation, if such a thing were to be; and that it might almost have been predicted.

A. DE MORGAN.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A very deep disappointment has fallen on Manchester. The Queen will not be present at the inauguration of the commemorative Albert statue. Her Majesty fears the fatigue incidental to such ceremony, for which the Queen would have to break her journey southward. A sincere regret is felt that Her Majesty's health is not so good as when she honoured a similar ceremony at Darmstadt with her presence, and the lucky citizens saw the Queen walking in the market-place, in the evening, to take a last look of the memorial work of Art.

Prof. Ansted is about to publish, through the Messrs. Allen, a work on Physical Geography, which will be, it is hoped by the author, as acceptable to general readers as to especial students of the science, for whom it will also form a class-book. The respective works of Mrs. Somerville and Sir John Herschel were "exhaustive books" when they were published; but since that period there have been changes and progress in physical science, geology, and meteorology, and it is the treating with these new circumstances that will give peculiar interest to Prof. Ansted's volume.

Stanford's Map of Africa is almost large enough to take walking exercise over. Many a cunning

hand must have been concerned in its production; and the result is a nearer approach to perfection than has been accomplished by any other map. There may be a few places laid down that would admit of dispute; and it may be a question whether the Victoria Nyanza has the form and position in Africa which are here ascribed to it. In other respects, the map deserves the very highest commendation, not merely for its improvements and its corrections of long-standing errors, but also for its significant omissions. It reflects the greatest credit on all parties concerned in its production and publication.

The Coroner for Central Middlesex, Dr. Lankester, has put forth what may really be called a "manual" on 'Cholera: what it is, and how to prevent it.' The work is, in truth, a "handy book" of the subject on which it treats; and for sixpence the reader may acquire a knowledge of the history of Cholera, learn to know its symptoms, to prevent its assault, and how to meet it, with the best hopes of success, when the assault is made. Of the present attack, Dr. Lankester holds that it "has arisen from causes over which man holds almost supreme control." That control has not been applied against those causes, partly, perhaps, because of the universal ignorance as to the control itself. From our universities down to our ragged schools there is a general need, says Dr. Lankester, for "a larger teaching of those laws of life on which the health of the people depends."

The week's obituary includes the name of Charles Maclaren, who established the *Scotsman* newspaper, and lived to see it enter its jubilee year. Mr. Maclaren, whose most remarkable work was one on the topography of Troy, died in his eighty-fourth year. —The last of the Ponsonbys, as peers, the Baron William, expired on board his yacht, off Plymouth, bound for Madeira, on Tuesday. The barony was created in 1806, in the person of John Ponsonby (second son of the Earl of Beasborough), formerly Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. The Ponsonbys, of course, came over with the Conqueror, and were endowed with Cumberland acres. They have not done ill in the way of coronets. The Earl of Beasborough, Lord De Mauley, and the late Lord Ponsonby of Imokilly, being Ponsonbys and peers. The last line has failed; but the head of the family, i.e. the oldest male representative, is said to be plain "Miles Ponsonby, of Hale Hall, Cumberland." —We must add to the above the name of Lord Northbrook (Sir Francis Baring), one of the fifteen new peers created during the last session. The Barings are "new men," merchants who have passed from the counting-house to the House of Lords. Two coronets have been won by them, that of Ashburton and that of Northbrook. The late Lord Ashburton, it may be noticed, invented the phrase, "common things," in reference to the common ignorance of them.

Carlisle honoured itself last week by celebrating the centenary of the birth of one on whose labours may be said to be founded all modern scientific chemistry—John Dalton. Cumberland may well be proud of the poor weaver's son, who opened a school at the age of eleven, studied philosophy among his native hills, and sent his name forth to the ends of the world which interests itself in science, by his crowning work on the Atomic Theory.

One of Sir Edwin Landseer's finest pictures, painted when his eye, hand, and judgment were in their fullest vigour, has been bequeathed to the National Gallery, under reasonable stipulations, by the late Mr. Newman Smith. The picture is the celebrated 'Member of the Royal Humane Society,' the noblest figure of a dog that ever looked out from canvas. The picture is to remain with the testator's widow for life. It is then to pass to the National Gallery; but, if the trustees do not suitably hang it within six months, the picture is to become the property of the testator's brother. The trustees are not likely to let such a prize slip from them.

The Dean of Battle—chiefly at his own expense, but with aid from without, which he is still willing to receive—is restoring, through the competent

hands of Mr. Butterfield, the fine, interesting old church at Battle. Some years ago, when the ancient frescoes there, or, to speak more correctly, the mural paintings in distemper, were covered with whitewash, drawings were made of them by Brookes, of which prints were published. Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., with others of kindred curiosity, has been effacing the barbarous whitewash, in order to restore to light and air the ancient pictorial history of Christ, attributed to the last part of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century. One object of the discoverers was to compare the mural paintings with the drawings; and, as far as they have gone, they find that the drawings do not correctly represent the paintings. Of the latter Mr. Ward describes the outline as being still perfect; but of the brilliant red and blue of the originals there is little left, save some patches of colour, the wrecks of an old glory.

Among the first effects of the Sanitary Act has been the closing, as unfit for human use, of twenty-three houses in Magdalen Court, Tooley Street, Southwark, the property of Magdalen College, Oxford, the "managers" of which declined to act in the matter. The police magistrates have ordered the premises to be shut up until repaired.

Half-crowns are no longer coined at the Mint, so says a recently-published Parliamentary paper. Florins have taken the place of these pieces in the issue. In like manner, the threepenny-piece is superseding the silver groat; no such coin as the latter has been sent out since March, 1865.

An Oxford Correspondent thinks we should not omit to mention, among the offices held by the Queen's late Ancient Serjeant, Manning, that he was also Recorder of Oxford, which office is of higher dignity than that of Banbury or of Sudbury.

We have received the following note from Miss Clarke:—

"The Lodge, Cambridge Park, Guernsey,
September 4, 1866.

"I did not see Miss Gifford's remarks on 'Common Seaweeds' until yesterday. It is quite true a friend of mine copied the Synopsis from her book. The occasion was this. Before I had ever heard of Miss Gifford's 'Marine Botany,' I was asked by Mr. Warne to write a popular and easy work on sea-weeds. Fifteen years ago I had studied them and the zoophytes in the rock-pools of my island home, and made from sixty to seventy drawings of their microscopic fructification. From time to time I collected and examined them anew. Landesborough was the only book I ever possessed; but Harvey's large edition of 'British Seaweeds' I had seen, and it had greatly helped me with rarer deep-sea plants. When asked to write an easy book, I inquired if any one already existed. A lady showed me 'Marine Botany.' It seemed a nice little book, but not at all the kind that Mr. Warne wanted. I thought over the subject, rambled along the coast, and formed a plan of my own, so different from Miss Gifford's that my best defence against her insinuations is to beg your readers to compare the two. It was very pleasant thus to concentrate the study of fifteen years. As I gazed into the deep pools at Moulin Huet, and turned over the hanging fungi on the Bordeaux rocks, the fullness of the subject was my only difficulty, as I was limited to a small book for cheap publication. The life of the seaweed is what I most care for. Every siphon in the Polysiphonia, every spore-case and urn on the beautiful *Dasya* and *Callithammon*, the poetry of the old *Laminaria* stem, and the wondrous beauty in scarcely visible parasitic plants, these have been my delight, and what I wished to point out to sea-side collectors. (I sent up plates of fructification, which are promised for the next edition.) These things enter not into Miss Gifford's book. It is systematic; and she is, doubtless, scientific and learned, which I am not. So, when my little work was written, from tide-pool to storm, I bethought me that some orderly index should be somewhere. I had only Landesborough and the borrowed book. I never dreamt of making a new systematic arrangement for sea-side readers, who would never read it; I then fore-left that and the making of an index to a young friend. I never even looked

at it, and had no idea of the scrape my carelessness would get me into. In the next edition I will take out Miss Gifford's, and give Landesborough's Synopsis. They are both very good for those who care about the matter. I am not likely, as she seems to fear, to write any more on that subject. I am engaged on an easy history of the Diptera—flies in the garden, flies on our window-pane, &c. They have long been my little friends. Few know them better than I do; but if Miss Gifford has already written on the subject, and will favour me with her book, I promise not to copy even her systematic arrangement.

"LOUISA LAKE CLARKE."

Shop-front literature is full of comic illustrations. The English advertisements in French hotels with their "Warm Baths at every o'clock," and in some German Hofs, with their "Here man dare not smoke," have their corresponding absurdities on this side the water. In the west suburb of London, a tobacconist's brilliant establishment has just been opened, over which is mounted the gilt inscription, in colossal letters, "Cigar Boutique." If the tobacconist's neighbour, the grocer, knows the difference between correct and incorrect French, the owner of the "Cigar Boutique" is likely to be treated as the grocer's coffee is said to be—"roasted daily on the premises."

The Royal Exhibitions to the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn Street, and the Government School of Science, Dublin, consisting of 50l. a year for three years, and free admission to the respective schools, have been awarded as follows: those to the Royal School of Mines to German Green, aged fourteen, monitor at the Lower Islington Public School, and Frederick J. M. Page, aged seventeen, son of a carriage-builder, London. Those to the Government School of Science have been gained by Charles G. Stewart, aged sixteen, chemist, Camden Town, London; John M'Allan, aged twenty-two, chemist's assistant, Dublin; and Stewart Williamson, jun., student of the Royal College of Chemistry, London.

We were glad to notice the other day that the practice of planting churchyards with flowers had been to some extent adopted in that of St. Paul's Cathedral. Why this very dingy edifice should not be made to rise from out of a sea of marigolds, or such like flowers that flourish in London, we cannot say. First among London churches so adorned was, we believe, that of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, where, not many years since, marigolds and hollyhocks were flourishing gorgeously. Readers of old poetry will remember the oft-repeated allusions to the marigold as the apt flower to such localities as these. Thus 'The Two Noble Kinsmen' of Beaumont and Fletcher contains, in the Bridal Song, reference to

Marigolds on death-beds blowing.

The sale of the Worcester Arboretum, to which we recently alluded, has taken place, and the land devoted to building lots, comprising eight streets. The price obtained was about 11,000*l.* It appears that Earl Dudley offered 5,000*l.*, if the folks of Worcester would raise a like sum for the retention of this place of recreation. These worthies declined to do this, and have lost their pleasure-ground.

'Parisians in London' is the name of a new sensational drama, to be produced at the Porte St. Martin, with all sorts of novel and marvellous effects. One of the scenes will be that of the Haymarket at night, with the dance, by the very nice people there, of Sir Roger de Coverley! Several of our street celebrities, beggars, tumblers, niggers, &c., have been engaged, to give the affair an air of greater truth.

The circumstance—which has been variously commented on in the papers—of sending out female convicts from France to be married, whether they will or no, with French convict settlers at Cayenne, is an old legal, or illegal, custom with our neighbours. Formerly, the persons who were condemned by the authorities to marry met each other in the church of Ste. Marina, where, in the earliest days, the ceremony was performed with a ring of straw.

The artistic and architectural worlds have been amused with the rhapsodies of some of our con-

temporaries with regard to the lately-finished cathedral of "Our Lady of Mercy," at Brégis-sur-Mer. To the non-professional reader it is not to state, that whatever may have been the name of the Abbé Haefliger in respect to the matter, and tact employed by him in procuring materials and ornaments for the lofty-pine edifice, nothing can be further removed from art. There are few buildings less impressive or beautiful to the educated eye than this huge

The way in which food is converted into energy power and heat is a question which has been debated among physiologists and chemists, and contending that albuminous, others that nitrogenous substances had most to do in producing a result. Prof. Donders, of Utrecht, in a paper published in a Dutch medical journal, has set forth views on the 'Constituents of Food and their Relation to Muscular Work and Animal Heat,' which is a highly-important contribution towards elucidation of the subject. He shows in his conclusions that mistaken notions prevail as to the amount of work performed. Some callings, he remarks, require rather an accurate use than great tension of the muscles, and referring although to dead food, he regards it rather as a morbid state than a vice. He finds the best muscular development under a mixed diet, muscular work and heat being both derived from the chemical energy of non-nitrogenous as well as of nitrogenous matter. The animal system needs both kinds of food, but assist in the production of heat which exists in certain relation with muscular work, and this relation becomes more favourable for work in proportion to the bodily exercise. In Dr. Moore's translation of the learned Professor's paper the whole argument is given at length, and is well worth perusal by those interested in the subject.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HISTORICAL PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Picture Gallery, 54, Cornhill. This Collection contains portraits of Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—J. Leach, R.A.—R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Goodall, R.A.—R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersgill, R.A.—Galders, R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Ansell, A.R.A.—Frost, R.A.—Nicol, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—Linnell, sen.—Dulson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale, R.A.—E. Hardy—John Faed—Frère—Ruisper—Bilsham—Lester—George Smith—Duvergier, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

SCIENCE

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

MONDAY.

Report of the Balloon Committee, by G. SYKES.

'Results of Balloon Ascents during the Past Year,' by Mr. J. GLAISHER.—At the first appointment of the Balloon Committee, it was charged with the determination of the law of the decrease of temperature with increase of elevation, as the primary object of research, and some two years since this law seemed to have been pretty well determined; but up to that time the experiments had been, for the most part, made in the months of summer, and during the hours of the afternoon. The Committee was then principally charged with the verifications of the results found by individual experiments at other times of the day and at other seasons of the year. In carrying out experiments, it was found that those taken in the morning hours did not accord with those taken in the afternoon hours, nor did those taken at one time of the year agree with those taken at other times. An accidental descent just at the time of sunset showed very little or no difference of temperature for a height of nearly half a mile. The question then arose as to whether it was possible, that at night the temperature might increase with elevation, and not diminish, as always heretofore had been considered and acted upon, whenever not entered into physical investigation. The Committee last year was therefore re-appointed, with special reference to night observations, at any time of the year, made within a moderate distance of the earth. To make day observations, principally in the winter months, at any hour in the day; those in summer to be made in the morning, the subject

range of temperature to be considered as of great importance. The first ascent, after the day at Birmingham, was made on October 11. When the sun had set for nearly three hours of an hour, and night had fairly set in, moon shining brightly, and the sky free from clouds, the balloon left Woolwich at 6h. 20m., the temperature at the time being 56°. Within four minutes a height of 900 feet was reached, at this time Mr. Glaisher failed in directing the light of the Davy lamp properly. When he failed, the temperature was 57°, and, increasing, reaching 1,300 feet high it had increased to 59°. The balloon then descended to 950 feet, the temperature decreased to 57° 8'. On turning to ascend again, the temperature increased to 58° at 1,950 feet high, being 3° warmer than the earth was left. On descending again, the temperature decreased to 57½° at the height of 850 feet and in the several subsequent ascensions and descensions the temperature increased with elevation and decreased on approaching the earth. On one occasion the highest temperature was met at the highest point. This result was remarkable.

The different degrees of the humidity of the air with in this ascent are no less remarkable. Considering saturated air as represented by 100, at commencement of the ascent, in the balloon, it was 95; at Greenwich Observatory it was 84; at the end of the ascent, in the balloon, it was 84 and at Greenwich it was 97. The state of the air was reversed, and would indicate that the air in the air had fallen. Its amount at the beginning of the ascent was 5 grains in a cubic foot of air, and at the same elevation was 4½ grains the same mass of air at the end of the ascent. Readings of the instruments were taken very fully, owing to the difficulty experienced in directing the light properly. Two self-registering maximum thermometers were tied down, one with a bulb resting on cotton-wool, fully exposed to sky, and the other with its bulb projecting under the supporting frame; their indexes were at the end of their columns of spirit on starting, at 56°; at every examination at each of these moments a space was found between its index which remained unmoved) and the end of the column of spirit, indicating a temperature closely approximate at all times to the temperature of the air.

Consequently, notwithstanding the clearness of the sky, the loss of heat by radiation must have been small. No ozone was shown at the Royal Observatory; but in the balloon, paper tests were used to 4, on a scale of greatest intensity covered as 10. It is impossible to convey any adequate idea of the brilliant effect of London, viewed at an elevation of 1,300 feet, on a clear night, when the air is free from mist. It seemed to the author as if he had felt when looking through a telescope at portions of the Milky Way, when the field of view appeared covered with gold-dust, as possessed of the power to see those minute points of light as brilliant stars, for certainly the brilliancy of London this night rivalled that of a view. Passing over Middlesex and parts of Buckinghamshire and Berkshire, to Highmoor, in Berkshire, the balloon descended on the farm of Mr. Reeves, at 8h. 20m., distant about 45 miles from Woolwich. The horizontal movement of the air at Greenwich in the same time was registered at 16 miles. The weather during the month of November was so boisterous to attempt an ascent at night, and no opportunity presented itself till the 2nd of December. The day was cloudless and held out the prospect of a clear sky at night. The balloon was filled and all ready before sunset. The temperature of the air just before leaving was 38½°; at 1,600 feet high, it had decreased 2°; unlike the previous ascent, the lowest temperature was always at the highest point, and the highest was at the lowest point of every ascent and descent, of which there were several instances. At the highest point reached, near nearly one mile high, the temperature was 50°, or 11° colder than when we left the earth, an hour and a half before. We then descended, and the view of ascending again still higher, when, unfortunately, at the height of 2,400 feet, the rope was thrown down by a jerk of the balloon and went out; just before this the temperature

was 32½°. On losing the light we continued the descent to the earth. At the height of 3,000 feet, the balloon changed direction, and moved with some west in the wind; on descending again we fell in with the S.E. current. Arrangements were made for ascents at night in January and February, and for several months the balloon was kindly stored at Woolwich for the use of the Committee; but for many months Mr. Glaisher was too unwell to attempt an ascent at night, and thus time passed into April. On the 29th of May, the balloon left at 6h. 14m., about 1½h. before sunset, in the hope of being able to remain in the air for as long after sunset as possible. The temperature of the air at this time was 58°, and was 58½° at Greenwich Observatory. It at once declined to 55° at 1,200 feet, and to 43° at the height of 4,200 feet; then further declined to 29½° at the height of 6,200, at 7h. 17m. On turning to descend, the temperature increased, but not uniformly, to 54° at 8h. 9m., at 440 feet above the sea, but very nearly touching the tops of the trees, being about 3° less temperature than when at the same height above the sea on rising. Our object was to be as near the earth as possible at the time of sunset, to discharge sand so quickly as to make the sun then appear to rise in the west. We did not succeed; at the time of sunset we were about 600 feet high, but directly passed over a hill, and on passing the ridge the balloon was sucked down, and it was only by a very free discharge of sand that Mr. Westcar prevented the balloon coming to the ground. We then again started upon a second ascent, to be as like the one we had just completed as we could make it. We turned to ascend at 8h. 9m.; the temperature, as before said, was 54°; again the temperature declined, but somewhat less rapidly than before. On again reaching one mile, the temperature had declined to 39°; and on reaching the height of 6,200 feet, the same elevation as we were three-quarters of an hour before sunset, the sun having now set near twenty minutes, the temperature was 35°, or about 6° warmer than when at the same elevation something more than one hour before. On turning to descend, the temperature changed very little, it being 35° to 36° for 1,000 feet downwards. It increased to 37° at 4,800, to 47° at 1,700, and to 54° at 700 feet; but here the increase was checked, and at 550 feet the temperature was 52½°; on ascending a little again the temperature increased, and decreased on descending, and was 50½° on the ground at a spot 300 feet above the sea at half-past 9 o'clock. At present at this time the temperature of the air was 52°. At the time of leaving the earth at 6¼ the air at Greenwich had but three grains of moisture in a cubic foot; at Windsor, near the Thames, there were 4½ grains. The air was damp. On ascending, the air at first became drier; but at the height of one mile was saturated, and was very nearly saturated at the same height after sunset. Thus the double ascent enables us to compare the temperatures at the same elevations, just before and just after sunset on the same day, and to estimate the amount of heat radiated from the earth at about the time of sunset till arrested at a place where the air was saturated with moisture, and was sensibly damp and cold, both before and after sunset. At heights exceeding 2,000 feet the direction of the wind was N. by W.; at the height of one mile the air was nearly calm, and at heights less than 2,000 feet it was N. by W., and these currents were met with always at those elevations. At all times during the ascent, whenever the sun shone upon a transparent bulb or a dull blackened bulb thermometer, the reading was a very little in excess of the reading of a shaded bulb, and was frequently the same even when the sun heat felt sensibly warm to ourselves. From all the experiments made it would seem that the decrease of temperature with increase of elevation is variable throughout the day, and variable in the different seasons of the year; that at about sunset the temperature varies but very little for a height of 2,000 feet; that at night, with a clear sky, from the only series of experiments made, the temperature increased with increase of elevation; that at night, with a cloudy sky, there was a small increase of temperature as the height increased; that in the double ascent on May 29, the one just

before sunset and the other after, it would seem that after radiation is set in the heat passes upwards till arrested where the air is saturated with vapour, when a heat greater by 5° was experienced after sunset than at the same elevation before sunset. Two years since, when Mr. Glaisher exhibited the mean results of the experiments then discussed, he did so with much confidence, and thought all that then was needed was to verify the results exhibited. Now, with increased knowledge, he speaks very differently, believing that many more experiments are necessary, and that they should not be confined to this country. Certain it is, from the very remarkable results obtained from the night ascents, which might, with a sufficient number of observations, have an important bearing both on the theory of astronomical refraction and on the theory of heat, that nocturnal observations deserve repetition and extension.

Report of the Rainfall Committee, by Mr. G. J. SYMONS.—The Report mentioned one striking result deduced from the Rotherham observations by Mr. Baxendell, viz., that the rain fell at a mean angular deviation from the vertical of 55° in April, 52° in May, and 36° in June, the mean of the entire series (not the mean of the monthly means) being 42° 13'. A short outline of the rainfall in the last two years was followed by details of the mode in which Mr. Symons has been enabled to draw up tables and diagrams illustrating approximately the fluctuations in the amount of rain year by year for nearly 150 years past.

'On the Spectrum of the Atmosphere and that of the Vapour of Water,' by M. JANSSEN.

'On a Portable Spectroscope and a Portable Hygrometer,' by M. JANSSEN.

Description of a New Proportion Table equivalent to a Slide-rule 13 feet 4 inches long, by Dr. T. D. EVERETT.

'On a New Process for producing Harmonious and Artistic Photographic Portraits,' by Mr. A. CLAUDET.—Perfection in the portrait would be attained, were it possible to do so, first by taking the image of the nose, then, after having altered the focus, the image of the eyes, and finally, after again altering the focus, the image of the ear, and then, from these various images, forming a collective portrait. Such an idea may appear impracticable, possibly even absurd, and it is sure on first thoughts to be rejected and condemned. Yet the author seriously proposed its adoption as one of the greatest improvements which will have been introduced in photography since its discovery.

'On the North Atlantic Telegraph,' by Mr. N. J. HOLMES.—After some introductory remarks, Mr. Holmes said:—It is well known that long, unbroken lines of submarine cables are placed at a very great disadvantage in their transmitting power, as compared with land wires; the retardation (or slowness of transmission of the currents) that takes place from the law of induction forms one very serious cause of interference. The constant flow of induced earth-currents through the wire, variable both in their intensity and direction, is likewise another disadvantage to the employment of long, unbroken lengths of submarine cables, and, however much mechanical ingenuity may overcome the retardation offered to the passage of the transmitting currents on the one hand, or the interference of the variable earth-currents on the other hand, it must be remembered that the same amount of ingenuity can with greater advantage be applied to shorter lengths of line not in themselves subjected in such a marked degree to the disturbing influences just mentioned. In every telegraph line the speed of transmission is at all times a most important element of success; and upon a long, unbroken line, where the whole capital is, as it were, absorbed and dormant during the transmission of any current, or succession of currents, this is of vital importance. Upon the speed, depends the tariff to be charged; upon the tariff, the earnings; and upon the earnings, the dividend. The magnitude and serious nature of the transmitting difficulties existing in all long, unbroken sea-lines has led to the contemplated construction of what is known as the Russian-American Line,—a land line of telegraph intended to reach New York from St. Petersburg by wires

through Siberia, and on to San Francisco, with a short sea section across Behring's Straits, a total distance of about 12,000 miles. This Russian-American line is already far advanced towards completion. By far the most important line of telegraphic communication between England and America is that to be immediately carried into effect, *vid* Scotland, the Faroe Isles, Iceland, Greenland and the coast of Labrador, and known as the North Atlantic Telegraph. A glance at the map in the direction pointed out will at once show that convenient natural landing-stations exist, breaking up the cable into four short lengths, or sections, instead of the employment by necessity of one continuous length, as between Ireland and Newfoundland. Not only will this subdivision of the cable reduce mechanical risks in submerging, but, what is of more importance, the retardation offered to the passage of the current through the several short sections is almost as nothing when compared with that of the unbroken length of 2,000 miles. Speed of transmission is obtained, and by that means a reduced tariff for public transmissions over the wire. Indeed, such will be the advantages gained in this respect, that the present rate by the Anglo-American line of 20s. per word will be charged on the new route at 2s. 6d., or even a less sum. The average depth of the ocean between Scotland and the Faroe Isles is only 150 fathoms, the greatest depth 683 fathoms. Between the Faroes and Iceland 250 fathoms, with about the same maximum depth between Iceland and Julianshaab, the intended landing-place of the cable in Greenland, the greatest depth is 1,550 fathoms; and between Greenland and Labrador rather over 2,000 fathoms. These lengths of cable and depths of ocean are both not only manageable but practicable, and no difficulties in the working exist that are not already known by reference to the practical working of existing cables under the conditions of similar lengths and depths. As regards the presence of ice, it is only at certain seasons of the year that the south-west coast of Greenland is closed. At other times this ice breaks up, and the coast is accessible to the Danish and other trading vessels frequenting the port and harbour of Julianshaab, the proposed station and landing place of the cables, and at such times the cables will be laid. Reference to the depth of the soundings up the Julianshaab Fjord will at once indicate the security of the shore-ends of the cables from interference by ice when submerged. The landing-places of the cables in Iceland are likewise in no way liable to be disturbed by ice of such a nature as to cause damage to the cable; and on the Labrador coast the risk of injury to the cable cannot be considered greater than that to which the Anglo-American shore-ends are exposed in the vicinity of the Newfoundland bank.

TUESDAY.

The PRESIDENT read the Report of the Committee on the Transmission of Sound-Signals under Water.—In the year 1826 M. Colladon made acoustical experiments in the Lake of Geneva. If these experiments should lead to an available means of communication between two ships in company at sea, or between a ship and the coast during foggy weather, an important purpose would be accomplished. At first the attention of the Committee was directed to repeating M. Colladon's experiments, substituting for the bell he employed cylindrical bars of steel from 6 to 8 feet in length, and from 1 inch to 1½ inch in diameter; these were supported on or suspended from their nodal points, and struck with hammers of different weights at one of their ends, so as to excite them longitudinally. These experiments were made in the large water-trough of the Polytechnic Institution, and subsequently in the ornamental waters of the Regent's Park; the available distance in the former case was about seventy yards. Employing Colladon's ear-trumpet, the sounds were very distinctly heard, and the sounds through the air were separated from them by a distinct interval even at this short distance. The character of the sound was, however, very different in the two cases,—that transmitted through the water being more abrupt, though in the latter they were mere

blows or impulses, as the method of excitation was not intended to produce continuous musical sounds. Prof. Hennessy, who resides on the sea-side, near Dublin, is willing to undertake such further experiments as would be required for testing the application of sound-signals in extensive spaces out at sea.—Our attention was next directed to the production of musical sounds under water. Those which appeared to be most available for this purpose were Cagniard de La Tour's syren, and pipes or whistles in which the vibrations were caused by currents of water in masses of the same liquid. When limited volumes of water were employed, powerful sounds were obtained in both cases; but in large reservoirs we met with an unexpected difficulty; for we found that musical sounds which could be heard through considerable distances in air became totally extinguished at very short distances from the point of origin in water. The rapid extinction of musical sounds in water renders it almost hopeless to employ them for communicating signals in that medium.

'On Meteoric Showers considered with reference to the Motion of the Solar System,' by Prof. HENNESSY.

'Remarks on a New Telemeter, a New Polarimeter, a New Polarizing Microscope, and various Spectroscopes,' by Mr. M. HOFMANN.

'On an improved Anemometer,' by Mr. L. P. CASELLA.

'On certain Phenomena which presented themselves in connexion with the Atlantic Cable,' by Mr. C. F. VARLEY.—The phenomena about to be described, the author, for want of a better term, described as examples of "Magneto-Electric Momentum." The cable on board the Great Eastern, nearly 2,400 miles in length, was coiled away in three tanks. On applying a battery to the near end, the distant end of the cable being insulated, a violent rush in, to charge the core as a Leyden jar, is the first phenomenon. During the first quarter of a minute the current is sent through a short circuit, to avoid injury to the galvanometer from the violence of the first rush. On removing the short circuit, the galvanometer is seen to decrease its deflection, and in some instances to go actually to the other side of zero before coming to rest. The galvanometer (a reflecting one, of Thomson's) was of such sensibility that with the battery used, 120 scale divisions represented the amount of leakage due to the entire cable. On applying to the distant end of the cable an instrument for measuring electrically the potential, the deflexion was seen to increase rather more than 1 per cent. beyond the full power of the battery, and then to settle down. This phenomenon the author saw on board the Great Eastern for the first time last year. On that occasion the cable was connected in the following way. There were 2,300 miles of cable on board, in four pieces, and the circuit was as follows. In the centre or main tank there were two coils, one a few miles in length, and the other about 800. They were so connected that the current passed first through the after tank, then through the short piece in the main tank (about forty miles), then through the 700 odd miles in the fore tank, back to the 800 miles in the centre tank. On applying a current to one end, two signals were received (one before the other) at the distant end; the short coil in the main tank acting like the primary coil of an induction machine upon the large coil in the centre tank. A still more interesting phenomenon presented itself this year upon discharging the cable, two distinct waves having been produced. The cable having been charged for some time, on connecting it to earth, a violent rush out took place through the short circuit of the galvanometer, and on removing the short circuit so as to make the current pass through the galvanometer, the deflexion due to the discharge of the remaining charge in the cable was seen to decrease and pass the zero, then increase again to a higher amount than before, and then gradually to subside entirely. This second momentum wave was a very small one, but still perfectly distinct. All these evidences combined clearly explain the causes. The magnetism caused by the first violent rush in when charging the cable, or the violent rush out when discharging it, produces a large

amount of magnetism about the end of the cable where the rush takes place. This magnetism, of course (as is well known), has a tendency to oppose the first effect, but on the charge or discharge decreasing in amount, the magnetism which had been engendered produces, as in the induction coil, a secondary current in the same direction as the first. This secondary current, added to that of the battery, causes the charge in the second and third tanks to be greater than what the battery alone was capable of producing, and in some cases this charge was sufficiently great to cause a discharge back again from the cable through the battery. When the cable was on board ship in coils, the rate of signalling through it was reduced nearly 50 per cent. by this action of coil upon coil. This brings to mind an experiment made by Prof. Henry, of Washington. It is a well-known thing that, on attempting to magnetize hard steel needles by placing them inside a helix, or even near to a straight wire, through which a Leyden jar is discharged, the magnetism of the needles will be uncertain. Prof. Henry found that the discharge of the Leyden jar was succeeded almost instantaneously by several reversals of current, that if the jar were charged with positive electricity, and discharging it through a wire or helix it was succeeded by a reverse current, or wave, and this again by several more, each one being weaker than its predecessor. He charged the jar first with positive electricity, to a very low degree, discharged it around the hard steel needle, and tested its magnetism. He found that, when the charge in the Leyden jar was very weak, the magnetism remaining in the steel needle was the same as that which would have been produced by a continuous current of positive electricity. On augmenting the charge a little, and discharging it, he found the magnetism to increase to a certain point, then to decrease, and ultimately to reverse. On augmenting the charge still further, he obtained magnetism the same as that first produced. As a positive current passing in one direction is only capable of producing one kind of magnetism, and it becomes perfectly clear that the magneto-electric action set up by the first discharge causes the Leyden jar to discharge itself and become charged for an instant with negative electricity, which again discharges itself and charges it with positive electricity, producing in that case alterations so rapid that the eye cannot detect them. The enormously long Leyden jar which the Atlantic Cable represents renders this phenomenon so slow that the eye can readily follow it, and so has confirmed Prof. Henry's deductions. While at Valentia the author carefully watched the cable as it was being paid out, and noticed that after the cable was laid, on applying a battery to Newfoundland while there was an instrument for measuring the potential at Valentia, the charge gradually augmented during the first minute and a half and then receded to about 1 or 1½ per cent., showing that this phenomenon is visible in a straight wire, though to a less degree than in a coiled cable. Electricity, *per se*, seems to have nothing analogous to momentum, for if a current of electricity be sent from a battery through a galvanometer and a shunt, that is to say, a derived circuit, and this shunt consists of bobbins wound with a single wire, in one direction, and if one of these bobbins be of such dimensions that on including it in the circuit, the deflexion will be permanently altered 5 or 6 per cent.; by the increased current passing through the galvanometer it will be found that on inserting such a coil the first shock will set the galvanometer oscillating violently to a very great extent. This is due to magneto-electric induction of the one coil upon the other, which gives the coil at the first moment a higher resistance. It is, therefore, usual in making such shunts or resistance-coils to wind them one-half in one direction, and the other half in the other direction, and such coils are free from this action because the one half neutralizes the effect of the other. Here, then, it is easy to impart all the phenomena of momentum to electricity by simply so arranging the conductor that it shall produce magnetism. This is best shown by a large electro-magnet, or induction-coil, for it will be found that the resistance offered to the current at

the first moment is greater considerably than when the iron has become magnetized, and on breaking the circuit the cessation of the magnetism carries on the current, producing those terrific effects which are found in the "Ruhmkorff" coils.

'On a New Method of Testing Electric Resistance,' by Mr. C. F. VARLEY.—In 1860, Prof. Thomson and Mr. Fleeming Jenkin invented a method of obtaining exact subdivisions of the potential of a voltaic battery. The apparatus consisted of a number of equal resistance-coils, say 100. These were connected one with one pole of the battery, and the other with the other pole. To the junction of each coil a piece of metal is attached, and a spring attached to a brass slide travelling along a square rod of the same metal traverses these different pieces, and so makes contact with whichever is desired. If the two poles of an electrometer be attached, the one to one pole of the battery and the other to the brass bar on which the slide travels, it will be found that at the one end we have the full potential power, and at the other end nothing at all, and half-way half the potential; this is too self-evident to require further explanation, and is explained in Thomson and Jenkin's patent, 1860. Prof. Thomson has recently succeeded in making reflecting electrometers of such sensibility that they will give 200 scale divisions for a variation of potential equal to one cell of Daniell's battery. In testing the Atlantic Cable this electrometer was used in the following way at Valentia, to get the potential of the ship's magnetism. The one pole of the electrometer was connected with the cable, and the other one with the slide, and by running it up and down the exact potential of the cable was measured. There were in the main slide 100 coils of 1,000 units each, and it became necessary to subdivide these again 100 times to get sufficient accuracy. Some difficulty presented itself in getting a method for subdividing these coils, and the author was fortunate enough to hit upon the following very simple method of effecting this purpose. The slide consists of two square brass bars, over each of which travels a piece of brass, to the bottom of which is attached a spring, pressing upon the studs connected with the resistance-coils. Instead of using 100 coils in the main slide, the author uses 101, and makes the two springs to embrace two coils. Thus, then, the two bars of the slide have invariably a resistance between them of 2,000 ohms. The two bars are connected with a second set of 100 coils, each coil having 20 units resistance, and the 100 coils making up precisely the same resistance as that of two of the coils in the main slide. These two circuits of 2,000 units each reduce the resistance to one-half, or to 1,000 units, so that the resistance of the 101 coils of 1,000 each is reduced to that of 100 coils. By passing the traveller along the 20 unit coils in the second slide an exact subdivision of the potential between these points is obtained; and in this way the potential of the battery is accurately and quickly subdivided to 10,000 parts. By these means Prof. Thomson has been able to introduce a method of testing, on the Wheatstone Balance system, so extremely simple that it should be made known as soon as possible. The battery is connected permanently to the main slide, so that a current is always passing through it. Its resistance, 100,000 ohms, is such that no sensible elevation of temperature is produced. The current is also passed into the cable through a definite resistance, R. At the junction between the end of the cable and the resistance R a key is attached, which is connected by either the reflecting electrometer or a reflecting galvanometer with the slides. That position is sought upon the slide which has precisely the same potential as that of the cable at the point where it joins the resistance R. If now the potential of the battery be represented by p , and the resistance of the junction of the cable with R be represented by p' , and if the two portions of the coil necessary to balance this potential be n and m , it will be evident, on the principle of the Wheatstone Balance, that $n : m :: R : \text{cable } x$ (the cable resistance). Thus, then, the resistance R being known, p and p' being known, and the resistance or position on the slide noted, the resistance of the cable is accurately obtained.

'Experiments off Ventnor with Mr. Johnson's Deep-Sea Pressure Gauge,' by Mr. J. GLAISHER.

'On a Table of Pairs of Stars for Approximately finding the Meridian,' by Dr. W. J. MAQUORN-RANKINE.

'Determination of the Mechanical Equivalent of the Thermal Unit by Experiments on the Heat evolved by Electric Currents,' by Mr. J. P. JOULE.

'On a Novel Experiment to determine the Formation of Glaciers,' by Mr. E. WHYMPE.

'On the Diurnal Period of Temperature in Relation to other Physical and Meteorological Phenomena,' by Prof. HENNESSY.

'On the Climate of Aldershot,' by Sergeant ARNOLD.

'On certain Errors in the received Equivalent of the Metre, &c., and their Effects on the Calculated Distances, Masses, Density, &c. of the Heavenly Bodies,' by Mr. F. P. FELLOWS.

WEDNESDAY.

'Remarks on Boole's Mathematical Analysis of Logic,' by the Rev. Prof. HABLEY.

'On a Variable Diaphragm for Telescopes and Photographic Lenses and a Magnifying Stereoscope with one Lens,' by Mr. A. CLAUDET.

'On the Depolarization of Iron Ships, to prevent the Deviation of the Compass,' by Mr. E. HORSKINS.—The great importance of the subject induced the Lords of the Admiralty to place the Northumberland under the direction of the author, to test the practicability of his new system of depolarizing iron-clads. The magnetical conditions of the Northumberland were carefully surveyed, and the ship was found to be a very powerful magnet—the bow being the north pole and the stern a south pole. The radiating polar lines extended from the bow and stern respectively to the distance of 60 feet, within which limits the compasses were necessarily under the control of the magnetism of the ship. After she had been launched the ship was taken to the Victoria Docks, and placed in a contrary position to that which she occupied when on the slip. The ship's magnetic and polar conditions were again carefully surveyed. On the 4th of August the ship was depolarized, by means of two Grove's batteries, of five cells each, and electro-magnets, in a few hours. This experiment proved at once that the polarity acquired by an iron ship in building can be destroyed before leaving the dock; indeed, the result could not be otherwise, as it is merely applying a well-established principle to a new purpose. Magnets can be polarized and depolarized at pleasure, whatever their magnitude. A compass may now be carried round the Northumberland within four feet of the plates without being appreciably affected. Hence there can be no just excuse in future for allowing iron ships to be so much exposed to dangers owing to the errors of compasses arising from the acquired magnetism in building or from the disturbance of any masses of iron on board.

'On a Defect in the Demonstrating Polariscope, with a simple and effective Remedy,' by Mr. J. T. TAYLOR.

'On the large Prime Number calculated by Mr. Barrett Davis,' by Mr. H. J. S. SMITH.

'On the Partition of the Cube and some of the Combinations of its Parts,' by Mr. C. M. WILICH.

'On Hyperelliptic Functions (Weierstrass's Method),' by Mr. W. L. A. RUSSELL.

SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

TUESDAY.

'On the Physical Geography and Tribes of Western Equatorial Africa,' by M. P. B. DU CHAILLU.—The author commenced by giving a general description of the region of Western Equatorial Africa, which he traversed during his last journey, in 1864-5. There was a remarkable absence in the forests he explored of the species of animals which are so characteristic of Africa. He found neither lion, rhinoceros, zebra, giraffe, ostrich, eland, or gazelle. On the other hand, several peculiar species of apes were found, and it was the central home of the gorilla. The scarcity of birds and of animal life generally was also remarkable. The highest temperature observed in the interior was 98° Fahr., the lowest, 63°. In July the heat was never greater than 72°. The hottest months

were February to April, in which the rains were heaviest: as much as 7½ inches were once measured by him as having fallen within twenty-four hours. In the interior there was no distinct dry season, as on the coast. The author never, except on two occasions, saw the sky entirely free from cloud; and the cloudiness of the heavens increased the further he marched towards the east. Whilst making astronomical observations at night the sky would very often become suddenly covered by a coat of grey vapour, always coming from the south-east, and lasting an hour or two, but renewed more than once during the night. The distribution of the native tribes offered some interesting peculiarities. For instance, two tribes speaking the same language are sometimes separated by a third tribe, speaking a totally different language. The state of political disintegration is complete. No tribe is united under one chief, but is divided into many clans, each having its own chief; and in many cases each little village has its independent chief. The chiefs have not the power of life and death over their subjects, as in the tribes of Eastern Africa described by Speke, Grant and Baker. Their rule is mild and patriarchal. The population everywhere was scanty, and the distinctness of the tribes he believed to have been kept up by their not having come in contact in their migrations, but, owing to the wide extent of unoccupied territory, settled down without knowing of the existence of neighbours. It is only on the river banks that they have come into contact, as all the tribes press towards the rivers. There are no cannibals south of the equator. The curious hairy dwarfs live scattered in small hordes amongst other tribes. He found a few words in the native languages almost identical with words in the East African languages. It was an interesting inquiry, what existed in the thousand miles of unexplored country lying between the author's furthest point and the shores of the Albert Nyanza? We might conclude, however, that it was a country of considerable elevation, and probably wooded, varied and picturesque, for Baker saw towards the west a range of mountains, and the country from the west coast becomes gradually higher towards the east. Considering, also, the humidity of the climate, and the small size of the rivers which find their way into the sea, it might be concluded that there was a great drainage of waters towards some inland sea, or that there were other great lakes on the equator west of Albert Nyanza.

Mr. J. R. HIND stated that he had inspected the original records of M. Du Chaillu's astronomical observations, and that they were regular and accurate.

Mr. G. GROVE, Honorary Secretary to the Palestine Exploration Fund,—an association formed for the purpose of obtaining exact information on the physical features, antiquities, climate, &c. of the Holy Land,—read a Report on the Topographical Results of the first Expedition sent out by that association, towards which, at the last meeting, a grant of 100l. had been made by the General Committee. The expedition was placed under the charge of Capt. C. W. Wilson, R.E., with whom was associated Lieut. Anderson, R.E., and Corporal Phillips, as photographer. The party were well supplied with chronometers and other instruments, and their instructions were to make accurate and systematic observations between Damascus and Jerusalem. They were constantly occupied from December 1865 to May 1866. The present Report embraced the topographical investigations only, which, however, were very important. Forty-nine separate places, the positions of which were before unknown, have been accurately fixed, both in longitude and latitude, detailed reconnaissance sketches for maps have been made, on a large scale, of the whole backbone of the country from north to south, and of several outlying districts, such as the basin of the Lake of Galilee, the district of Samaria, and the valleys between Jerusalem and the sea. Passages were read from reports by Capt. Wilson and Mr. Anderson, detailing the method pursued in obtaining the observations, and testifying how carefully and systematically their work was done. An arrangement had been made with Mr. Murray by which these maps would very

shortly be made public, under the superintendence of Mr. Grove himself. A very substantial step has been taken by this association towards putting the map of the Holy Land right, and one which should encourage its supporters to still further efforts. The Report comprised a recommendation by Capt. Wilson that stations should be established and supplied with instruments for regular meteorological observations. Competent persons resident in the country had promised their services, and thus a great want would be supplied, as no observations on climate have been taken, except at Jerusalem and Damascus. Mr. Grove announced the intention of the association to persevere until every square mile in Palestine has been properly and accurately surveyed and mapped; till every mound of ruins has been examined and sifted; the name of every village ascertained, recorded, and compared with the lists in the Bible; till all the ancient roads have been traced; the geology made out; the natural history and botany fully known. In furtherance of these intentions, a second expedition will shortly be sent out to excavate in detail at Capernaum, Cana, Samaria, Nazareth, and Jerusalem. Another party (of whom it was hoped Mr. Prestwich, the eminent geologist, would be chief) will attack the geology and the natural history, so ably begun by Mr. Tristram. A work on the modern Syrians is in preparation by Mr. Rogers, of Damascus, under the encouragement of the Palestine Fund, as a companion to Lane's 'Modern Egyptians.' The names of villages, &c., are being collected by a competent resident Arabic scholar, and five meteorological stations are to be appointed, to which instruments will be furnished under the sanction of the Kew Committee.—In conclusion, Mr. Grove drew the attention of the meeting to the importance of these researches as corroborating the statements of the Bible, which purported to be mainly a record of facts, and of facts about certain definite localities. Hitherto the Book has been tested by internal evidence chiefly; the time has arrived when other tests must be applied to it—the tests afforded by a comparison of its descriptions with the country it describes. This test he was confident it would stand, and he called on the members of the British Association to support the investigation.

The Rev. H. B. TRISTRAM warmly supported the project. He insisted on the importance of the leisure and general facilities afforded by such an expedition, and urged explorations on the east of Jordan, where, though the towns might not have been so important as those on the west, yet they had the advantage of having been less disturbed.

'On the Pangong Lake, in Thibet,' by Capt. GODWIN-AUSTEN.

'On some of the Bearings of Archaeology upon certain Ethnological Problems and Researches,' by Mr. R. DUNN.

'On a Proposed Ethnological Congress at Calcutta,' by Sir W. ELLIOTT.—A congress of a novel kind has recently been proposed at Calcutta by Dr. Fayer, namely, an assemblage of living examples of all the races of men of the old world for ethnological study; to take place on the occasion of the Industrial Exhibition to be held in 1869-70. The proposition has been warmly taken up by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. At the same time the Council of the Society suggested a modified scheme, confined to the subordinate governments of Bengal, for an ethnological congress of all the tribes found in Bengal, Nipal, Burma, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; to form part of the Local Agricultural Exhibition of 1867-8. Sir W. Elliott proposed in his paper a third scheme, intermediate between these two, namely, an assemblage of individuals of all the races found in British India. This would be more practicable than the larger scheme, and more useful than the smaller. To show the large field for ethnological comparison in this assemblage, the existing population was described as consisting of three principal divisions. 1. As descended from aboriginal races and the servile classes; 2. From the Tamil or Dravidian races; 3. From Hindi immigrants, whose language has been modified and perfected by Sanscrit. The first are represented by the small communities inhabiting mountain regions, dense forests, and

speaking the most ancient dialects deemed of Turanian origin. The second contains the more civilized Tamil peoples. The servile classes have naturally adopted the modern or polished Tamil, but that it is foreign to them is shown by their inability to pronounce words containing a remarkable Tamil letter, equally a Shibboleth to Europeans, and which is generally rendered by an *l*, or sometimes by an *r*. A striking characteristic of all the aboriginal races is their demonolatry, in the sense of the Greek word. They honour the spirits of their ancestors as beneficent beings. A festival observed annually, or at longer intervals, in honour of the village goddess, to propitiate her protection from loss of crops or epidemic disease, affords a curious illustration of the religious belief of this class. The officiating priests all belong to the servile class; and the ceremonies consist of offerings of cattle and saturnalia. The author referred to the Dhangars as remarkable for their love of truth and their similarity in this respect to the Gonds of Central India and the Sonthals of the North.

'On the North-East Province of Madagascar,' by Dr. RYAN, Bishop of Mauritius.—The author narrated a visit which he had recently made to the province of Vohimarina in north-east Madagascar, and gave numerous details of the harbours, towns, productions, native tribes, and government of the various districts. The province on the whole is mountainous, but possesses, along the courses of its numerous rivers, large and fertile valleys. The Betaimsaraka tribe was considered superior to the dominant Hovas in many respects. They keep their houses clean and neat. Many of them have beautifully fair countenances and a European cast of features.

WEDNESDAY.

'On the Reported Discovery of the Remains of Leichhardt in Australia,' by Sir R. I. MURCHISON.—Sir Roderick announced that, on the previous day, he had received from Dr. F. Mueller, of Melbourne, the welcome news that the Leichhardt Search Expedition, now in the interior of Australia, had discovered remains of the lost explorer. The news had been sent by Dr. Mueller in great haste, —the departure of the mail having been delayed a short time to admit of his forwarding the despatch, —and no details of the discovery were given. Sir Roderick gave a sketch of the movements of the Leichhardt Search Expedition down to the time when the latest authentic information had been received. It had met with great losses in horses and matériel at Cooper's Creek; but the leader, Mr. Duncan McIntyre, had succeeded in pushing his way across to the banks of the Flinders river, which flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria.

'On the Researches of Livingstone,' by Mr. W. F. WEBB.—Mr. Webb read an extract from a letter which he had just received from Dr. Kirk, of Zanzibar, stating that Dr. Livingstone's expedition had reached the residence of a chief, about 130 miles up the Rovuma river; and that, having found the chief a good man, he intended to make this place the starting-point for his exploration towards the northern end of Lake Nyassa and the southern end of Lake Tanganyika. Mr. Webb related portions of his own experience in the interior of Southern Africa, where he met with Dr. Livingstone in the early part of his career.

'Observations on the Character of the Negro Tribes of Central Africa,' by Sir S. BAKER.—In this discourse Sir Samuel passed in review the various tribes he had visited on his journey to the region of the Equatorial Lakes of the Nile, and in a series of sketches illustrated the principle that the character of the tribes depended on the physical conditions and productions of the locality they inhabited. He said that true negroes commenced, in ascending from Egypt, at 15° north latitude. The first tribes he met with were those inhabiting the region of morasses extending on each side the White Nile to about 5° N. lat. These were the lowest, both in corporeal condition and moral character. Their forms were emaciated and filthy; they went without clothing, had no religion, and their cookery consisted in grinding the bones of animals between stones to make soup of. No iron ore was found in this region, and consequently they were deprived

of the great civilizing advantages attendant on the art of working this metal. Other tribes helped by iron south who practise this art have been helped by it to attain a considerable degree of culture. The iron weapons of the Latooka tribe are of exquisite workmanship, and the Unyoro people have even invented a kind of hoe, which Europeans might imitate to their advantage. All the tribes who are thus favoured live in the elevated lands near the equator, and the iron dust which supplies them with the metal is found in the mountains. The presence of the Tsetse fly has a remarkable indirect influence on the civilization of the tribes. This fly is most capricious in its distribution—present in one area of country and absent from another. Wherever it is present no cattle can be kept; consequently the natives are deprived of this civilizing influence, for the possession of cattle elevates the character of a tribe in various ways; it promotes industry, ensures a supply of nourishing food, and, by the necessity of defending the herds against all comers, develops a warlike spirit and organisation. The Unyoro people, under the influence of these local advantages, have become the most advanced nation in Central Africa; they are well clothed and clean in their persons, courteous and dignified in demeanour, and susceptible of enlarged political organization. The speaker pointed out, in a clear manner, the way in which the tribes of Central Africa may be brought under the influence of European civilization and into an intercourse which would be beneficial both to us and to them. He showed that formerly a considerable trade existed between the east coast and the Equatorial Lakes, and that the line of trade extended south and north along their shores. Ptolemy was indebted for his knowledge of these lakes to the traders of his time. A trade with Europe might be developed along this line; but before any beneficial intercourse can be commenced the internal slave-trade must be extinguished. He gave his view of the negro character in general, and stated, as his conviction, that it was improvable only under the wise and considerate guidance of the white man. Commerce, properly conducted, would ultimately civilise the negroes of these rich countries of Central Africa.

SECTION F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

WEDNESDAY.

'On Hindrances to the Success of Popular Education,' by the Rev. C. SEWELL.—The author said that our imperfect success in education must not be charged upon the construction of the system we had adopted, but upon its administration. It was almost impossible to plant an organization in an inorganic mass so as to be prolific; and for all purposes of popular education England was thoroughly inorganic. Her education had always been done for her. What popular education she had had in past generations had come from charity, neither general nor systematic in its operation. What little the State had done had been done by the free royal bounty of an Edward or an Elizabeth. England had never felt her want of education sufficiently keenly to submit to direction in the matter. One great secret of the success of popular education abroad is, that the preparation of a system of instruction and the preparation of the people to receive and use it had gone hand in hand. The absence of such a natural organization to work out the system of education was a great hindrance to our success. It was the statesman's duty to supply such an organization, and it was the educator's to supply a system and methods of instruction. It would be no unworthy occupation for a statesman to win the legislature to sanction an ordinance which should compel every part of our country to provide the means of education for the poor, as it is already compelled to find them food and shelter in distress. It appeared to some not impracticable for the religious bodies and the State to work in real harmony together, and not, as it were, upon the terms of an armed truce. After dwelling on the fact that many children were not sent to school for various reasons, such as the ignorance and greed of the parents, he said he doubted whether it would be wrong to impose some restriction on a parent's right to his child's labour when he had not intelligence enough to

consult that child's interest. Whether the State regulated the attendance of children, or, the next best thing, regulated their absence, it would be intolerable that the State should organize so great a boon and her subjects be left at liberty to neglect or ignore it.

Sir JOHN BOWRING contrasted our imperfect educational organization with that of China, where the competition exceeded all belief. Primary education was provided in all the villages, and the competitive examinations were entered into by children of eight and ten, and men of seventy and eighty. He had known men die under the influences of excitement, a man's success often provoking in those of his own community a delirium of joy. The humblest lads, from the obscurest villages, were often elevated to the highest offices of the state, solely because they distinguished themselves in these examinations. Sir John also referred to a canton of Switzerland, in which everybody was instructed, and in which more money was voted for public instruction than for any other object. He found women there following trades which required delicate manipulation, and earning 7s. and 8s. a day. They were making such things as clocks and musical boxes, which the men of Coventry would not allow women to learn to construct, lest the rate of wages should be lowered. The Chinese could impart to bronze and brass the sharpness of steel. Would it not be worth our while to acquire the art of doing that from the Chinese?—The Rev. W. CAINE, of Manchester, reminded the Section that there was a canon of the Church of England which required the clergymen of a parish to instruct the ignorant, both old and young, every Sunday afternoon, and, further, excommunicate a master and mistress who did not send a servant to receive such instruction. For two years he had personally obeyed the canon. Living as he did amongst the people, he believed that it was almost wrong to be giving help to the working people to educate their children. It took away from them all idea of independence. He found that the people who were thus assisted in the education of their children wasted their money on useless articles, whilst they would object to spend 2d. a week in education. If he were an autocrat, he would punish persons whose children were ignorant. With him it was rather an object to remove some of the obstacles to education, by taking temptations out of the way of the people, than to encourage education by assistance.

'On the Transfer of Real Property,' by Mr. T. BROWN.—It was calculated, he said, that one-third of the land in England was mortgaged. Every mortgage might be estimated to cost 5l., exclusive of stamps, and to be of an average duration of only five or six years. We could, therefore, readily gather what an immense sum was annually paid for the preparation of mortgage deeds alone. Perhaps in no case were the fictions of the law better exemplified than in a mortgage-deed, which was nothing better than a sham. Two-thirds of the matter was the repetition of an established form. The amount of the remuneration of the lawyers depended on the length of the deeds; and for short deeds, therefore, the payments would be ridiculously small. If it should be decided to abolish the present system of conveyance, on the ground of its artificial character, and there being no longer any reason for distinguishing between real and personal property, the time would be opportune, especially as the Board of Trade were obtaining statistical details to show the acreage of England, and the owners of landed property and the modes of cultivation, to attach to some standard survey map of England, and duly apportion by figures for reference all the landed property of England. It might be allotted, on the principle of a limited liability company, into so many shares, say of one acre each. These might be issued in the form of scrip, from a foot-registry, to the present owners of the land, upon their affording satisfactory proof of ownership; and they would then be transferable in the same manner as other shares. This plan need in no measure interfere with the law of primogeniture. The author deprecated any rash change.

'On the Violation of the Principles of Economic

Science caused by the Law of Distraint for Rent,' by Mr. C. TEBBUTT.—The author contended that the law of distraint for rent was a violation of the principles of Economic Science, especially as regarded land, the owner of which often had a security not possessed in houses, in the investment of capital, which was irremovable. The law secured rent to the landlord, even if he had so neglected his duty as to choose for his tenant a man utterly without skill, character or capital. The violation of its equity was equalled by its impolicy, as it affected the occupation and cultivation of the soil. Ownership was a great inducement to the development of the cultivation of the soil; but in England little land was owned by its cultivator. It was needful that in an arrangement between landlord and tenant nothing should interrupt the play of motive and interest. Yet at this point in stepped the law of distraint, giving absolute security to the landlord, and removing from his mind that pressure of motive and interest which rendered it needful for him to have the best tenant he could obtain, and to make every reasonable concession to obtain this end. The whole equity of the transaction was lost; little weight was given to the skill and capital of the tenant; and the landlord was enabled without danger of the loss of rent to bring in any man of straw to compete with the tenant of capital and skill. A lower standard of cultivation prevailed generally than would be the case if the disturbing law were entirely abolished.

Mr. G. SENIOR insisted that there was a serious distinction between a landlord's and an ordinary debt; and he mentioned a case in which, seven days before rent was due, a tenant sold his furniture by auction and absconded.—Mr. F. WILSON would obviate the liability of the landlord to fraud by having rents paid in advance, as he had.—The PRESIDENT traced distraint to feudal origin.—Mr. TEBBUTT remarked that the number of landowners in the country was unquestionably decreasing. The special disability of a landlord was of his own creating. That a landlord chose to let upon credit was no reason why the law should be called upon to protect him.

'On Inventors and Inventions,' by Mr. G. B. GALLOWAY.—After various introductory remarks, Mr. Galloway said: "Here in this ancient town of Nottingham, converging centre of much commercial manufacture, birthplace of as great an inventor as ever lived, I would say in this our age,—I mean the late Samuel Hall, the father of steam-surface condensation, and many other valuable inventions,—would I seek to promote a better state of things, so that inventors may at least live by their talents, and see in their lifetime that their inventions are appreciated. James Watt, the father of steam-engines, struggled for nearly nine years mending and making surgical instruments in a small shop in Glasgow before he was appreciated, or as a practical man known. The late George Stephenson, my good old master, whom I worked for when a boy at *canny* Newcastle, took out several patents, struggled on for many years, had his house burnt down, lost his all; and as he said to his wife Fanny, 'I say, lass, I cannot afford to pay the coach to Darlington, so I mun just take shankie naggie (that was a stick in his hand), and I'll get there somehow.' Well, he got there, and met with George Pease, and we see the result; and who, I ask, can fully estimate it? Take others—as many as you please. Get Smiles's works, and read them with attention; his industrial biographies,—his 'Lives of the Engineers,' study the mottoes in the books, and you will find in every age the 'most valuable men' have been neglected. But let me come nearer still. Take the practical life of Mr. Henry Bessemer, whose invention has now reduced 'steel' in price from 50l. to 13l. per ton, and so saved—and will save—millions of pounds sterling, whose genius has enriched many a family, given work to thousands of men. He himself may tell you how, just like George Stephenson, until he at last found friends, he did not succeed. I suggest that the balance of the money which honestly belongs to the inventive class, amounting now to 100,000l., above the expenses of the patent offices and machinery connected therewith, should be applied

as the foundation of a fund to develop practical inventions, and let the results of such experiments from approved inventions be published as they are completed, and let inventions be proportionably paid or rewarded in accordance with the value of their plans. I would further suggest that the Government of England should equitably reward or pay inventors for the plans which have been by them supplied and adopted by the Admiralty, and that the Government should provide for the descendants of such men as Samuel Hall, who spend their lives and property in the promotion of plans which confer such commercial advantages."

Mr. STUBBINS disputed the right of the inventor to insist upon society finding a dry nurse for him, and asserted that the man whose business capacity applied a patent, was entitled to proportionate remuneration. He should be glad to see patents done away with.—Mr. GALLOWAY, in reply, would solve all difficulty by placing the surplus Patent Fee Fund at the disposal of the British Association, with whose verdict everybody would be satisfied. Inventors could no more stop inventing than hens from laying eggs. The fruits of Samuel Hall's invention were reaped by a brother, who left a quarter of a million, whilst the inventor died destitute.

'On the Occupation and Ownership of Waste Lands,' by Mr. F. WILSON.—The colonies having large tracts of land which they bring into cultivation, the question arose on what terms they should be transferred to the public. According to the laws of England and her colonies, the country belonged to a few, and the rest lived on sufferance. We had no right to bind posterity beyond the limits of necessity. All land belonged to the community, the Government of which had no power to sell, but simply to let it for the benefit of the community and the occupiers who were anxious to cultivate it. Therefore, all lands should be let at an annual rental of 10l. per cent., or the produce of the farm with a permanent right of possession, so long as the land might not be required by the community for more important purposes, when the full value should be paid to the occupier for all the improvements he might have effected in the property. No person shall have power to hold another person as tenant, provided such person is willing to pay on the land he may farm for such improvements as have already been expended, thus becoming the proprietor. The result of such a system would be, that no occupier of land would sublet it to a tenant, but farm it himself. Should he have more than he could farm, he would surrender it for sale, and therefore the farms would be large and productive, and the inhabitants of villages and towns claiming through the corporation such lands as they may require for building purposes, paying of course to the occupier the full value of his improvements, would not, as in England, be crammed into narrow streets (for example, this very town of Nottingham) and miserable cottages, but would have creditable homesteads, which they had been enabled to purchase at a reasonable price, still paying the increased ground-rent to the State on the increased value of the soil.

Prof. LEONE LEVY said there was a large quantity of waste land in Scotland, the holding of which was an abuse by territorial despots, who prohibited building, and removed population by wholesale evictions.—The PRESIDENT called the Professor to order.—Mr. H. BROWN said that the enclosure and occupation of waste lands was going on rapidly around Nottingham, so that its increasing population was being gradually hemmed in. It seemed as if private rights were trespassing more and more upon public ones. Every man who was a pedestrian was interested in this matter. Year by year enclosures were being made by Act of Parliament; and it was a practical question by what means private landowners could be prevented encroaching on public rights.—The PRESIDENT stated that Berkshire afforded a striking illustration of the fact that the number of the landowners was diminished and diminishing. There were now in that county fewer voters than there were freeholders before the passing of the Reform Bill.

'On the Practicability of employing a Common Notation for Electric Telegraphy,' by Mr. J. G. JOYCE.—The author proposed a very elaborate

scheme for the establishment of a system of international electric telegraphy. He suggested that numbers should be used instead of words, the suggestion being derived from the fact that signals between ships of different nations were made by means of numbers.

SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE. SATURDAY.

Mr. FLEMING JENKIN gave a description of a New Arrangement for picking up Submarine Cables.—This machinery was intended to limit and regulate the strain which could possibly be brought on a submarine cable or rope attached to it while being hauled on board by the ordinary drum driven by a steam-engine. During this operation it had been hitherto necessary to watch the cable carefully, regulating the speed of the engine so as to keep the strain, as shown by the dynamometer, below that which was considered safe. It was further necessary to be ready, at an instant's warning, to stop the engine in case the cable fouled any part of the ship; and the author had seen a cable broken owing to the impossibility of stopping the engine soon enough. Moreover, even when the above precautions were taken, it was impossible to avoid a considerable variation of strain, due to the pitching of the ship, which alternately slackened and lengthened the cable as it hung vertically; and in most cases in the author's experience cables, while being picked up in great depths, had broken from this cause. All these dangers were avoided by the machinery invented by the author, of which two models were shown. These two forms were identical in principle. A spur-wheel, fast on a main shaft, driven by the engine, geared into another spur-wheel centred in the periphery of a brake-drum, loose on the main shaft, and restrained from turning by an Appold's brake; the second spur-wheel in one form geared directly into an internal-toothed wheel bolted on to the picking-up drum, which was also loose on the main shaft above mentioned. When the brake-drum was stationary, the engine simply drove the brake-drum through the spur-wheels in the ordinary manner; but when the strain on the cable reached the amount corresponding to that given by the weight restraining the brake-drum, the picking-up drum ceased to revolve, because the brake-drum turned instead, carrying round the second or intermediate spur-wheel, which rolled inside the internal-toothed wheel, instead of driving it; the centre on which this intermediate spur-wheel worked might be looked on as a fulcrum, and the wheel itself as a lever, by which the engine pushed round the picking-up drum: if the fulcrum yielded, the weight could not be lifted. The second form of model was exactly similar in principle. A second intermediate wheel, of different diameter, fast on the same shaft as the first, geared into an external-toothed spur-wheel connected with the picking-up drum. The action was identical with that already described. If the strain increased beyond that required to stop the picking-up drum, it would turn in the other direction, and the cable would be paid out instead of picked up, although the engine would continue to run in the same direction as before, and exerted the same power. In practice, as was shown by the models, the engine might be driven at any speed; the cable would only be subject to the strain chosen, which might be increased or diminished at will; it would come up quicker or slower as the ship fell or rose; it would stop wholly if the cable fouled; it would be paid out if, from inattention, the ship drifted out of position, or from any other cause the strain increased on the cable. More than this, the cable might actually be paid out as the ship rose, and picked up as it fell, and the whole would take place with perfect smoothness and constancy of strain. The Appold brake gave a constant restraining power to the brake-drum, whatever the coefficient of friction might be. The gear exhibited formed at once a paying-out and picking-up machine. It might be termed an accurate slip-coupling, and could be applied to many purposes—as, for instance, to the measurement of steam power let out. With one of these couplings on the transmitting shaft, it would be impossible to over-

load the shaft. Similarly, the coupling would serve to prevent a break-down in cases where the machinery was liable to sudden starts or stoppages. It would prevent undue strains on the ropes of collieries and lifts, and other applications would readily occur to mechanical men.

A paper written by Mr. R. MUSHET, 'On the Treatment of Melted Cast Iron, and its Conversion into Iron and Steel by the Pneumatic Process,' was read.—The author claimed as his invention the use of manganese and Spiegel Eisen in perfecting the Bessemer process; and asserted his moral claim, if he had no legal one, on Mr. Bessemer for having rendered the process a success.

Mr. BESSEMER did not admit this claim, pointing out that the use of such materials was well known previously; and, at the request of the President, gave an interesting account of the progress made in the Bessemer process up to the present time.

MONDAY.

Mr. S. J. MACKIE read an interesting and important paper, 'On Zinc Sheathing for Ships.'—Iron ships are subjected to a great amount of corrosion, and are also so liable to foul, that sailing ships of iron cannot be sent on long voyages. Copper sheathing, or Muntz's metal, cannot be applied to iron ships as it is to wooden ones, because the iron being positive to copper, electrical action would be set up, by which the iron would be destroyed at a greatly increased rate. If, then, a metal were found which should be positive to iron, when the two metals were in contact in sea-water, the conditions of the voltaic battery formed by the iron ship and its sheathing would be reversed, and the sheathing would be destroyed while the iron would be preserved. A further condition was required to be satisfied, namely, that the metal forming the sheathing should not be destroyed too quickly, but only sufficiently to prevent the growth of animal and vegetable parasites by the slow but constant scaling of the surface. Such a metal was zinc, the cost of which was about two-thirds that of copper, and the electro-chemical action upon it was not only so slow as not to exceed the action of salt water upon the copper sheathing on a wooden vessel, but this action it was possible to control within certain limits. These results had been confirmed by careful experiments made under the direction of the Admiralty at Portsmouth, where zinc-sheathed iron plates had been submerged for eighteen months, and had been taken up bright and clear of any kind of fouling whatever. The method had been invented and patented by Mr. T. B. Daft, C.E., who had also devised a plan for the construction of iron ships, by which, instead of close fitting butt-joints, the plates were lap-jointed on to a back strap, with an intervening space of about an inch wide, which was filled with a caulking of compressed teak, into which the nails were driven for fastening the zinc sheathing to the hull of the ship. By this plan of construction a flush surface was obtained, while the strength of the ship would be increased, and as fouling would be entirely prevented by the zinc sheathing, iron ships could hereafter be sent on the longest voyages. One of the commercial results of this application of that sheathing would therefore be the doubling of the iron-ship-building trade through the demand for iron instead of wooden sailing vessels.

In the discussion Prof. RANKINE, Mr. FAIRBAIRN, Admiral BELCHER, Mr. F. A. ABEL, and other competent authorities spoke very favourably of the plan.

Mr. C. VIGNOLES read a paper, 'On Barytic Powder for Heavy Ordnance,' communicated by Capt. Wynants, of the Royal Belgian Artillery.—This particular kind of powder has been much experimented upon, both in Belgium and in France, with a view to counteract the injurious effect which is produced when large charges of powder are used in heavy ordnance. The principle on which this barytic powder is compounded is simply that of substituting nitrate of barytes in the composition of the gunpowder, instead of saltpetre, in certain proportions, the consequence being that the powder, when ignited, consumes more slowly, and the gases are developed less rapidly,

than in ordinary gunpowder, while the same effect is produced upon the projectile as regards its ultimate velocity. This lessens the injurious effect upon the sides, vent and chamber of the piece of artillery. Capt. Wynants entered into the details of a very large number of experiments made with this powder. The general result to be deduced from these experiments is, that we have to choose between imparting a higher degree of velocity to the projectile, at the risk of damaging the piece more rapidly and more considerably, confining our attention to the American plan of projecting heavier shot at a lower velocity. The preponderating feeling in the minds of English engineers and artillerymen, and particularly of sailors, is for a higher degree of velocity with smaller weight of shot. The question is an extremely interesting one, and has excited considerable attention both in Belgium and in France, as it is done in Prussia and America. If these experiments could be continued, we should obtain some very useful information on the subject. Capt. Wynants considered that the principal difficulty in dealing with the present enormous artillery arose from the too rapid consumption of the powder, by which the generation of gas was so rapid that the interior of the gun was destructively affected before the projectile was moved. Capt. Wynants found this by substituting nitrate of barytes for saltpetre in the composition of gunpowder the rapidity of the combustion was reduced without the propelling force of the powder being diminished—in fact, the propelling force was rendered more uniform in action.

Mr. F. A. ABEL would prefer to regulate the rate of the combustion of the powder by mechanical means, such as by increasing the size of the grain, and by subjecting the powder during its manufacture to high pressure. Thus, the power of the powder would be preserved, while its destructive effect on the inside of the gun would be in a great measure done away with. When Capt. Wynants first brought forward his invention, he distinctly stated that the powder to which the nitrate of barytes was added fouled so much that it could only be used for blasting purposes. This would be a great objection to its use in rifle ordnance. He did not think that the direction taken by Capt. Wynants was one likely to be pursued by practical artillerymen, whose object should be, not to alter the chemical composition of gunpowder, but to effect such mechanical improvements in its manufacture as would render its combustion less rapid.—Mr. H. BROWN remarked that if the nitrate of barytes left a larger residuum it would certainly be unfit to be used in rifles. Could not the powder be exploded, as in the needle-gun, in front?—Mr. ABEL said that Capt. Wynants did not intend that his powder should be used for small arms, but only for heavy ordnance. He did not believe that any advantage was gained by igniting the powder from the front.—Capt. NORRIS said he went to Belgium for the purpose of seeing the experiments which had been referred to by Capt. Wynants in his paper. The Belgian officers with whom he had conversed on the subject agreed that there was a good deal in what Capt. Wynants had done; but they said they should prefer for large ordnance a new powder, something like that made in this country, but of a very large grain. Having had much experience on the subject, he could say most distinctly that the gunpowder manufactured in this country—not only by Government, but by our private firms—was of a far superior quality to that made abroad. He had made numerous experiments in order to find out the best method of applying the ignition, and he had ascertained that it could not be applied more disadvantageously than in the front. The best place to apply it was at four-tenths of the length of the charge from the rear.

'On the Application of the Expansive Power of Moistened Vegetable Matter to the Raising of Weights,' by Admiral Sir E. BELCHER.

'On Steam-Boiler Explosions, with Suggestions for their Investigation,' by Mr. H. DIRCKS.

'Description of a Newly-invented System of Ordnance,' by Mr. W. D. GAINSFORD.—The projectile thrown by the proposed gun is a sharp-

edged disk, formed by the junction, at the basis of the frusta, of two equal and similar cones. Each frustum is half the height of the original cone, and each cone is one-third its base diameter in height. Consequently, the major is three times the minor axis. The disk is fixed in an upright direction, and the rotation is upon the minor axis. To propel this projectile a gun is used, which internally consists of two parts, a chamber for the powder and the barrel or receptacle for the shot. The barrel is very short, so that when loaded the front of the disk is level with the mouth of the gun. Direction is given by the close fitting of the sides of the barrel to the disk, rotation by a pin passed through the barrel in a horizontal direction, in its lower part, so as to take hold of a notch cut in the edge of the disk. It is thus evident that the disk, on leaving the gun, will acquire a rotation equal in speed at the mouth to the speed of the disk itself where it last touches the catch. By putting the catch nearly under the centre of the disk, a speed of rotation of the periphery nearly equal to the initial velocity of the projectile would be obtained. As, however, much less than this will suffice to keep the axis of the disk at right angles to its line of motion, the catch is placed further back, and offers but little resistance to the exit of the projectile. Thus an efficient rotation is obtained without friction; and from the absence of friction great initial velocity is obtained; and the recoil being small, from the same reason, large charges of powder may be used. A long maintenance of the velocity is ensured by the shape and rotation of the disk, which is more adapted for retaining its velocity than a conical or bolt-shaped shot. The recoil is small from the absence of friction, which in rifled guns amounts to from one-third to one-half the power employed. In the proposed gun the only recoil is that due to the simple propulsion of the shot. An experimental gun has been made on this principle, throwing a shot of 4 lb. 2 oz. The charge used was one-eleventh, or 6 oz. of powder. The first shot was fired from H.M.S. Cambridge, the gunnery ship at Devonport, at the target in the creek, a distance of 1,000 yards. The rotation was perfect, and the direction excellent. The gun was again fired from Bovissand, Devonport, and gave a range of 2,000 yards first graze with the same charge. Had the construction of the gun allowed a heavier charge of powder, no doubt a much greater range would have been obtained. Further experiments were prevented by the cracking of the gun at the muzzle.

'Description of an Invention for Locomotive Adhesion,' by Mr. W. D. GAINSFORD.

TUESDAY.

Mr. J. DAGLISH read a paper 'On the Counterbalancing of Winding Engines.'—It will be readily apparent, on a consideration of the subject, that the working strain on any winding engines not fitted up with some counterbalancing apparatus must vary greatly at different stages of the winding; and this is especially the case in deep pits, where the weight of the rope itself frequently exceeds that of the load to be drawn. This seems so self-evident that attention need hardly be drawn to it; and yet, although in the northern coal district the system of regulating the load on the engine by counterbalancing apparatus is widely adopted, in other parts of England it is the exception instead of the rule. The author gave a description of the counterbalances now in use, and reviewed the action of the different systems, more especially that of the most usual method of counterbalancing weights descending on a staple.

'Description of the Means employed for Removing and Replacing in a New Position the Iron Columns of a Fire-proof Cotton Mill,' by Dr. W. FAIRBAIRN.

'On Rotary Engines, with Special Reference to one invented by Mr. W. Hall,' by Mr. G. D. HUGHES.

Mr. HOOPER read a paper 'On the Electrical and Mechanical Properties of Hooper's India-rubber Insulated Wire for Submarine Cables.'—The author described the method by which he secures the durability of his rubber. Its high degree of insulation was pointed out, and its durability under very trying conditions, over long periods of time, confirmed by experiments con-

ducted by Sir Charles Bright, Capt. Mallock, and others. It was stated that Mr. Latimer Clark had found it unnecessary to ship Mr. Hooper's cables in water-tanks; and the Ceylon cable, now on its way out, is coiled dry. The inductive capacity of Mr. Hooper's wire remains practically the same at all temperatures, while that of gutta-percha increases considerably at 100° Fahr. Diagrams, representing the effects of pressure and immersion, were shown, from which it was seen that pressure improves the insulation of his wire in the same way as is observed with gutta-percha. The result of carefully-conducted experiments, extending over three years, proves that the absorption of water is so small that the most refined electrical tests failed to discover it.

'Improvement in Pontoon Trains,' by Mr. G. FAWCOT.

'On the Action and Effect of Flame in Marine Boilers,' by Mr. N. P. BURGH.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

TUESDAY. Horticultural, 3.—General Meeting, and Lecture.

FINE ARTS

The Anatomy of Foliage. Photographs of Forest Trees. Parts V.—VIII. (Brighton, Hatton.)

Mr. Thomas Hatton, Ship Street, Brighton, has published the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth parts of his 'Anatomy of Foliage,' comprising the Spanish chestnut in summer and in winter, and likewise the "beech," "ash," and "lime." Mr. Hatton continues to select worthy specimens of arboreal forms, not the most gigantic or the most quaint; to do otherwise would be contrary to the purpose of the book, which is to illustrate the general characters of the trees in question, not their monstrous forms. Doubtless he might have found a better, that is, a younger, specimen of the Spanish chestnut than that he, in the first instance, copied from Buxted Park, Sussex. This seems to have been felt, as we have received a second illustration of the same kind of tree, taken from a finer example than the former. The new specimen is beautiful to the highest degree, and eminently characteristic. The "ash" was selected from Hainaker Park, Goodwood,—the "lime" from a superb example in Boxgrove churchyard. The series of photographs from the principal forest trees of Britain is thus ended—we cannot say completed—as proposed by the publisher. The photographs are admirable. The sole defect of the work is, that it is not more comprehensive.

A few weeks since, when reviewing a series of these photographs from trees, we quoted the word-wealthy catalogue of Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' Book I., canto 1, stanzas viii. and ix. We do not know if the obvious extent of the Elizabethan poet's debt in this matter to Chaucer has been noticed. It is worth while, so characteristic are the changes that have been made by the less ancient bard, to put together the thoughts and words of both. Thus, Spenser:—

The trees so straight and bay;
The sayling pine; the cedar proud and tall;
The vine-proppe elme; the poplar never dry;
The bulder oake, sole king of forest all;
The aspine good for staves; the cyprusse funeral;
The laurell, meed of mightie conquerours
And poets sage; the firre that weepeth still;
The willow, worne of forlorne paramours
The eugh, obedient to the bender's will;
The birch for shaftes; the sallow for the mill;
The mirrhe sweete-bleeding in the bitter wound;
The warlike beech; the ash for nothing ill;
The fruitful olive; and the platane round;
The carver holme; the maple seldom inward sound.

—Now Chaucer, 'Assembly of Fowles,' stanzas xxiv., xxv., xxvi. and xxvii. Scipio Africanus meets the poet in a dream, and leads him into "the blissful place," which is thus described,—"a curious picture of a garden in the "Dark Ages":—

And with that my hand in his he toke anon,
Of which I comfort caught, and went in faste.
But Lord! so I was glad and wel begon!
For over alle, where I mine eyen cast,
Were trees clad with leaves that ale shal last,
Eche in his kind, with colour fresh and grene
As emeraude, that joy it was to sene.

The bilde oke; and eke the hardy ashe;
The pillar elme, the cofre unto caraine;
The boxe pipe tree; holme to whippes lashe;

The sayling firre; the cipres dethe to plaine;
The shooter ewe; the aspe for shaftes plaine;
The olive of peace; and eke the dronken vine;
The victor palme; the laurie too, devine.

A garden saw I ful of bloomed bowls,
Upon a river, in a grene mede,
There as sweetnesse evermore inough is,
With floures white, blewes, yelows, and rede,
And colde welles streames, nothing dede,
That swommen fulle of smale fleshes light,
With finnes rede, and scalles silver bright.

On every bough the birdes heard I singe,
With voice of angel in hir armonie.

The elm is still the staple for coffins; the box for musical pipes; the holm oak (*Quercus ilex*) is still used for whips and for inlays. Whether the epithet "sailing" is applied to the pine or fir on account of the peculiar motion of its branches when the wind blows strongly through them, or because the tree is used for ship-masts, the reader will decide. As to the "warlike" beech, the tree being sacred to Jupiter, not to Mars, we guess the poet was reminded of polished steel by its round, white, smooth, and shining bark; hence a tree so clad, and gleaming with dusk of many boughs, put him in mind of a man in armour. It is needless to carry the search for originality in this matter further back than to Chaucer; no great trouble would indicate an earlier poet in the French tongue.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

Mr. Pennethorne has prepared two designs—one Classic, the other Mediæval North Italian—for the proposed buildings to be erected at Burlington Gardens for the University of London. Those works were submitted to Lord John Manners, who has decided in favour of the latter. The edifice will be 220 feet long, to front the Gardens, with a centre of 110 feet, and wings respectively of 52 feet; a campanile, with a pyramidal roof, flanks each end of the central portion,—the former being about 50 feet high, and the latter having double that altitude. The central façade consists of five openings in an arcade, 20 feet in height, segmental; five large pointed windows supply light to the first floor; the roof shows dormers. In each wing is a lecture theatre, lighted by large triplet windows; beneath these, externally, the wall is panelled with coloured marbles. Excavations will be at once commenced for the foundations. The much-be- praised brick screen to the courtyard is to be, we are glad to hear, removed. The architects who will display their powers on this spot are Messrs. Banks & Barry, Pennethorne, and Sydney Smirke.

Mr. Weekes's bust of Mulready,—a memorial to the artist, mostly subscribed for by artists,—has been placed in the entrance-hall to the National Gallery.

At last, after a delay almost as long as that which has attended the expected placing of the "Nelson Lions" in Trafalgar Square, one of the bas-reliefs for the pedestal of the figure of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, in Palace Yard, Westminster, has been inserted in the long-vacant structure. It represents the well-known alleged incident of Bertrand de Gourdon's pardon. Like the figure which occupies the summit of the pedestal, the bas-relief is the work of Baron Marochetti. It is to be followed, very soon, by the second and final bas-relief. As to the present work, it is executed with so little care or knowledge,—one of these shortcomings on the part of the sculptor is needful to account for the rudeness of the modelling,—that effects of perspective are aimed at in bas-relief, which are absolutely unattainable; and the design is puerile in its triviality. We have seen better modelling, more logically-constructed composition, and ineffably better expression, in works of much lower pretensions. Mr. J. Gilbert, who is certainly one of our ablest artists in designing, produces every year at least ten score of incomparably more valuable works of Art than this lamentable failure of Baron Marochetti's, whose power to be effective only—the lowest merit in sculpture—has utterly deserted him here.

The carved work on the new building in Cannon Street, designed by Mr. F. Jameson for the Registered Land Company, and recently noticed by us, was executed by Mr. J. Seale, of East Street, Walworth, from the drawings and models of the architect.

The Architectural Photographic Association, after a brief state of abeyance, is revived, and intends to publish a series of illustrations, to be made by Messrs. Cundall & Fleming, from Jumèges, Boscherville, Listieux, Thann, Langrunne, Norrey, Le Mans, Chartres, Tours, Corméry, Loches, Beaulieu, and Poitiers.

Mr. Foley's full-length marble statue of Sir Henry Marsh, M.D., executed for the King and Queen's College, Dublin, reached that city a few days since, and will at once be placed in the hall of that institution.—The same artist is now engaged on a similar work of Sir Dominic Corrigan, M.D., for the above-named College.

Mr. B. L. Guinness is restoring the ancient Abbey of Cong, which stands on his own estate, and is memorable for the pastoral cross which once belonged to it.

It is said that the ex-King of Naples has sold the Palazzo Farnese, Rome, to the Emperor of the French. This structure was the work of A. da San Gallo, Michael Angelo, Vignola, and J. della Porta, and principally constructed with fragments of the Colosseum. It came by succession and marriage into the hands of the late Neapolitan regal family, on the extinction, in 1781, of that of the founders, Pope Paul the Third and Cardinal Alessandro Farnese.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

AN advertisement in the *Times* of Saturday last apprised the public that Dr. Bennett has been appointed President of the Royal Academy of Music, and Herr Otto Goldschmidt Vice-President. It remains to be seen how far the first-mentioned appointment will be other than a nominal one; how far the performance of duties of no common difficulty, requiring time and patience, if any good is really to be done, is compatible with the incessant professional labours in which our excellent composer is known to be engaged, and which have again and again been justifiably adduced as some reason for his chary appearance in his best and most important character—that of a writer. Of the Vice-President's talents for administration and firm enforcement of discipline, no opportunity has been till now given for any one to form an opinion. In any event, the task accepted by the new functionaries is one demanding discretion, unflinching integrity, and arduous effort,—a task which involves the entire revision of the existing code of instruction, (what is more necessary still) the list of those allowed to figure as instructors, and a rigorous and vigorous resolution to see good rules better carried out.

SURREY.—Of the three transpontine theatres that have of late years invited spectators or audiences in the county of Surrey, the "Surrey Theatre" has always been at the head. For fifty years in the summer seasons of former centuries,—that is, from 1594 to 1644,—there was no more fashionable house than the then Surrey Theatre, called the "Globe." Shakespeare and "his fellows" played there during the earlier years of that period; and so fond was King James of the house, that after it was burnt down, in 1613, three years before Shakespeare's death, he ordered that second house to be built which was ultimately taken down in 1644. Globe Lane indicates the locality. There used to be a sort of sneer cast at "transpontine" dramas; but some of those that were stock pieces in Surrey, as well as in Middlesex, have contrived to live, and will, doubtless, live for ever. 'Richard the Second,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'King Lear,' 'Troilus and Cressida,' 'Pericles,' and 'Othello,' are among the plays that were "publicly acted by the King's Majestie's Servantes, at the Globe, at Bancke Side." The Surrey pieces of the olden days were framed and fashioned of enduring stuff. And there were others besides those produced at the Globe. There was a second Surrey Theatre on the Bankside, called the *Hope*. Here was first produced Ben Jonson's 'Bartholomew Fair.' With Shakespeare and Jonson as the original writers of

Surrey pieces, transpontine dramatists may look up, and stand on their dignity. They may not be Shakespeares and Jonsons, but they are "dramatic authors," and *il y a des dégrés en tout*. The drama rose again with the monarchy with which it had fallen, in London, but not so in Surrey. Where Jonson's learned sock had once been on, horses, in Charles the Second's time, were baited to death, for the amusement of foreign ambassadors. Things had improved, however, when, about a hundred years later, in George the Third's reign, the light horseman, Philip Astley, opened his modest Amphitheatre, on the spot where the fourth "Astley's" now stands, its three predecessors having been destroyed by fire. It was owing to the success of the first Amphitheatre, that the first "Surrey Theatre," or "Royal Circus and Surrey Theatre," as it was called, was opened, now eighty-four years ago. That theatre and its successor fell a prey to the flames. The splendid edifice now under the management of Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick is the third which has occupied the same site. The "Surrey" has always taken high ground. It was never a patent theatre; but many an actor from the patent houses have found worthy brotherhood there. The first of these was plausible Jack Palmer, the original Joseph Surface, Sneer, Count Almaviva, and Dick Dowlass. Palmer, who was so plausible that he once persuaded a bailiff, who held him in durance, to lend him a guinea, was living in the "Rules of the Bench" when he played at the Surrey. It is said that the patentees of Drury Lane and Covent Garden felt aggrieved at Palmer either playing at the Surrey, or giving an "Entertainment" at the Surrey taverns, and that it was at their instance that theatres, taverns, and all places of amusement were declared to be out of the "Rules." Dibdin, Elliston, Davidge, Watkins Burroughs, and one or two less celebrated managers of bygone times conducted the business with skill and liberality; but only Davidge made a fortune in the old Surrey. Undoubtedly the most successful and profitable pieces of the past periods were 'The Lady of the Lake,' with Huntley, and 'Black-Eyed Susan,' with T. P. Cooke. This latter piece brought such wealth to Elliston that he summoned the author, young Douglas Jerrold, to him, and declared that the writer of such a play deserved some valuable acknowledgment. Jerrold's eyes twinkled as Elliston rattled the sovereigns in his pocket, "Can't you get your friends, Mr. Jerrold, to present you with a piece of plate?" Elliston subscribed the suggestion, and the author went home none the richer for it. Perhaps the boldest thing ever done at the Old Surrey was the production of Horace Walpole's 'Mysterious Mother,' with Huntley and Miss Taylor in the principal characters. This piece the author would not produce in his own time, because Mrs. Pritchard had just died, and there was no other actress whom he thought equal to the exigencies of the character. Again, the adaptation of Scott's novels to the Surrey stage was one of its features. 'The Heart of Midlothian,' with Miss Copeland as Madge Wildfire,—'The Pirate,' with Mrs. Glover as Norma of the Fifth Head,—and 'Kenilworth,' in which there was not a single bad actor,—were the costly triumphs of their respective seasons. Then there were burlesques, free from puns and vulgarity, excellently acted and charmingly sung. 'Don Giovanni' or, a Spectre on Horseback' was the most famous. Its airs were warbled or whistled by all the London lads of the day; and they are not forgotten by some whose lad-season has long passed away. The Surrey was a little out of the way of royal patronage; but if King James went to the Globe, the Surrey could also boast of once having been visited by Queen Caroline. That plump and luckless lady went to see 'The Heart of Midlothian' (1821), and the audience made rapturous application of all the inapplicable passages to Her Majesty's situation.

We have referred to the Old Surrey because this year the New Surrey connects itself with one of the most attractive actors of the former period by bringing forward a piece which gained the prize which was left for competition by the late T. P. Cooke. For the representation of this drama a very efficient company has been selected. In the

persons of two of its members, old playgoers will recognize actors who, a generation ago, were learning their art and gaining their bread in the provinces. In 1836 there was a so-called theatre in Magdalen Street, Oxford, open when there were none but town-folk to go to it. There Mr. H. Marston and Mr. Creswick were playing Macbeth and Banquo; and those who wished to see the performance from the boxes were directed to go through "the door adjoining Mr. R. Stevens, Fruiterer, No. 9, Magdalen Street." These two actors meet again in the prize drama, and, with Mr. Shepherd, unite in securing a triumphant career for the new nautical play, which illustrates a remote nautical period.

The theatre then re-opened on Saturday, under the joint management of Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick, with the late T. P. Cooke's prize drama, by Mr. A. R. Slous, entitled 'True to the Core.' The subject is an episode belonging to the story of the Spanish Armada. We are not quite sure that Cooke would have recognized the work as representative of the kind of life which he loved to depict; but it fulfils one condition of his will at least, in its subject being national. The author has placed before us an heroic action, simply stated, without comic accessories, as the leading-point in a drama which, in simplicity of structure, has few examples out of classic literature, and depends almost entirely on the spectacular arrangement of the scenes in which it is supposed to take place. The pictorial merits of the representation are superior to the dramatic; nor is there much opportunity for the display of histrionic power or skill. But the tableaux are superb, and they and the scenery are noble specimens of the talent of Messrs. Gates and Gowrie. The opening scene is derived immediately from history, and seeks to realize the historical fact that "on the afternoon of the 15th July A.D. 1588, a group of English captains was collected at the Bowling Green, on the Hoe of Plymouth, whose equals have never, before or since, been brought together, even at that favourite mustering-place of the heroes of the British navy." The author has given specific titles to the various acts, and this he has called "The Beacon," naming the scene the "Summit of Plymouth Hoe." We have in this an old English morris-dance, skillfully arranged by Mr. J. Cormack, introduced as a ballet relief to the general weight of the action. The same expedient is resorted to in the next act, on board the Spanish ship, where a party of Gitanos is made to get up a dance on the main deck of La Santa Fé. The story of these two acts may be briefly told. The admiral of the Castilian division of the Armada, being in want of a pilot to direct his vessel safe into Plymouth, contrives, through his agents on shore, to capture one Martin Truogold (Mr. Creswick), a Devonshire pilot, and, having dragged him, to bring him and his wife on board La Santa Fé, in order that he may be compelled into guiding them aright into port. The stout-hearted man refuses to betray his country, and is next sought to be intimidated through his wife, whom they threaten with a horrible death, should he not comply with their commands. Truogold then feigns assent, and gives instructions to the helmsman, who steers the ship on a reef of the Eddystone rock, where it is wrecked. The third act presents the scene of the reef, with the survivors of the wreck, including the pilot and his wife (Miss Kate Saville), Wallett, a pedler (Mr. Shepherd), Geoffrey Dangergold, a Jesuit assuming the name of *Murgrave* (Mr. Henry Marston), the Spanish Admiral, Don Diego de Valdez (Mr. E. F. Edgar), and others. The Spanish party, of course, plot even on the dangerous reef against Truogold, whose evidence against themselves they fear, in case of their being delivered by some English craft. Truogold, however, finds a staunch friend in the pedler, who protects him; and, at length, he swears, on condition of being permitted to live, never to reveal their crime. The heroic man is true to his word, and when, in the fourth and last act, his life is placed in jeopardy on the evidence of the men whom he had saved from the wreck, stubbornly maintains silence, until Elizabeth herself appears on the scene, and his case being re-investigated by her, the pedler comes forward with proof

of his innocence, and the guilt of his accusers. The Spanish Admiral and the Jesuit, accordingly, get their deserts, and Truegold is knighted by Her Majesty. The story is satisfactorily told, the dialogue is neat rather than brilliant, and the action more interesting than exciting. The scenery, as we have hinted, is superb. The main-deck of the Spanish vessel and the view of the Rock of Eddystone by sunset are set scenes of surpassing beauty—the latter *Turneresque* in its sublimity. The scenes, too, in the fourth act are remarkably good; namely, the Ramparts of Old Plymouth Castle, and the Courtyard of the Citadel. The groupings and the acting were carefully arranged and suitably executed throughout. The production of such a drama is well calculated to improve and elevate the taste of a Surrey audience. It worthily inaugurates the new management in the new theatre.

NEW ROYALTY.—When Miss Kelly opened her little theatre in Dean Street, Soho, the street had been more distinguished for painters than for players. "Jack's Coffee-House," indeed, had its name from John Roberts, one of Garrick's obscure singing actors, but gentility changed the title to Walker's Hotel. Within call of it, Hayman lived and Harlowe died. There was a time when the street and the neighbourhood were "fashionable." It was the "thing" for dukes, prelates, and merchant-princes to have town-houses in Soho Square. The Pantheon then was not so far away from the "world" as it seems now. Dean Street itself was inhabited, during the London season, by persons of wealth, if not of "rank," and Mrs. Thrale received company in it; while lines of carriages vouched (as the "gig" did for the criminal) for the "respectability" of the owners. Dean Street is now as shabby a locality as lovers of the drama can be invited to; but thither Miss M. Oliver summons the public, and, as princes go as far east as Tottenham Street, she may hope to catch them, or at least a few peers, in Soho.

Mr. R. Reece has given to this stage a new burlesque, on the subject of Sir Walter Scott's great poem, entitled 'The Lady of the Lake Plaid in a New Tartan.' Miss M. Oliver sustained the part of *Ellen*, that of *James* was pleasantly impersonated by Miss Rosina Rancee. Nearly all the parts are performed by ladies. The exceptions are the *Douglas* of Mr. J. Russell, and the *Blanche* of Mr. E. Danvers. The former gentleman looked like a giant among pigmies, and the latter, as the eccentric maiden, was outrageously funny. He caricatured Ophelia and Medea, and sang a spell-binding song, with great *delat*. The fun throughout is "fast and furious"; but the decided success of the production is referable to the exquisite scenery by Mr. Cuthbert, and the brilliant costumes. We must not close our brief notice without commending Miss Ada Taylor as *Roderick Dhu*, and Mr. W. H. Stephens as *McHewler*, the bard, who is more ready to sing than his audience, especially the fair *Ellen*, is to hear. The house has been re-decorated, newly painted, and improved in many respects.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE Eisteddfod held last week at Chester has been more generally musical, yet not less individually Cambrian, than former celebrations of the kind. It displayed advance in more ways than one. The quantity of speechifying and mutual admiration had been wisely retrenched; an attempt had been made to widen the sphere of the subjects embraced in the papers read. The number of prizes had been extended; and we are assured, by those who should know, that the merit of those who competed has been above the average. The prize for the best poem on King Arthur's Round Table was awarded to a gentleman who sang bass in the concert. In music the progress was marked. The best choral singing was that from Marthyr Tydvil—a choir made up almost, if not altogether, from the mining population,—but one which in sweetness of tone it would not be easy to surpass. The daughter of its conductor, in right of extraordinary beauty of voice, gained a scholarship—otherwise, funds to complete her vocal education. This is to be dwelt on with all the

more pleasure, as having happened at a North Welsh national festival, because the South Welsh amateurs have, we are informed, taken umbrage at the facts of the meeting being held in a town beyond the pale of the Principality, and the more liberal introduction than usual of the English tongue. Conceiving these to be, in some sort, apostate proceedings, marking degeneracy, they have organized a more clannish and exclusive meeting of their own. Regarding the silliness of such jealousy there can be only one opinion. It was new on the part of the managers of an Eisteddfod to include a performance of 'The Messiah' on such an occasion, and with an orchestra—not the normal band of harps. Then, the principal work, which had been commissioned from a national composer, was in some respects peculiar. Of this, the *Cantata* by Mr. John Thomas, 'The Bride of the Neath Valley,' no judgment can be offered here. It may be stated, however, that to the musician is due the idea of turning away from the remote bardic sublimities of Welsh legend to an incident of daily life. The rhymester commissioned for the occasion had nothing to do in contrivance: since the going round of the Lord of the Manor to bid guests to the wedding, the altercation at the door of the bride's house, the gallop to church, the *Penillion* singing, had merely to be fitted with words. Three Welsh melodies were effectively interwoven into the composition. That of the dialogue at the door of the girl's house is to this day actually in request for the situation,—a melody which has the least value of the three. It is largely identical with the tune of 'The Looking-Glass,' to which Burns wrote his stinging song,—

The Deil cam' fiddlin' thro' the town,
And danced awa' wi' the excelsman,—

the difference of a note in the fourth bar being, possibly, one of those quaintnesses, arising from imperfect transcription, which have to be allowed for by every student of national music. The "Penillion" tune is 'New Year's Eve'; the closing couplets are set to 'The Queen's Dream'—an air as regular in its beauty as if Haydn had contrived it. The *Cantata* was received with every appearance of cordiality; and the composer was warmly greeted at its close. Throughout the week, the singing of Miss E. Wynne and her sister, and of Mr. Cummings was very good. With some flexibility added to her resources, Miss E. Wynne might be our leading English *soprano*. There is no one of the sisterhood equal to her in articulation, in expression, and in charm. The pianoforte was represented by that staunch Cambrian, Mr. Brinley Richards, and Miss Roberts; the harp by Mr. John Thomas and Mrs. Davis; and the violin by Mr. John Thomas, who leads the Philharmonic Concerts at Liverpool, whence the orchestra was derived. The choral prizes were adjudicated by Mr. H. Lealie.

The *Orchestra* confirms the report of English Opera to be given during the autumn at Her Majesty's Theatre, and states that the new work by Mr. Balfe, laid out to be a principal feature, is based on Scott's 'Talisman.'

To the same journal we are indebted for news from Cornwall—the notice of a performance of the Penzance Choral Society, at which Romberg's 'Lay of the Bell' was given.

Mdlle. Adelina Patti will appear on the first night of the season (October 2nd), in Paris, as *Amina* in 'La Sonnambula.'

Il Trovatore (a journal somewhat incorrect and apocryphal in its rumours, as may be seen by its speaking of 'Zilda' as M. Gounod's new opera) gives currency to a report that Signor Rossini, for whom all manner of occupation is now unceremoniously cut out, is about to write a *Cantata* for the inauguration of the French Exhibition next year.—The same journal praises, as promising, Signora Lazari, who is singing at Milan; announces that the dead silence so sternly of late maintained in Venice, during the Austrian occupation, is about to be broken by the re-opening of the splendid *Teatro Fenice*, for which, it is added, Donizetti's 'Maria Padilla' has been selected; and gives, as a rumour, the approaching knighthood of Mr. Costa. Other journals state that there is a chance of his 'Naaman' being produced at Paris during the coming season.

It is said that the censorship of St. Petersburg will not allow Donizetti's 'Don Sebastian' to be represented, because of the Funeral March which the opera contains.

It is said that an opera is to be written for Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, on the story of Mdlle. de La Valliere. We hope that the tale is not true. What need is there for one in such favour as the lady enjoys to make market of a physical infirmity?

Madame Parepa, with her play-fellows, has left the old country for another American tour.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul are going to "the States."

'Antigone,' with Mendelssohn's music, has been revived at Dresden.

After all, our playhouses are not yet hopelessly given up to what the psalm-writer called "the awful mirth" of burlesques. The Prince's Theatre at Manchester was to open on the 10th, not with "Polyphemus the folly," not with "Ariadne on an oyster-bed," not with Cleopatra as illustrated in Cornhill, but with Shakespeare's 'Antony and Cleopatra.'

A mistake made last week must be corrected. The entertainment then announced (in obedience to invitation) by Mr. Boxley Heath and Mr. Suchet Champion, is, for the moment, under a *velo*; the proprietors of the Hanover Square Rooms conceiving that their licence does not permit of its presentation. The gentlemen, then, will have to seek for quarters elsewhere.

A new theatre is to be built at Bordeaux.

MISCELLANEA

Editions of Bunyan.—I possess a copy of the nineteenth edition of Bunyan, illustrated. The frontispiece represents the great dreamer as very stout and fast asleep, the subjects of his vision arranged in impossible perspective; but rough as the engraving is, his face bears a traceable resemblance to the portrait exhibited this year in the National Portrait Exhibition at Kensington. The volume is imperfect and worn; the first part has eight "plates" more unique than artistic; the second part only one; and the *third* part, which the title-page declares to be "an impostor," is bound up with these and a memoir of Bunyan. The title-page to second part records that it was "printed by A. W. for W. Johnston, at the Golden Ball, in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1751." I am not a book-collector; and should such a one wish to possess this volume, he may do so by sending its value to me, which I shall present to Mrs. Gladstone's "Orphanage." E. M.

Shakespeare Readings.—I am glad to see so happy a restoration of the passage in 'The Tempest' in this week's *Athenæum*. It is made on the right principle, viz., retaining as nearly as possible the *sound* of the passage, because I think it very probable that the text was *read* to the printer, and he would print from hearing, and not from seeing. In the fourth line of the passage quoted, the word *it*, at the end, is generally taken to mean the "truth" whereas it means the "lie" in the sixth line. It is the old saying that "a man may tell a lie till he believes it." I would, therefore, to make this clear, and to render the sound still closer, slightly vary your Yorkshire correspondent's restoration, and read

Who having—sin to truth—by telling of it
Made such a sinner of his memory
To credit his own lie, &c.

Still Warburton may be right, and the meaning would be, "One who has made his memory such a sinner to the truth that, by constantly telling a lie, he at length believes it to be true." This avoids the tautology, and the "into" becomes an ordinary misprint. H. D.

—To conclude, we may notice that various correspondents state that the passage (noticed in our last number) quoted as Milton's in the edition of Johnson (1724) is correctly given, in the edition of 1806, to Shakespeare, 'Troilus and Cressida,' act i. sc. 3, being part of Nestor's speech. It is worth while stating that one Correspondent, F. W., says, "The lines are not Milton's, for (*sic*) I have carefully examined Baskerville's edition by Todd's Concordance. The lines are certainly *no credit* to any one, much less so great a poet."

As-tu vu Lambert!—A Correspondent suggests that he has discovered the origin of this bit of French slang. "I was looking over an old annotated copy of the *Satires* of Boileau, and in the third, where a dinner-bore invites an unwilling friend to dine with him, he holds out, amongst other inducements,

Molière avec Tartuffe y doit jouer son rôle,
Et Lambert, qui plus est, m'a donné sa parole.

The friend laughingly replies,
Quoi! Lambert?

and the other rejoins,

Oui, Lambert! à demain. C'est assés.

So that this joke about 'Lambert' is as old as the time of Boileau. In the foot-note in my edition it is said, 'Lambert, le fameux musicien, était un fort bon homme qui promettait à tout le monde de venir, mais qui ne venait jamais.' A sort of French equivalent to our 'Bosco is coming.'

"O'DELL TRAVERS HILL."

Old Sales.—Collectors of autographs and MSS. may read the following list of prices obtained for treasures of this kind forty years ago (March, 1827). The sale was by Messrs. Southgate, of Fleet Street, and comprised many valuable items. The original grant from Edward the Fourth, with the great seal attached, of all the lands and possessions of the Rutland family, granted after the battle of Towton to Lord Hastings, Chamberlain of England, dated August the 3rd, 1467, brought 7l. 10s.—A copy of Voltaire's tragedy of 'Tancrède,' with the author's MS. notes and additions, evidently corrected for a new edition, went off for 1l. 5s.—A letter from Charles the First to the Prince of Orange, dated May the 24th, 1630, was sold for 4 guineas.—A letter from Oliver Goldsmith to Mr. Nourse the bookseller, offering the copyright of his 'History of the Revolutions of Denmark,' was sold for 5 guineas.—Charles Mathews purchased a note from Lady Denbigh to Garrick, respecting his performance, and the original draft of his answer, written from the Adelphi, for 2l. 7s. 6d.; and four other theatrical letters from Garrick, Foote, Barry and Mrs. Yates, for 6 guineas and a half.—A note from Pope to Dr. Oliver, at Bath, was bought at 1l. 7s.; and Addison's signature to an official letter, at a guinea.—Queen Elizabeth's Sign Manual, dated Richmond, 26th of July, 1564, brought 2½ guineas.—A letter, entirely in the handwriting of Charles the First, addressed to the Queen of Bohemia, and dated the 3rd of September, 1647, from Hampton Court, where he was then confined, brought 5l. 2s. 6d. This was in the most perfect condition, and written throughout in a fine Italian or court hand, the letters almost perpendicular. Autographs of the following persons were sold: Falconer, Shenstone, Warton, Shelley, Moore, Scott, and Crabbe, one lot, 1l. 16s.—Guy, the founder of the Hospital, 12s.—The great Duke of Marlborough (1702), John, Duke of Argyll (1711), the Duke of Wellington (1814), in one lot, 1l. 6s.—Sir Cloudeley Shovel (1698), Lord Hood (1764), and Nelson and Bronte, dated on board the Medusa, August 7, 1801, one lot, 18s.—Lord North, Marquis of Rockingham, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Jenkinson (now Lord Liverpool), one lot, 12s.—C. J. Fox, Edmund Burke, and J. Curwen, one lot, a guinea.—The signs manual of Charles the Second (1663), William the Third (1690), Queen Mary (1692), George the Second (1727), and George the Third (1793), one lot, 2l. 14s.—James the Second, under his signature "York," dated St. James's, September 8, 1666, another signature, as King, in 1688, and the signature of William the Third when Prince of Orange, January 7, 1688-9, one lot, 3l. 5s.—A Letter of Louis the Fourteenth to the Queen of James the Second, on the birth of his grandson, dated Versailles, September 19, 1682, with two fine impressions of the Royal seal upon the blue silk with which it was tied, 3l. 15s.—Louis the Fourteenth and Louis the Fifteenth, 1l. 2s.—Wentworth, Earl of Stratford, 15s.—Prince Rupert, 1 guinea.—George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, 1l. 8s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. F. P.—H. M. D. F.—J. B.—J. D., Jun.—received.

Erratum.—'Architecture of the Alhambra.'—P. 213, col. 8, line 2, for 'Briggs' read 'Bridges'.

NEW NOVELS NOW READY.

The JOURNAL of a WAITING GENTLEWOMAN. Edited by BEATRICE A. JOURDAN. Post 8vo. price 8s. [This day.]

"We have never read a more tender tale of woman's love, told by a woman, than the autobiographical record before us. The characters are all true to the life, and all well drawn without exaggeration or affectation." *London Review.*

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"The general contents of the book may be thus shortly summed up: The origin of savings banks, the early legislation respecting them from the year 1817 till 1844, and the progress made during that period; the legislation on the subject since 1844 to the present time; a chapter on the frauds committed on savings banks; the deficiencies of the existing system, and the necessity for the establishment of supplementary banks; and the development of the Post Office savings bank scheme. To these contents is added an appendix, giving the acts, or clear abstracts of the acts, at present in force for all the different descriptions of banks for savings, together with some of the latest statistical information, which may be thought of value. The subject is very ably handled, and the work will be found of immense advantage to all who are supporters and well-wishers of the social advancement of the industrial population of the nation."—*Observer.*

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London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & MARSTON, Milton House, Ludgate-hill.

New Works for September.

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Court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Middlesex; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 10, Wellington-street, in and about
Agents for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradfoot, Edinburgh; for Ireland, Mr. John Roberts, Dublin.—Saturday, September 14, 1896.

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Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2030.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1866.

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Exegesis of the New Testament, by the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, Prof.
Ecclesiastical History, by the Rev. Canon Robertson, M.A., Prof.
Pastoral Theology, by the Rev. H. Chesham, M.A., Professor.
Vocal Music, by John Hullah, Esq., Professor.
Public Reading, by the Rev. A. J. D. O'Shea, B.D., Lecturer.
The Class of Candidates for admission to this Department, conducted by the Rev. Henry Jona, A.K.C., will re-open on the same day.

For information, apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

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Drawing.—Professor Bradley and Professor Glenny.

Chemistry.—Professor Miller, M.D. and Prof. Bloxam.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Professor Tennant, F.G.S.

Workshop.—G. A. Timms, Esq.

Photography.—George Dawson, Esq. M.A.

For information, apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The

SCHOOL.

Acting Head-Master.—Rev. G. F. MACLEAR, M.A.

Vice-Master.—Rev. JOHN TWENTYMAN, M.A.

This Department will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 18.

Pupils can be admitted to—

1. The Division of Classics, Mathematics, and General Literature, the studies in which are directed to prepare Pupils for the Universities, for the Theological, General Literature, and Medical Departments of King's College, and for the Learned Professions.

2. The Division of Modern Instruction, including Pupils intended for Mercantile Pursuits, for the classes of Architecture and Engineering in King's College, for the Military Academies, for the Civil Service, for the Royal Navy, and for the Commercial Marine.

Scholarships.—On entrance to the School, every Boy under 15 years of age is entitled to compete for a Scholarship. One is given in each division of 18l. per annum for three years. The subjects will be found in the Calendar.

For information, apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The PHO-

TODUOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT will be Opened, for Private

Instruction in the Theory and Practice of the Art, on and after

October 4th.—Apply personally, or by letter, to GEORGE DAWSON, M.A., Lecturer.

LECTURES ON MINERALOGY and

GEOLOGY at KING'S COLLEGE, London, are given on

WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS from Nine to Ten, by

Professor TENNANT, F.G.S. Those on Mineralogy begin Friday,

Oct. 5, and terminate at Christmas. Fee, 12s. Those on Geology

commence on January and terminate in June. A shorter course of

Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology is delivered on Wednesday

Evenings from Eight till Nine. These begin on Oct. 10 and

terminate at Easter. Fee, 12l. 12s. 6d. Mr. Tennant also accompanies

his Students to the Public Museums, and to places of Geological

interest in the country. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, Jermyn-street.

London.—The Sixteenth Session will commence on MON-

DAY, the 1st OCTOBER. Prospectuses of the course of study

may be had on application to the Registrar.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

OWENS COLLEGE.

Commencement of the Session 1866-7.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd of October, at Three o'clock P.M., a

LECTURE introductory to the Session will be delivered by A. W.

WARD, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Professor

of English Language and Literature and Ancient and Modern

History, at the TOWN HALL, King-street, Manchester.

The Lecture will be on

"National Self-knowledge in its bearing upon National Life."

Visitors will be admitted on presenting their Cards.

J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A., Principal.

J. P. ASTON, Secretary to the Trustees.

September, 1866.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHI-

TECTURE and MARINE ENGINEERING, SOUTH

KENSINGTON.—This School will RE-OPEN on the 1st of

November next.

Application for information as to Admission, &c., should be

made to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Ken-

sington Museum, W. By order of

The Lords of the Committee of Council.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION

of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS will be OPENED to

the Public on MONDAY, November 5th. All Works intended for

Exhibition should be sent in not later than 30th October.—T.

M'Lean's New Gallery, No. 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre.

R. CLOTHIER, Hon. Sec.

MR. WALLIS'S TWELFTH ANNUAL

WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES and WATER-

COLOUR DRAWINGS will OPEN on the 5th of November.

Artists wishing to exhibit are requested to send their Works to the

Suffolk-street Gallery, between the 1st and the 14th of October.

KINKEL FEIER.—The Entertainment to be

given to Dr. KINKEL by his Friends, on the occasion of

his departure for Switzerland, will take place on the 27th instant,

at the WHITTINGTON CLUB, Strand.

Supper on the table at Eight o'clock.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of taking part in the same can

obtain Tickets of Mr. N. Tribner, 60, Paternoster-row, E.C.; and

of the undersigned, WM. ENGELMANN, Hon. Secretary.

3, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.

SECRETARYSHIP.—An EVENING EMPLOY-

MENT WANTED by an Italian Gentleman, residing

many years in England. Besides his own language, he knows

French and English; could correspond in these three languages,

and if required, even in German.—Address A. B., Post-Office,

Eccleston-street South, S.W.

PARTNER WANTED, to work a valuable

PATENT (not yet before the Public) for facilitating taking

money of flat surfaces at Railways, Public-houses, Shops, &c.,

and of almost universal applicability. Only a small outlay

required, in combination with energy and perseverance.—Apply,

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THE PRESS.—WANTED, by an experienced

EDITOR, who has successfully conducted a Provincial

Daily Paper for many years, a SITUATION in a similar capacity.

The Editorship of a respectable and well-established Bi-Weekly

or Weekly would be accepted. Unexceptionable references as to

character and competency supplied.—Address M. N., Mr. White's,

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SUB-EDITOR.—The Advertiser desires an

ENGAGEMENT as above. Is a good Paragraphist and

practised Descriptive Writer and Special Reporter. If on a

Weekly, would undertake Musical, Dramatic, and Art Criticism,

for which he is thoroughly qualified.—Stoma, 6, St. Augustine-

road, N.W.

THE PRESS.—WANTED, by a Young Man,

aged 25, fully qualified, a SITUATION as PUBLISHER,

Assistant-Publisher, or to fill any appointment of trust. First-

class references, and security, if desired.—BTRA, Messrs. Adams &

Francis, 50, Fleet-street, E.C.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, with handsome

private Glass Studio, &c. attached to Drawing-room, TO BE

LET for 8 Months; or the Valuable Lease would be sold.—

Address B. B., Mr. Coway's, Chemist, Notting-hill-terrace, W.

TO MUSEUMS.—FOR SALE, at less than

their cost, a number of well-finished GLASS CASES, with

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Weymouth.

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The ARBORETUM, Leamington Spa, under the careful

and experienced medical superintendence of the founder, JOHN

HITCHMAN, Esq. M.R.C.S. For Prospectuses apply to the

Secretary.

JEAN BAPTISTE GUADAGNINI VIOLIN,

warranted genuine, a magnificent instrument, 45 guineas

only.—Address H., Post-Office, Newton Abbot, Devon.

DR. V. NATALI teaches ITALIAN LAN-

GUAGE and LITERATURE. References given.—Address,

22, Oakley-crescent, Chelsea, S.W.

MENTAL AFFECTIONS.—A Physician,

residing within an easy distance of London by rail, has at

the present time VACANCIES in his house for TWO LADIES

and ONE GENTLEMAN. This House has been established over

60 years for the reception of ten high-class Patients only.—Address

M. D., care of Messrs. Whicker & Blaise, 47, St. James's-st., S.W.

ICELANDIC and DANISH.—A Native of

Iceland, thoroughly acquainted with the Language, and

and a Graduate of the University of Reykjavik, wishes for

PUPILS in the above Languages.—Address Mr. J. A. H., 41,

Manchester-street.

THE UNITED LIBRARIES, 307, Regent-

street, W.—Subscriptions from One Guinea to any amount,

according to the supply required. All the best new books, Eng-

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Books, gratis and post free.—Boon's, CHURCHILL'S, HODGKINS'S, and

SALMONS & O'LEARY'S United Libraries, 307, Regent-street, near

the Royal Polytechnic Institution.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on OCTOBER 1st, with an Introductory Address by Mr. SAVORY, at 5 o'clock P.M.

Consulting Physician—Dr. Burrows.
Physicians—Dr. Farre, Dr. Jefferson, Dr. Black, and Dr. Martin.
Consulting Surgeons—Mr. Skey and Mr. Lawrence.
Surgeons—Mr. Wormald, Mr. Puzet, Mr. Coote, and Mr. Holden.
Assistant-Physicians—Dr. Edwards, Dr. Harris, Dr. Andrew, and Dr. Southey.
Assistant-Surgeons—Mr. Savory, Mr. Callender, Mr. T. Smith, and Mr. Willett.
Physician-Accoucheur—Dr. Greenhalgh.

LECTURES.

Medicine—Dr. Black.
Clinical Medicine—Dr. Farre, Dr. Black, and Dr. Martin.
Surgery—Mr. Puzet and Mr. Coote.
Clinical Surgery—Mr. Skey, Mr. Puzet, Mr. Coote, and Mr. Holden.
Descriptive Anatomy—Mr. Holden and Mr. Callender.
Physiology and General Anatomy—Mr. Savory.
Chemistry—Dr. Odling.
Demonstrations of Anatomy—Mr. Smith and Mr. Baker.
Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy—Mr. Vernon and Mr. Langton.
Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy—Dr. Andrew.
Tutors—Dr. Duckworth, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Shepard.

SUMMER SESSION, commencing May 1st, 1867.

Materia Medica—Dr. Farre.
Botany—Rev. George Henslow.
Forensic Medicine—Dr. Edwards.
Midwifery—Dr. Greenhalgh.
Comparative Anatomy—Dr. Church.
Practical Chemistry—Dr. Odling.
Dental Surgery—Mr. Coleman.
Microscopic Demonstrations—Mr. Savory.
Demonstrators of Microscopic Anatomy—Dr. Southey and Mr. Vernon.
Demonstrators of Operative Surgery—Mr. Smith and Mr. Baker.
Vaccination—Mr. Wood.

The Hospital contains 630 beds—247 Medical and for the Diseases of Women; 322 Surgical and for Diseases of the Eye; and 61 for Syphilitic Cases. The number of patients exceeds 120,000 annually. Collegiate Extramuralists—Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the college regulations.

Some of the Teachers connected with the Hospital also receive Students to reside with them.
Seven Scholarships, varying in value from £20. to £50., are awarded annually.

The Clinical Clerks, the Midwifery Assistant, and the Clerks to the Assistant-Physicians are appointed from the most diligent Students.

In accordance with the regulations of the College of Surgeons, Students have charge of patients under the supervision of the Assistant Surgeons.

All Students preparing for their examinations are specially examined by the Teachers of Anatomy or by the Tutors.

Further information may be obtained from Dr. Andrew, Mr. T. Smith, or Mr. Callender, at the Hospital.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL-SESSION, 1866 and '67.

A General INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. BAKER, on MONDAY, October 1, at 3 o'clock P.M., after which the Distribution of Prizes will take place.

Gentlemen entering have the option of paying 40s. for the first year, a similar sum for the second, and 10s. for each succeeding year; or, by paying 50s. at once, of becoming perpetual students.

Medical Officers.

Dr. Barker, Dr. J. Riddon Bennett, Dr. Gooden, Dr. Peacock, Dr. Bristow, Dr. Barnes, Mr. Solly, Mr. Le Gros Clark, Mr. Simon, Dr. Clapton, Dr. Gervis, Mr. Sydney Jones, Mr. J. Croft, Mr. Whitfield.
Medicine—Dr. Peacock. **Surgery**—Mr. Solly and Mr. Le Gros Clark. **Physiology**—Dr. Bristow and Mr. Ord. **Descriptive Anatomy**—Mr. Sydney Jones. **Anatomy in the Dissection-Room**—Mr. Rainey, Mr. J. Croft, and Mr. W. W. Wagstaffe. **Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Practical Chemistry**—Dr. Albert J. Bernays. **Midwifery**—Dr. Barnes. **General Pathology**—Mr. Simon. **Botany**—Dr. J. Wale Hicks. **Comparative Anatomy**—Mr. Ord. **Materia Medica**—Dr. Clapton. **Forensic Medicine**—Dr. Stone. **Ophthalmic Surgery**—Mr. Sydney Jones. **Dental Surgery**—Mr. Elliott. **Vaccination**—Dr. Gervis. **Pathological Chemistry**—Dr. Thudichum. **Demonstrations, Morbid Anatomy**—Dr. J. Wale Hicks. **Microscopical Anatomy**—Mr. Rainey.

Students can reside with some of the Officers of the Hospital.

W. M. ORD, M.B., Dean.
R. G. WHITFIELD, Medical Secretary.

* * * For Entrance or Prospective, and for Information relating to Prizes and all other matters, apply to Mr. WHITFIELD, Medical Secretary, The Manor House, St. Thomas's Hospital, Newington, Surrey, S.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

The SESSION will commence on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. Full details as to Classes, Examinations, Degrees, &c., in the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, together with a List of the General Council, will be found in the "EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY CALENDAR," 1866-67, published by Messrs. MacLachlan & Stewart, South Bridge, Edinburgh. Price 2s. 6d.; per post, 2s. 9d.

By order of the Senatus,
ALEX. SMITH, Sec. to the University.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER (in connexion with the University of London).

Session 1866-7.
The SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 1st of October, 1866, and terminate on Friday, the 21st of June, 1867.

Principal—J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A.
Particulars of the Day and Evening Classes for the present Session will be found in Prospectuses, which may be obtained from Mr. Nicholson, the Registrar, at the College, Quay street, Manchester.

More detailed information as to Courses of Study, Scholarships, Prizes, and other matters in connexion with the College, is contained in the Calendar, to be had (price 2s. 6d.) at the College, or Mr. Cornish, Bookseller to the College, 35, Piccadilly, and other Book-sellers.

Evening Classes are held for persons not attending the Day Classes.

A more full Advertisement will be found in the *Athenæum* of Saturday the 15th inst.

The Principal will attend at the College for the purpose of admitting Day Students, on Wednesday the 20th, Thursday the 21st, and Friday the 22nd September, from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.; and for the Admission of new Evening Students on Monday and Tuesday, the 23rd and 24th October next, from 6 to 9 P.M.

J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A., Principal.
W. M. ORD, M.B., Secretary to the Trustees.

September, 1866.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the PROMOTION of SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The TENTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held in MANCHESTER, from the 3rd to the 10th of October next.

President.

The Right Hon. EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.

President of the Council.

The Right Hon. LORD BROUGHAM.

General Secretary—George Woolfart Hastings.

Secretary—Rev. W. L. Clay.

Parliamentary Secretary—John Westlake.

Local Secretaries—J. W. Macdure; Herbert Phillips; Rev. S. A. Steinthal.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday, Oct. 3rd—12.30 P.M. Council Meeting in the Barristers' Library, Assize Courts—3.30 P.M. Special Service in the Cathedral. Sermon by the Rev. Canon Rickson—7.30 P.M. Inaugural Address by the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G. in the Free Trade Hall.

Thursday—10 A.M. Address from the President of the Council, Lord Brougham, in the Assize Courts. 3.30 P.M. Address from David Dudley Field, Esq., on the New York Code, in the Civil Court; and a Conference on Reformatory and Industrial Schools, in the Criminal Court.

Friday—10 A.M. Address from the President of the Jurisprudence Department, the Hon. George Henman, Q.C. M.P.—8.0 P.M. Working Men's Meeting, in the Free Trade Hall.

Saturday—10 A.M. Address from the President of the Education Department, the Right Hon. H. Austin Bruce, M.P. Excursion to Salford Bridge, near Whalley, on occasion of the opening there of a new Co-operative Cotton Mill. Musical Promenade in the Botanical Gardens. 8.0 P.M. Opening of a New Branch of the Manchester Free Library.

Monday—10 A.M. Address from the President of the Health Department, William Farr, Esq. M.D. F.R.S.—8.0 P.M. Solire in the Assize Courts.

Tuesday—10 A.M. Address from the President of the Economy and Trade Department, Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, Bart.—6.30 P.M. Banquet in the Central Hall of the Assize Courts.

Wednesday—10 A.M. Council Meeting, in the Barristers' Library. 1.10 P.M. Concluding Meeting of Members and Associates, in the Civil Court.

Excursion to the Co-operative Establishment in Rochdale.

The Presidential Addresses will be given in the Civil Court. The Departments will sit in the various rooms assigned to them in the Assize Courts, from 11.0 A.M. to 4.0 P.M. on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 9th of October, and from 11.0 A.M. to 3.0 P.M. on Saturday, 6th.

TICKETS.—Members' Tickets, admitting to the Annual Meeting, and entitling the holder to 25 of the "Transactions," 12 1/2s. Associates' Tickets, only admitting to the Annual Meeting, 10s.; Transferable, for Ladies only, 15s. Societies and other Public Bodies may become Corporate Members on payment of £2. 2s., which will entitle them to be represented by Three Delegates, and to receive a Copy of the "Transactions."

On all the chief Railways, Return Tickets to Manchester for the Congress will be issued at a Single Fare, on production of a Printed Voucher, which may be had on application.

For further information, apply to the General Office, 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.; or the Local Office, 2, Essex Chambers, Essex street, Manchester.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON, 67 and 68, HARLEY-STREET, W.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1863, for the General Education of Ladies, and for granting Certificates of Knowledge.

Patrons.

Her Majesty, the QUEEN.

H.R.H. the PRINCESS OF WALES.

Visitor—The Lord Bishop of London.

Principal—The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster.

Lady Resident—Miss Parry.

Committee of Professors.

Antonio Biaggi.
W. Sterndale Bennett, Mus. Doc.
The Rev. W. Benham, A.K.C.L.
The Rev. T. A. Cook, M.A.
The Rev. Francis Gardner, M.A.
William Hughes, F.R.G.S.
John Hulsh.
Alphonse Mariette, M.A.
The Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A.
The Rev. M. Meyrick, A.K.C.L.
W. Cave Thomas.
The Rev. Francis Gardner, M.A.
Gottlieb Weil, Ph.D.
The Rev. H. White, A.K.C.L.

The COLLEGE will RE-OPEN for the Michaelmas Term on THURSDAY, October 4.

Individual Instruction is given in Vocal and Instrumental Music, and in the French and Italian Languages. Special Conversation-Classes in Modern Languages will be formed on the entry of six pupils.

Pupils are received from the age of thirteen upwards. Arrangements are made for receiving Boarders.

Prospectuses, with full particulars as to Fees, Scholarships, Classes, &c., may be had on application to Mrs. Williams, at the College Office.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, 67 and 68, HARLEY-STREET, W.

Lady Superintendent—Miss Hay.
Assistant—Miss Walker.

The CLASSES of the SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, September 27.

Pupils are received from the age of five upwards. Prospectuses, with full particulars, may be had on application to Miss Milward, at the College Office.

E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

IN THE UPPER and MIDDLE SCHOOLS, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E., for First class Business Pursuits, the NEXT QUARTER commences October 6th.

A Prospectus and Report of Public Examiners may be had on application to JOHN YEATS, LL.D., &c.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—Three Cambridge Men (Wrangler, First class Classic, and Natural Sciences Honour man) RECEIVE PUPILS at their Chambers in Gray's Inn, and jointly preparing them for Examination.

A Laboratory and necessary appliances for the study of the Natural Sciences.—CANTAB, 4, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn.

EDUCATION.—At VILVORDE, near CHILDRÉN of good families may receive complete INSTRUCTION, and serious Training. The one for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, in the Rue Théronienne, is under the management of M. Michaux, Portraits; the other, for YOUNG LADIES, Rue de Louvain, is directed by the Dame VAN DER WENT.

For particulars, apply to the Proprietors, at the above addresses.

September, 1866.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 30, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Is Open Daily from 10 to 5, for the Study of Chemistry, under the direction of

Mr. ARTHUR VACHER.

Terms, 12s. per Quarter, including Gas, Apparatus, Chemicals, &c.

EVENING CLASS, suitable to Gentlemen preparing for Examinations, 12s. per Month, meets twice a week.

ANALYSES of Waters, &c., executed.**DRAWING and PAINTING.—LATE MORNING CLASSES, 41, Fitzroy-square, W.**

MIN R. GREEN, Member of the Institute of Water Painters, begs to announce that his CLASSES for Model Drawing and Sketching from Nature, RE-OPEN OCTOBER 1st. Particulars forwarded.

COLLEGE COMMUNAL de BOURGNEUIL.

SURMER—THE SONS of ENGLISH GENTLEMEN here PREPARED for the EXAMINATIONS for the Universities, Matriculation, and all other Examinations. Modern Languages, History and Literature, received as Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars. This Institution is a Junior College for the reception of boys from Six to Ten years of age. For particulars, apply to Mr. Blarhngem, Officier de l'Université, Boulevard des Capucines, 22, Paris. Prospectuses may be obtained of Mons. Le Prince, 30, Rue de la Harpe, London, W.

A GERMAN LADY, living with her Mother at Carlshurst, the Capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, desires to RECEIVE PUPILS, not more than six in number.

The terms are 40s. per annum. A thorough good education is given, including German, French, the Elements of English and Spanish languages if desired, and Drawing. A special charge would be made for Music. First-rate Masters can be obtained. The Lady has just left England on account of her father-in-law in Germany. She has the highest recommendation from the nobleman's family with whom she was living. Letters may be addressed to Fraulein Luise, near Wiesenthal, Grand-Duchy of Baden; or to O. W. Faust & Co., Eusembach, Warrham.

BLYTHSWOOD HOUSE, BELSLIE PARK, LONDON, N.W.

MISS BLYTH receives a limited number of Young Ladies, daughters of Gentlemen, as members of her family, who are pursued under eminent masters, are carefully supervised. Miss Blyth, assisted by talented English and Foreign governesses, gives instruction in the French and German languages. Great attention being paid to Foreign Languages, the prospect of a Continental Education are combined with the moral and domestic comfort of an English School.

Prospectuses and references forwarded on application.

TUITION.—The Incumbent of a small Rectory, living in a very healthy and pleasant part of Kent, is Fellow and Lecturer of his College in Cambridge, and is in the possession of the highest Educational Qualifications.

He takes TWO or THREE PUPILS to prepare for the Public Schools and Universities. The neighbourhood is very good, and the great facilities for boating, fishing, cricket, &c. Terms, 20s. per annum.—Address Rev. N. V. F. Adams & Co., Fleet-street, E.C.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, SEATON-SQUARE, S.W., in union with King's College, London.

Head Master—Rev. D. W. GIBSON, M.A. B.E. F.C.S. F.E.S.

THE THIRD and LAST TERM (fee, 4 to 5 guineas) commences LAST TUESDAY.

This Institution has been successful in the Middle-Class Examinations, and a recent Session has obtained four and an eighth Victory, here received their entire schooling.

Situation commanding and airy.

EDUCATION.—STREATHAM.—In a large established Ladies' Finishing School, where the Parents of Gentlemen only are received, there will be VACANCIES for the Michaelmas Term, liberal and inclusive. Respected Foreign Governesses, Masters of repute daily. Number of Pupils limited to fifteen. References kindly permitted to the Rectory and to Parents of Pupils.—Address B. D., Post-Office, Streatham.**UNIVERSITY CIVIL SERVICE AND ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—MR. TRAVERS, formerly Scholar Lincoln Coll., Oxford, and Mr. F. A. WHITE, M.A. Classical and Mathematical Honours, Cambridge, have for many years assisted the late Mr. Dussart, of Greenwich, in the preparation of Candidates for all branches of the above Examinations. Address, 25, Tolmers square, near University College, N.W.****GENTLEMEN PREPARED for the UNIVERSITY CIVIL SERVICE, and Royal College of Art EXAMINATIONS, by a GENTLEMAN (Bachelor of Arts and holder of a Certificate of Merit from the Committee of Council in Education).—Address E. 12, Canonville-street, City.****A MORNING CLASS is held by Ladies, with much experience in Tuition, for the education of YOUNG GENTLEMEN under the age of Ten, at 25, Fluty-square.****QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, near STOCKBRIDGE, HANTS.**

The Course of Study embraces the ordinary English branches, Drawing, Land-Surveying, the Classical and Modern Languages, The Natural Sciences, and Practical Chemistry form a prominent feature, and instruction in them is very efficiently provided.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. CHARLES WILMORE, Principal.

ALGIERS from KUBAH, by Madam BODICHON.—DAY & SON (limited) have to announce that they have just published a FACSIMILE in lithography, of a WATER-COLOUR DRAWING, executed by Madam Bodichon. Size, 13 by 12 inches; upon a fine mount, 19 by 25 inches. Unframed, 14s.; appropriately framed, 18s. Orders should be forwarded immediately to Day & Son (limited), 42, Piccadilly, W.**WORCESTER MUSIC HALL.—The Building is now RE-OPENED, having been completely renovated and rendered thoroughly comfortable. It is well heated, and holds from 700 to 800 persons. It is adapted for Public Entertainments of every description, upon the most liberal terms. For particulars address MR. SEARL, The Music Hall, Worcester.**

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE, to prepare Students for the Civil Service, University, and Military examinations.

Lecturers—The Lord Chancellor, Lord Boston, Lord Chief Justice, Dean of Wells, Rector of Lincoln Coll., Oxford; Professor Sanskrit, Oxford; Master of C.C. Coll., Camb.; Harvey Lewis, J. M.P.; Ed. James, Esq., Q.C. M.P., &c.
Professors—Rev. Dr. Giles, Dr. Latham, Dr. Osgan, Count de Liancourt, Dr. Kinkel, &c.
 Apply at **ALEXANDRA COLLEGE**, Ealing, Middlesex; or 215, GALT STREET.

MISS MARY LEECH'S MORNING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES will RE-OPEN MONDAY, October 1st.—14, Radnor-place, Gloucester-square.

THE MISSES A. and R. LEECH'S SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN will RE-OPEN MONDAY, October 1st.—6, Kensington-garden-square, W. (late Belgrave-tage).

THE STAGE.—COLLEGE of DRAMATIC TUITION.—A PROSPECTUS will be forwarded on application to **HENRY LESLIE**, 36, Queen's-crescent, Haverstock-hill, N.

LITERARY CURIOSITY, for PRIVATE SALE.—The Rev. F. J. STAINFORTH'S entire LIBRARY, comprising a complete and interesting Collection of the noble Poets. This unique assemblage of Plays and Poems, extending to several thousand volumes, includes the Works of most every known Author, as originally published, together with the most valuable Manuscripts, and many privately printed; whole collected without reference to cost, in fine condition, and well worthy the attention of the curious in literature. Included are many valuable Biographical, Bibliographical, and illustrated Works.
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THE LIBRARY COMPANY LIMITED.—The Company's new and extensive Premises, at 68, WELBECK-STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE, are now open for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions and exchanging Books.

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LITERATURE

Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England. (Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.)

As the Reports of Major Graham, the Registrar-General, are issued two years after the compilation of the tables on which they are founded, the Report now published relates to the year 1864. This delay occasions no practical inconvenience, and seems to be necessary to ensure that completeness and accuracy without which these volumes would be useless. In one respect the Report printed in 1866 differs from those printed in preceding years. It gives greater prominence to the subject of marriage than to either of the other subjects with which the Registrar-General is concerned. No doubt a system of vital statistics is almost solely dependent on the facts relating to births and deaths; yet those relating to marriage are not without scientific value, and certainly they are far from being destitute of interest to the general public.

Marriage in England, as the Registrar-General tells us, is a public ceremony. It can only be performed in churches, in registered chapels, in Quakers' meeting-houses, in synagogues, — that is, in some recognized place of public worship, — and in the office of the Superintendent Registrar. To render the contract which is made in the Registrar's office valid, six persons must be present: the Superintendent Registrar, the Marriage Registrar, two credible witnesses, the bridegroom and the bride. The Superintendent Registrar receives the declarations; the Registrar records the particulars of the transaction; and all the six persons sign the register. In registered chapels the minister or the priest takes the place of the Superintendent Registrar; the presence of the Marriage Registrar is indispensable. This appears to be an excellent arrangement, as it relieves the minister of a secular duty. The Registrar is not present at marriages in churches of the Establishment; and this is in some respects to be regretted, "as the clergy," to use the somewhat sarcastic language of Major Graham, "who are very naturally wrapt in the sacred functions of their office, sometimes do not write the names distinctly, and sometimes omit to mention whether the marriage is by licence or by banns." Only five persons are necessarily present at marriages in churches, and they must sign the register.

To obviate as far as possible any necessity for that repentance at leisure which is supposed to follow a marriage in haste, and to protect the rights of parents and guardians, some legal delays are interposed between the expressed intention to marry and the act of matrimony. To this there is the exception, that in the Established Church a man who has resided fifteen days in a parish can obtain a surrogate's licence without notice, and be married in an hour; and the special licence of the Archbishop of Canterbury allows marriage to be solemnized "at any convenient time and place." Commonly, marriage is after a proclamation of banns upon three Sundays in the parish church, and thus a delay of at least fifteen days is secured.

The licence of the Superintendent Registrar can be obtained on due notice entered in the "Marriage Notice Book," kept open for inspection during one whole day; so the marriage of which notice is given at the registrar's office on

a Monday may be performed on the Wednesday following at that office, or at a registered place of worship, as stated in the notice. The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar is issued after a notice of 21 days, during which it is suspended in his office, while the particulars are recorded in the "Marriage Notice Book," always accessible to the public, and affording an opportunity for "forbidding" the marriage or for entering a " caveat." Upon the grant of the certificate the marriage may take place either in the registrar's office or in a registered place of worship, with the consent of the officiating minister. Thus the marriages of the Roman Catholics and of the members of all religious bodies, including Quakers and Jews, take place without hindrance, and without any other necessary delay than that required by law for the grant either of the licence or the certificate of the Superintendent Registrar.

During the year 14,611 marriages were performed in the Superintendent Registrars' offices without any religious ceremony, and some of the parties were neither connected with the Church nor with any form of religious dissent. But probably, as marriage is a civil contract by common law, many of the 14,611 men and 14,611 women were members of religious bodies. This class of marriages is very unequally distributed over the country. There are few such marriages in London; and of these a large proportion is performed in St. Pancras and Islington. That sailors have wives in every port, and therefore avail themselves of the most secret and expeditious ceremony, may be an ill-matured way of accounting for the fact that the greater part of the civil marriages in the South-Eastern Counties take place at Portsmouth (Portsea Island), Brighton, the Isle of Wight and Southampton. They are also numerous in the South-Western Counties, at Plymouth and the contiguous districts, at Exeter, Truro and Bath; in the Eastern Counties, at Ipswich and Norwich; in the South Midland Counties, at Northampton, Wycombe, Oxford, Bedford, Chesham and Cambridge; in the North Midland Counties, at Birstal, Birmingham, Leicester and Derby. The civil marriages were proportionally few in Cheshire and Lancashire, except in Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, Haslingden, Burnley and Blackburn; and they were not numerous in Yorkshire, except in Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds and York. The excessive number of marriages in the register offices of Durham and Northumberland is, perhaps, partly due to the presence of a large colliery population, and partly to the prevalence of a feeling against the publicity of marriages.

In Carlisle the marriages in the register office are more than double the number of the marriages in the Established Church, and more than six times as numerous as the marriages in Nonconformist and Roman Catholic chapels. Upon looking back through the registers it is seen that there was a sudden increase of these marriages in the year 1857, and that increase has since been sustained.

This sudden increase was owing to Lord Brougham's famous Act for preventing Gretna Green marriages. The Act came into operation on the 1st of January, 1857, and provides that no irregular marriage in Scotland shall be valid unless one of the parties had lived beyond the Border for twenty-one days immediately preceding the marriage. This stopped the common practice in Carlisle of crossing over the Border to get married at the famous turnpike, without ceremony, in the easy, irregular fashion of Scotland. The marriages in Carlisle before the year 1857 were much below the ordinary average of England; but since that date the marriages

have been about the average. So it is evident that the class of people who formerly married in Scotland now marry in the register office at Carlisle. They avoid marriage in places of religious worship, and entertain strong objections to the proclamation of banns; for there are more marriages at Carlisle in the Established Church after licence than after banns, while the proportion generally is as one by church licence to six by banns. As marriage after banns is less common in Cumberland than in other counties, it is the more singular, and excites unusual attention, to which the couples about to marry are naturally sensitive. They are in some cases willing to buy a licence to evade the ordeal, and in others, to avoid some of its severity, seek the quiet of the Superintendent's office.

Formerly several persons at Gretna and Springfield represented the Blacksmith, who, in common story, was wont to forge hymeneal fetters for runaway heiresses from England. Mr. John Linton, who established himself in 1825 at Gretna Hall, and converted it into an inn for the ease of lovers, performed the ceremony in an imposing costume, with a certain solemnity, and down to the year 1851 kept a register, which his widow informed the Registrar-General contains over 1,100 entries. In the year 1843 Mr. Murray, who kept the turnpike-gate on the English side of the Border, effected a revolution by representing to English visitors, always in hot haste, that the further journey of two miles to Gretna Green was superfluous, as the wedding in his presence on the Scotch side of the Border was equally valid. The argument was held to be conclusive; and Mr. Murray continued his operations uninterruptedly until 1858. In the year 1854 he registered no less than 746 marriages, 42 on one day; in the year 1856 the numbers rose to 757. Then passed Lord Brougham's Act, and the entries fell to about 30 in 1857, and 41 in 1858. Mr. Murray's pleasant occupation was soon at an end; and he died in the year 1861.

The following letter from Mr. Robert Forster, himself a blacksmith, on the English side, who took an active part in pointing out the evils of Border marriages, is not without interest:—

"Longtown, Thursday, March 8th, 1866.

"Sir,—I have been to Sark Bridge and also at Gretna to-day. Mr. Murray's widow is still living at the house with part of the family. I saw her son James, and he consented to let me look at the register of the last year before Lord Brougham's Act came into operation; that was in 1850. There are 757 entries of marriages in that year; 20 of them took place on May 10th—that would be one of the days in the term week Whitsuntide; and on November 8th there are 39 entries of marriages—that would be one of the days in the term week at Martinmas. He told me there were far more entries than 39 in one day in some of the term week days if the books were searched. He told me it was a serious thing for them, as his father built the house for the very purpose of marriages. In 1857 there are only 30 entries of marriages altogether. In 1858 there are 41 entries altogether. When at Gretna I found Mr. Linton's widow was living at Annan, with the marriage books of her husband in her possession. Several others used to keep books about Springfield; one of the main hands I named Douglas, a weaver by trade. If all the books that were kept were carefully looked into, it would reveal a fearful state of things, for any man that had a mind to keep a marriage book, and a few forms to fill up, was at liberty to start the system."

It thus appears that there is a record of 71 void and illegal marriages. That the keeper of the turnpike-gate who so violated the law should have escaped with impunity is remarkable, and points to a defect in the Gretna Green Act of Parliament.

In Cardiff, Neath, &c.

Merthyr Tydfil

in South Wales, and Bangor and Conway in the North, many marriages are contracted in register offices. Seamen and miners avail themselves most freely of the register offices; and it is stated that some of the people, who rarely go to a place of worship, would not marry at all if it were not possible to marry as easily as it is under the Registration Act. Such marriages, therefore, are not withdrawn from the churches of the Establishment, or from the chapels of the Nonconformists, but from the ranks of immorality.

Eight marriages in ten are performed according to the rites of the Established Church; and of the eight, six are after proclamation of banns, which has the advantage in country places of publishing the contemplated act to all the parishioners, and giving parties interested and justified an opportunity of "forbidding the banns." It seems to be admitted in these cases that the delay and the public proclamation of an act binding for life, affecting children unborn, and property to a variable extent, are useful, if not indispensable; but it happens that in large cities common names rapidly enunciated from the reading-desk convey no information, and in cases where property or minors are concerned a licence can be purchased, which overrides every other security. The licence, descended from the age of indulgences, is a fiscal advantage to officers of the English Church, and is so popular among large classes that it can never be superseded, unless it is proved to be disadvantageous by decisive instances. The fee for a licence is a kind of fine on the parties for performing an act, without the usually recognized provisions against its evil consequences.

By an Act of Henry the Eighth, the Archbishop of Canterbury is empowered to grant faculties, dispensations and licences in this particular as the Pope had previously done. Such licences from banns were originally intended exclusively for persons of noble and illustrious quality; but long usage has extended them to the convenience of other classes. A Select Committee of the House of Lords reporting on this subject about forty years ago, said, "The privilege of a special licence permitting marriage at any time in any convenient place is still restricted to persons of condition, but does not bar the Archbishop from granting such favours beyond these limits in certain circumstances for a fee of about thirty guineas."

In Scotland marriages by licence are unknown; and regular marriages can only be solemnized after the payment of fees ranging from 5s. to 1l. 10s., for the publication of banns in the Established churches of the parishes in which the parties have resided for six weeks. The banns are usually published on three consecutive Sundays; but in some parishes they may for a double fee be published on two Sundays, and for a triple fee on one Sunday. Thus the facility for an immediate marriage is sold in Scotland, as it is in England, to those who are willing to pay for it. The marriage is celebrated at the house of the minister, or the house of one of the parties.

In France the Registrar (*Officier de l'Etat Civil*), in all cases, proclaims the notice of marriage twice, at a week's interval, and suspends it in front of the town hall, or house in which the communal officers meet. Three days after the last publication the marriage may be celebrated.

Practically the marriages of the higher classes in England, after complicated settlements, are entered on with more deliberation than marriages of labourers and a marriage by licence

being more costly than marriage by banns, except in the North, it distinguishes classes, and is fashionable, so that nearly all people of the middle class and some artisans marry by licence, while all the labouring population marry by banns, or its equivalent certificate.

Marriages as far as the fees are concerned, may be thrown into two classes: (1) cheap marriages, and (2) dear marriages. The fees for marriage by licence vary in the several parishes, so do those by banns; but for the present purpose the fees for cheap marriages may be set down roughly at 12s., and those for dear marriages at 3l. 4s. Thus the man who marries by licence pays about 2l. 12s. for the privilege. The number of cheap marriages in the year 1864 was 153,808, which at 12s. each cost 92,285l.; while the number of dear marriages was 26,579, which at 3l. 4s. cost 85,053l. There is another class of "dear marriages," which is beyond the scope of the Registrar-General. The public must look for any record of such marriages in "reports" very different from those of Major Graham. When the justly liberal fees of the wealthy in churches and chapels, as well as the subscriptions of the Roman Catholics, are taken into account, after allowing for poor places, the annual marriage fees in England are probably not less than 200,000l., of which the people who marry by licence—one-seventh of the total number—may pay about the half.

Marriages are solemnized in more than eleven cases out of twelve by religious rites. While eight married in register offices, ninety-two men per cent. married in churches, chapels, synagogues and meeting-houses in the face of their respective communities; the law now oppressing no conscience, but allowing the utmost freedom of choice, as far as religious ceremonial is concerned. Under this equal system 78 in 100 marriages are celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England; and fourteen according to the rites of the various religious bodies. Exclusive of Roman Catholics, Jews and Quakers, who all marry rigorously according to their own rites, and exclusive of the marriages in register offices, 156,710 marriages were celebrated; 15,627 in Nonconformist chapels, and 141,083 in churches. The marriages in the churches were in number to those in chapels as nine to one. Up to the year 1837 marriage, except in the case of Quakers and Jews, could only be solemnized in England according to the rites of the English Church; and much must be allowed for habit, and for what may, as in the case of the licence, be called fashion; much also for the appropriate, generous, and natural sentiments which the English marriage service embodies: but this high proportion of nine marriages at church to one at chapel is evidence of the willing acceptance by many Dissenters of a church rite.

In former reports the Registrar-General endeavoured to show that a general relation exists between the price of wheat and the number of marriages in England. In this volume he has an elaborate examination of the question whether the price of wheat and the causes with which it is associated have the same influence on the upper and the lower classes of society.

The general result appears to be that the numbers marrying in the two classes vary in inverse proportions; that is, among the classes marrying by banns and certificate high prices reduce the number of marriages, whilst high prices increase the number of marriages of the class marrying by licence. It would be an interesting subject of further inquiry, but, we fear, one beyond the reach of the Registrar-General's department, to ascertain why fashion-

able marriages should increase with high prices. Is it that luxurious bachelors become aroused to the necessity of more careful housekeeping?

Unlike birth and death, marriage is a voluntary act, and if men and women so will, all the marriages of a country may be celebrated in any single month of the year. But human will is influenced by motives, and these appear to operate through all the seasons of the year with variable force. In London, the close of the season among the higher classes is a matrimonial epoch. This seems to justify the story one sometimes hears about Lady So-and-So saying to her daughter, "Wait for awhile; you can have the Captain if no better *parti* offers before the end of the season." Among the working classes, the festivals of Whitsuntide and Christmas, and the season of Lent, exert some influence; also the terms of service, which vary in different counties. The geniality of spring is perceptible; but Lincolnshire is the only county in which the spring weddings exceed the autumn weddings in number. The accumulations of autumn supply a store of food, and the harvest wages of the young swains in agricultural districts are often wisely invested in the furniture of a cottage.

After the first decisive question has been answered in the affirmative, the next question is, "What day?" It seems that one day in the week is always avoided—Friday. In pagan times, this *Dies Veneris* was the favourite day for such celebrations; but, for obvious reasons, the early Church made Friday no longer a day of pleasure, but one of carnal mortification. Hence, it has come to be regarded as an unlucky day; sailors will not proceed to sea, and women will not wed, on Friday. Half the weddings are on Sunday and Monday; Saturday is the next favourite.

While 147,914 bachelors wedded spinsters, and 7,511 bachelors wedded widows, 16,117 widowers wedded spinsters, and 8,845 widowers wedded widows. Thus 155,425 bachelors and 24,962 widowers wedded 164,031 spinsters and 16,356 widows. Of 100 men married, 86.16 were bachelors, 13.84 were widowers; the proportions were nearly six bachelors to one widower. Of 100 women married, 90.93 were spinsters, 9.07 were widows; of 11, 10 were spinsters, one was a widow. The proportion of re-marriages to first marriages is higher than it was 20 years ago; this is a curious fact, and would puzzle Mr. Weller, for it seems to prove that widows are growing more and more popular every day. The highest proportion of widows re-married is in Hampshire. Precocious marriages are numerous: 11,934 boys and 36,235 girls married under age; so in 100 of each sex, 6.62 males, and 20.09 females, married before attaining the full age of 21. The bridegroom and the bride invariably sign the marriage register. In the year 1864, of 180,387 couples married, it is found that the bridegroom and the bride wrote their names in 106,569 instances; the bridegroom or the bride made a mark instead of writing the name in 47,236 instances; the bridegroom and the bride both signed with marks in 26,582 instances; 41,998 bridegrooms and 58,402 brides made their marks instead of writing their names. What are we to infer from these facts? Not, say some clergymen, that all the women who make marks are unable to write their names, for they are sometimes so "nervous" that they decline to write, and make crosses. This may be true; but against any women deducted from the ranks of ignorance on this ground, must be set a large number of women who write their names so badly as to prove that they have no command over writing for any useful purpose.

The Registrar-General certainly does good

service by calling attention, year after year, to this proof of a lamentable want of education. These figures really indicate greater ignorance than has been generally supposed. It should be recollected that the marriageable women of a country are a selected class, and include very few of the infirm, deformed, idiotic, or others incapable of learning. They can nearly all learn to write if they have the opportunity. According to the Report of Dr. Stark, addressed to the Registrar-General of Scotland, it appears that all the women of the county of Kinross who married wrote their names in the registers; the proportions per cent. were also 98 in Peebles, 98 in Kincardine, 96 in Roxburgh, 96 in Kirkcudbright; 94 in Perth; 92 in Fife; 91 in Edinburgh; and 93 in the far-off Orkneys. Under these circumstances, therefore, he must be an extreme optimist who can contend that the state of education of the women of England is the best possible, when it is found that by the same test in 100 of the marrying women of the county of Bedford, only 55 write their names, in Cornwall only 60, in Staffordshire 52, in Lancashire 53, in the West Riding only 57, in Durham only 62, in Monmouthshire only 48, in North Wales only 51, and in South Wales only 44.

On the delicate question as to the consequences of marriage, the Registrar-General mentions some interesting facts, and indulges in one or two curious speculations. The marriages in a calendar year give rise to births which are registered year after year for twenty years. The births to the 167,723 marriages in the year 1859 could only be determined by following all the families and counting all the children unto the end. The division of the sum of the children by the marriages would accurately express the fecundity, as it has been called, of marriages. If the annual marriages do not increase or decrease in number through a series of years, the division of the annual births by the annual marriages of the same years expresses the fecundity pretty accurately; but the marriages in England are increasing rapidly; consequently, the 740,275 births registered in the year 1864 must be divided by the marriages of some earlier year to get an approximation to the fecundity. As the age of the mothers is unfortunately not recorded, the interval in England is unknown which intervenes between the mean age of marriage and the mean age of the mothers when their children are born; otherwise that interval would indicate the calendar years with which the births of the year 1864 should be compared. But the interval in Sweden between the mean age of mothers at marriage (25·8 years) and their mean age at the births of their children (31·7) is six years; and the interval in England cannot differ much from six years. Hence, if the legitimate births of given years are divided by the marriages of six years' earlier date, the quotient will be the proportion of children to a marriage within close limits. In England the births thus determined to a marriage were 4·255, 4·301, 4·304, in the years 1862, 1863, and 1864. In Scotland the births in 1862 to the average marriages of six years earlier date (1855, 1856, and 1857) were 4·694. The number of children to a marriage thus appears to be greater in Scotland than in England; and this is held to be a proof that married women are more prolific in Scotland than in England.

Proceeding upon another basis, the annual number of legitimate children registered in England was 626,506 in the five years 1856-60; when the average number of wives of the age 15-55, determined directly from the census returns of 1851 and 1861, was 2,843,374; con-

sequently, 100 wives bore 22·0 children annually. In like manner, it is found that 100 unmarried women bore on an average 1·7 illegitimate children; that is, 17 children to 1,000 women. 100 women, including the married and the unmarried, bear 12·3 children annually on an average. In Scotland during the same years the following proportions were found to exist: 100 wives bore 24·8 children annually; 100 spinsters or widows bore 1·9 illegitimate children; and 100 women bore 12·0 children, legitimate or illegitimate. The wives of Scotland as well as the spinsters are apparently more prolific than the corresponding classes in England; and yet taken collectively the women of England are more prolific than the women of Scotland. 1,000 English women (age 15-55) bear 123 registered children annually, while 1,000 Scotch women bear 120 children. The difference is slight, but it is in favour of the English women. This appears, at first sight, to be contradictory and paradoxical. It is explained by the circumstance that the proportion of recognized wives in the population is much lower in proportion in Scotland than it is in England; and as the fecundity of wives is to that of spinsters as 13 to 1, a slight difference in the proportions alters the birth-rates of the two populations. The difference in this respect between England and Scotland is great: in England, 52 in 100 women of the age 15-55 are wives, 48 only are spinsters and widows; in Scotland, the proportions are, reversedly, 44 recognized wives to 56 spinsters and widows.

It has been said that the late Prof. Boole, in his 'Laws of Thought,' pushed the use of algebraic symbols too far. The Registrar-General, however, furnishes us with abstruse formulæ on this delicate subject, one heretofore regarded as far beyond the reach of mathematics. We must conclude by leaving the following "equations of condition" to be worked out by such of our readers as can comprehend them:—

"Let the fecundity of wives age 15-55 in England be thus expressed by

$$\frac{\text{legitimate children in a year}}{\text{wives living in a year}} = f;$$
and that of unmarried women by

$$\frac{\text{illegitimate children}}{\text{spinsters and widows}} = \phi.$$

And for Scotland put l = legitimate births in corresponding year, borne by w wives of age 15-55; also i = illegitimate births by s spinsters and widows of same age. Then to obtain the proportion (y) of spinsters to be transferred to wives, and of illegitimate births (x) to be transferred to the legitimate, in order to make the fecundity of the corresponding classes equal to those of England, we have these equations of condition:—

$$(1) \quad \frac{l + xi}{w + ys} = f = \cdot 22034$$

$$(2) \quad \text{and } \frac{i - xi}{s - ys} = \phi = \cdot 01676$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{\phi f(s + w) - (\phi l + f i)}{i(\phi - f)} = \frac{f w + \phi s - (l + i)}{s(\phi - f)},$$

The Amusing Songster.—The Social Songster.—Everybody's Song Book.—The Family Song Book. Edited by J. E. Carpenter. (Routledge & Sons.)

HAVING taken up this series of little sixpenny volumes under an impression that we should find them a classified collection of our more popular songs and ballads, a survey of their contents has occasioned us that measure of disappointment which is experienced by persons who, after bargaining for that which they know cannot be of any great value, find themselves in possession of something that is scarcely at all better than nothing. As a collector Mr. Car-

penter neither observes nor professes to observe any principle, save the simple rule of taking what happens to lie nearest to his hand; and the incongruous pieces which he has thus gathered together are placed before the reader without any attempt at even such an arrangement as is suggested by the above titles. In the absence of a more exact classification from the collector's pen, we should venture to divide them into two groups—songs written by the editor, and songs not written by the editor. For this latter and somewhat larger section of the compilation we are by no means inclined to speak with unqualified disrespect, as it comprises some of Dibdin's most familiar songs, several of Moore's sweetest melodies, and many choice specimens of the lyrical power from the writings of some of our great national poets. But our satisfaction with the entertainment does not extend to the too profuse offerings of the editorial muse, the number and quality of which warrant a suspicion that their author is more solicitous for his own fame than for the honour of the stronger minstrels whom he condescends to notice. Regarded as a device for drawing attention to his own poems, which by themselves would certainly command no wide circle of readers, Mr. Carpenter's compilation is, perhaps, entitled to the praise which easy moralists bestow on clever tricks and new forms of sharp practice; but even from this point of view the venture is not to be commended for prudence any more than for good taste. Indeed, the comparisons which the editor provokes by the unnatural juxtaposition of his sorry doggerel with the fine harmonies and stirring verse of classic poetry are just those severest judgments that inflict the most acute anguish on vain and feeble rhymesters. Felicitously insensible to ridicule or blind to the deficiency of his labour must the poetaster be who could place side by side with Moore's "Take back the virgin page" such pointless jingle as the following song, by J. E. Carpenter:—

Mayst thou be happy each coming day,
Some gleam of sunshine still round thee play,
True hearts to greet thee and meet thy caress,
Friends to adore and one loved one to bless;
Though I have proffered my friendship in vain,
Striven, but vainly, thy young heart to gain;
Why should I not wish thee well in my heart?—
Mayst thou be happy, although we must part.

Mayst thou be happy—it was not to be
Thy future lot should be centred in me,
Tho' I was true as the earth to the sun,
Love, to be perfect, is two hearts in one;
All that I ask is, remember me still
As one who'd have bow'd to thy wish or thy will,—
Who sought not thy wealth, but thy hand and thy heart;—
Mayst thou be happy, although we must part.

When we have said that the above lines are a favourable sample of Mr. Carpenter's lyrical faculty, readers may be left to decide whether he should be most highly rated as an Amusing, or Social, or Family, or Universal songster. In justice to the gentleman and his companions, it should, however, be added that the volumes furnish proof that, in the vast host of minor minstrels, there are songsters who have no right to look down upon Mr. Carpenter with disdain. Mr. G. H. French's 'Soldier's Dream of Home'—a song deemed worthy of preservation in Mr. Carpenter's casket of Amusing songs—begins thus—

In battle's field, 'mid cannons' roar,
A brave young soldier's there,
Defending nobly with his sword,
His country's colours dear!
"Still, still fight on!" the warriors cry,
Till night o'ershades the day;
Then, in redoubt, on knapsack rough,
The tired soldier lay.

Fatigued, careworn, sweet welcome sleep
His fancy leads to roam,
Near to his loving wife and child,
And happy native home.
He hears the mother's angel-voice
Lull their first-born to rest;
He feels affection's fond embrace,
And thinks again he's bless'd.

Another of the "amusing songsters" warbles about a silent river—

River! that in silence windest
Thro' the meadows bright and free,
Till at length thy rest thou findest
In the bosom of the sea!
Oft in sadness and in illness,
I have watched thy current glide,
Till the beauty of its stillness
Overflow'd me like a tide.

It is strange that the poet should have been so powerfully affected by the stillness of the water, which was gliding past him with a perceptible current! In contrast to such insincere jingle, which one would think could scarcely serve the low ends of a musical publisher, Mr. Carpenter gives us this ditty:—

THE FARMER'S SON.

[ANONYMOUS, 1800.]

Good people, give attention, while I do sing in praise
Of the happy situation we were in in former days;
When my father kept a farm, and my mother milk'd her
cow,
How happily we lived then to what we do now!
When my mother she was knitting, my sister she would
spin,
And by their good industry they kept us neat and clean;
I rose up in the morning, with my father went to
plough,—
How happily we lived then to what we do now!
My brother gave assistance in tending of the sheep;
When tired with our labour, how contented we could
sleep!
Then early in the morning we again set out to plough,—
How happily we lived then to what we do now!
Then to the market with the fleece, when the little herd
were shorn,
And our neighbours we supplied with a quantity of corn;
For half a crown a bushel we would sell it then, I vow,—
How happily we lived then to what we do now!
I never knew at that time, go search the country round,
That butter ever sold for more than fourpence per pound,
And a quart of new milk for a penny from the cow,—
How happily we lived then to what we do now!
How merry would the farmers then sing along the road,
When wheat was sold at market for five pounds a load!
They'd drop into an alehouse, and drink "God speed the
plough,"—
How happily we lived then to what we do now!
A blessing to the squire, for he gave us great content,
And well he entertain'd us when my father paid his rent;
With flagons of good ale he'd drink, "Farmer, speed the
plough,"—
How happily we lived then to what we do now!
At length the squire died, sir—oh, bless his ancient
pate!
Another fill'd with pride came as heir to the estate;
He took my father's farm away, and others too, I vow,
Which brought us to the wretched state that we are in
now.
May Providence befriend us, and raise some honest heart
The poor for to disburden, who long have felt the smart;
To take the larger farms and divide them into ten,
That we may live as happy now as we did then.

Had Mr. Carpenter given us fewer of his own "words for music," and more songs as genuine and characteristic as this wail of agricultural distress, his collection of lyrical poems would have been more valuable and less ridiculous.

The History of Henry the Fifth, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Heir of France.
By George Makepeace Towle. (New York, Appleton & Co.)

The heroic king who, like most heroes, was a costly luxury to his country, on which he left many a burthen too oppressive for the shoulders of either his son or people to bear, has been a favourite subject for literary artists to paint in words, and for literary philosophers to study, judge, praise, blame, acquit, or condemn.

Eight-and-twenty years ago Mr. Tyler published a life of the hero of Agincourt, which had the merit of being partly founded on original documents not previously used. The author cleared away many old errors connected with Henry, who was shown to be neither a madcap Prince, nor a man to insult a Chief Justice, nor a disobedient son eager to wear the crown which his sick father could hardly support. With this work, carefully written and compiled, Mr. Towle does not

appear to be quite satisfied. His own attempt, he says, is "to present a truthful narrative of Henry's character and career. There is no reliable history of him extant." We looked, therefore, with interest to the new sources of information which the author had, doubtless, opened; but we were somewhat disappointed in finding none that are not generally accessible. The list of authorities opens with Froissart, contains the names of "various historians of more or less authority," and ends with Miss Strickland's 'Queens of England'!

The name of Froissart will rightly lead our readers to suppose that there is an introduction to the book of some length; it, in fact, embraces the period from the Crusades to the death of Richard the Second. When Mr. Towle comes to the fall of that unhappy, unclean, and detestable monarch, and to the attendant triumph of Bolingbroke, he manifests some contempt for the people and popular judgments. "Ever thus," he says, when describing the entry of the dejected Richard and the exulting Henry into London, the people welcoming only the victor,—“Ever thus, from the beginning of the world, have those been insulted who have fallen from a high estate. The multitude follows successful usurpation, but never offers a shield to fallen dignity.” But the people whom Mr. Towle thus censures, not justly, were acting a most important political part between Richard and Bolingbroke. They helped, at least, the latter to depose the former, and could not be expected to weep at his fall. Mr. Towle himself becomes aware of this fact; his account of the coronation of Henry the Fourth ends with the words—“Thus closed the memorable day on which was confirmed, in royal state, the first English king of the people's choice.”

This, however, is not exactly accurate. Henry had no hereditary right, and, accordingly, he appealed formally to the people; but other kings had done the like before him. Heirship was not strictly regarded; and the people, in a certain sense, chose their monarchs as they chose Bolingbroke. Rufus dated the commencement of his reign only from the day of his coronation. This was a sort of compliment to the people, who on that day hailed him king. Henry the First was "chosen by the people," till when Henry hardly accounted himself king. He was English born, and the people the more readily elected him, or ratified his assumption of royalty by their voices. Stephen possessed no hereditary right, but he was proclaimed king by the assent of the clergy and people. Henry the Second's agreement with Stephen touching the succession was ratified by the Peers and popular consent; and even John's "shallow pretence" was confirmed by the assent of his subjects. The crowning seems to have been considered the seal of the popular consent. The theory, at least, and it was something more than a mere fiction, was, that the people chose their own governors. The democracy may have been sometimes deceived, but they, at least, fancied they had voices in the matter; and that flattered their pride and satisfied their minds.

It is, again, inaccurate to say that the multitude are traitorous to their fallen favourites. Richard the Third, for his own sake and the sake of the gallant father whom he loved, was the popular king throughout the north of England. The triumph of Richmond never shook Richard from northern hearts. Bacon bears well-known testimony to how those hearts were stirred by affectionate feeling at the very mention of Richard's name,—long after Henry the Seventh was seated on the throne.

We must, further, take exception to the estimate of another great man, very forcibly sketched in the Introduction to this volume.

Mr. Towle insists that Richard the Second's uncle, Thomas Duke of Gloucester, was restless, daring, heartless, scheming, conscienceless, cunning, ambitious, and treacherous. Undoubtedly, Thomas Plantagenet had small respect for a nephew who was mean, extravagant, and in his vices unable or careless to affect even an appearance of decency. Mr. Towle names Walsingham among his authorities. Let us remind him of what Walsingham says of Richard the Second and Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, whom he created Duke of Ireland. Even with a "prout fertur" the details are damaging to the King as well as to his effeminate favourite.

Except that the people were taught to love Thomas of Gloucester far more than his nephew, their king, there was no cause of offence given by the former. Mr. Towle, who dislikes him, says—"To what height the Duke carried his projects in his own fancy, it is not possible to say; certain it is, that he sought to degrade Richard from the throne." Thus, the author is certain of what it is not possible to decide; and he adds, that the Duke of Gloucester, "discovered in his conspiracies by the true friends of the King, was arrested, and transported to the confinement of a prison at Calais, and there he was probably assassinated. A report of his death by apoplexy was circulated through England." Plantagenet was murdered. After the deed, the King raised five peers, who were about the person of Thomas at the time of his murder, higher in the peerage. In 1397 Richard made his half-brother (by Joan, widow of the Black Prince), John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, Duke of Exeter; Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, became Duke of Surrey; Thomas, Lord Despencer, was named Earl of Gloucester, though the murdered Duke's young son, Humphrey, was still alive; Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Rutland, was raised to the dukedom of Albemarle; and John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, eldest natural son of John of Gaunt, was elevated to the marquessate of Dorset. It was asserted by Mr. Carlyle, in his late address, at Edinburgh, that before the time of Charles the First men won their peerages, or were raised to higher dignities, only because of their heroic merits and deeds; whereas since that period the peerage had been growing worthless, on account of the questionable merits of the men on whom that rank had been conferred. All our history dissents from this view; and no part of our history so strongly shows it to be incorrect as the reign of Richard the Second. The peers whom we have named above, and who were simultaneously raised in the peerage soon after Gloucester lay dead at Calais, were all arraigned on the charge of being his murderers on Henry the Fourth coming to the throne; for the Duke was Henry's uncle as well as Richard's. "The issue was," says Mr. Towle, "that the mildest punishment which royal generosity could exercise was visited upon the arraigned nobles. They were merely deprived of the higher titles with which they had been adorned by Richard."

It was, however, only for a brief season. Rightly or wrongly, John and Thomas Holland, degraded in 1399, were beheaded in 1400. Despencer seemed likely to escape with degradation only; but the multitude, loyal to the memory of Duke Thomas, put a sort of Lynch law in force, and cut off Despencer's head in a rougher way than by the ordinary executioner. John Beaufort and Edward Plantagenet did indeed come off with simple loss of the higher peerages given by Richard; but, in the case of the last, it is to be remembered that the fat Plantagenet, a conspirator against both kings, was also a betrayer of his associates. He lived, however, to render service to his country by

falling at Agincourt. These conspirators suffered for that alleged attempt on the life of Henry which brought about the murder of Richard, who "had become so thoroughly contemptible that none regretted his death, excepting those who lost the excuse which his name gave for insurrection."

The blood of the Plantagenet murdered at Calais "sank into the ground." It finally disappeared a few years ago in the person of Stephen Penny, sexton at the burying-ground of St. George's, Hanover Square.

Throughout the personal history of Henry the Fifth, Mr. Towle, like many biographers, is a little too much in love with his hero. Our old, bad school-books affirmed that the young prince was riotously gay, extravagant in his debauchery, and outrageously addicted to intoxication. Modern research has proved this to be untrue; but we are not quite prepared to accept Henry of Monmouth for the nearly faultless hero that he is made to appear by Mr. Tyler and Mr. Towle. He was indeed heroic, but with all the blemishes to be found in heroes. Mr. Towle claims for him the distinction of being the greatest of the Plantagenets,—but that lofty appellation more truly belongs to the first Edward. The assumption of the title of "Heir of France" was made in spite of Henry's own knowledge that he had no shadow of right to put such a title forth. The claim of Edward the Third was hardly more sustainable. Edward, however, claimed through his mother; but as that mother was barred from succession to the French crown by the Salic law, she could not transmit to her son rights which she herself did not possess. Henry revived old claims simply because France was in a state of anarchy, and he deemed that France's difficulty was England's opportunity. Of course, his intentions were all of the purest, and his actions did not belie them. What he heroically won his feeble son unheroically lost. All went from the Lion of England, except Calais. Even that proud distinction *de* before certain English names dropped out of use in Henry the Sixth's time, as if to prove the total surrender of all claims upon either French forms or French territory. But, nominally, something more than the claims existed down to a period within the remembrance of living persons. Calais, indeed, passed from us, by a bold stroke suddenly dealt by valiant Frenchmen, under Guise, in the reign of Mary. Guise proved himself to be the man who was almost despaired of in the national proverb which said of any one whose sayings were bolder than his doings, "*Il n'est pas l'homme qui pourra chasser les Anglais hors de France.*" Elizabeth would have made many a sacrifice to buy back Calais—the last jewel lost out of all the glorious conquests made by Englishmen, by force of arms, not of right. The re-conquest of France was the dream of Anne of Denmark, with her son Henry for a hero; statesmen and warriors encouraged similar visions, and Ben Jonson added all the stimulant that ardent poetry could give to induce the prince to follow, in purpose and deeds, as in name, that other Henry, who was of Monmouth only by birth, but of Agincourt by his immortal deeds. An absurd and insulting custom,—wicked for the lie it contained, and the misery that any day might come of it,—made of each English sovereign, "*by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.*" There was blasphemy as well as mendacity in this assumption. Curiously enough, it was not abandoned till there was no king in France. When Louis the Eighteenth took refuge in this country, the absurdity of an English king calling himself by a title which he recognized in the fugitive monarch to whom he gave hospi-

ality, was too apparent. There could no more be two Kings of France in England than two Kings of Brentford in Middlesex. So, George the Third tacitly yielded to Louis the title which Henry the Fifth had revived, and which his son substantially lost; and thus ended the long usurpation of a claim, to establish which so much good blood was shed, and even some poor honour earned by that king whose history is gracefully, earnestly, but a little too partially told, in a book which we now commit to other judgment.

NEW NOVELS.

The Race for Wealth: a Novel. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

THE author of 'George Geith' has given her name at last. She gives it after a series of clever and successful novels, and she may be allowed to feel a modest pride in her "mark." But 'The Race for Wealth' is not equal to some of its predecessors. The author has even exaggerated her old fault of prophesying evil and forecasting shadows when she ought to be occupied in telling her story. The incidents of 'The Race for Wealth' lack briskness and clearness; they never appear except through an overhanging mist. The author loiters over the action, and the story is, as a natural result, dull. It is not a pleasant story, though it abounds in clever bits of description of out-of-the-way parts of London and its outskirts, which are but little known to the generality of readers. The pictures of quaint, old-world nooks, of old manor-houses of dark red brick in the midst of old-fashioned gardens, with glimpses of green meadows which still linger in the midst of the encroachments of warehouses, works and wharfs, are very charming and very clever, only the pleasure of the reader is marred by the constant sighing which the author utters over their daily disappearance. It has the effect of a continued funeral wail: indeed, the whole book has a depressing influence on the spirits of the reader by reason of the dismal forecastings and melancholy reminiscences with which it abounds. It is like being obliged to walk amid deserted gardens, overgrown with weeds and mildewed from neglect. Everybody knows from experience that life is full of hard work, and too often of hard measure, and that there is much bitter disappointment; but, in spite of this, life itself is interpenetrated with a feeling of pleasure; and when people find themselves unhappy or disappointed, they are rather surprised than not, and protest against it. But in 'The Race for Wealth' there is a permanent and all-pervading sense of depression, arising from the author's view of life in general, which affects the spirits of the reader. The author never once allows anybody in her story to be happy, even for five minutes at a time. If the characters, poor things! venture to indulge in hopes or prospects, the author is always at hand to shake her head over them, and to tell the reader how little they know about the matter, and how miserably disappointed and wretched they are going to be; and she remorselessly fulfils her own predictions. The author has one great want in her composition; she has not the slightest perception of fun or humour. Miss Ada Perkins and her mother are intended to be types of vulgar Londoners; but they are so intensely low and vulgar, so unredeemed by any human geniality, that the reader is only anxious to get out of their road. The story might have been made a good one. Lawrence Barbour, the young man of good old family, resolving to win, not only his own livelihood but wealth to restore the fortunes of his family,—his journey to London,

and his introduction to the mysterious business in Distaff Yard, is touched with pleasant originality. The indication of the business of chemical adulteration is a new and whimsical touch in the modes of earning an "honest living." The character of Mr. Sondes, the partner in Distaff Yard, the sole proprietor of the sugar-refinery in Stepney, his quaint old house and garden, his niece, the strange child-woman Olivine, are all well drawn, and have in them the makings of a very good story, if the author could have been more genial, and less given to painting black shadows, and dwelling under them. The great fault of the tale lies in this that the author gives arbitrary results, instead of allowing the qualities of the different characters to work out their natural consequences. Shortly after coming to London, Lawrence Barbour rescues a young lady from a runaway horse, and in so doing is nearly killed himself. He, however, recovers. The young lady is the daughter of Mr. Alwyn, a rich commercial man, who has bought the family estate of the Barbours. Miss Etta Alwyn is described as a sort of siren. She is fair, fascinating, and false, with a profusion of coarse, black, snake-like tresses, which have a deadly charm for all the men who come near her. All her charms, however, come to the reader by hearsay; for she neither says nor does anything in the book to keep up her reputation for fascination. She is simply an ill-bred unprincipled, disagreeable young woman. Such as she is, however, Lawrence Barbour falls in love with her, proposes, and is refused by her—the fact being that she has allowed herself to be bartered by her father in a transaction to keep up his commercial credit. Lawrence gives himself up to hard work, and after two years during which he has not seen the fatal fair one he marries Olivine, the sweet little niece of Mr. Sondes. He is taken into partnership, and ought to have been a happy as well as fortunate young man. The character of Olivine Sondes is exquisite; she is the redeeming personage of the book. There is another young man, Percy Forbes, who has also been in love with Miss Alwyn, but escaped from her snares. He is in love with Olivine, and would have made her a better husband than Lawrence, if she could have thought so. The complication stands thus: Lawrence loves Etta; Olivine loves Lawrence and Percy loves Olivine. After the two ladies are respectively married, the author intends to show how differently the two men behave under a similar temptation. Lawrence, almost as soon as he is married, finds out his mistake, but heartily tries to do his duty to his poor little wife, for whom he has a real tenderness, that would have made very good conjugal love if the author would have given him a chance but she has evidently doomed him to fall, and she causes much misery to everybody by this "fixed fate." Percy is also thrown into temptation by being driven into partnership with Lawrence, and we are told how much and how hard he struggles with his passion; but Olivine is a dear little soul, and has no thoughts except for her husband and her uncle. Etta, on the contrary, now Mrs. Gainswoode, hates her husband, hates the county society in which her lot has been cast, loves Lawrence as much as she can love any one, and does her best to tempt him. This comes to his wife's ears, who behaves well, but being only mortal, shows a spark of jealousy; and though Lawrence pacifies her, and strives manfully against his own infatuation, yet one day Etta flings her arms round his neck and kisses him, and poor Olivine comes into the room, and can only see with her eyes, without knowing all that has gone before. So there is misery in abundance, but not much knowledge of character or of human nature.

Men who work as hard as Lawrence Barbour have no time for illicit attachments; and though Etta might be the original queen of his soul when he thought about her, the comfort he found beside his wife was too genuine and substantial to leave room for any engrossing passion; men are both lazy and limited in their power of emotion. However, as we said, he is a man doomed by the author. Mr. Sondes dies and leaves a will, by which Lawrence cannot touch any of his money, which is all bequeathed to Olivine, and Percy Forbes is her trustee; the money being very straitly tied up, lest she should give it to her husband. Lawrence is of course disgusted, and of course Etta is at hand to take advantage of the occasion. Her husband had died, and she is a well-jointed widow. A misunderstanding about money with Olivine, which she has no power to give him, brings on the catastrophe. Lawrence Barbour, being a middle-aged man, with a wife, family, and a good reputation on 'Change, makes an entirely needless scandal by eloping to France with Mrs. Gainswoode, and, on their return, living with her openly in his house at the West End, leaving his wife and children to live in her uncle's old house at Stepney. This culmination is not worked out with any care or delicacy. Olivine is advised by Percy to offer her husband a divorce; and he takes the opportunity to declare his own passion, which we are told does not displease her, though she banishes him on the spot. There is one scene very well done—the scene between Olivine and her husband, when she proposes a divorce; it is touched with feeling, and is true to nature. The remainder of the story is very unsatisfactory. Lawrence loses all his money, quarrels with Etta, and is struck down with mortal illness. Olivine goes to him, nurses him till he dies, loving him faithfully to the end. Whilst he lies dead in the house, Etta comes, asking to see him, pleading her great love for him. Olivine consents, and takes her to the room where he lies. Etta kisses his lips, and "then she signs that she was ready, and turns to leave the room—"Do you forgive me?" she whispered on the threshold. "I do," Olivine answered. "Will you let me kiss you?" and, receiving no repulse, she wound her arm round Olivine's neck, and pressed her lips to hers."

Whoever has striven from the heart to forgive a mortal injury will know the bitter struggle and difficulty with which alone a just resentment can be quelled. The above piece of superhuman amiability is revolting; it is false to human nature; it is false morality, and altogether lacks the beauty and reality of truth. Eventually, Olivine marries Percy Forbes; but even then he is tormented by reading in his wife's face "that her thoughts have travelled to the lonely graveyard by the river, where Lawrence Barbour sleeps quietly, unconscious of the din of the great city where other men traverse the streets he once paced." The author must guard against this tendency to sentimentality. It is unhealthy, enervating, and makes a book very dull to read. Poetical justice is tardily executed on Mrs. Gainswoode; she is left a haggard, discontented woman who has lost her beauty.

Cradock Nowell: a Tale of the New Forest.

By Richard Doddridge Blackmore. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

'Cradock Nowell' is a clever novel, decidedly original in style and mode of treatment; it is amusing too, and the reader who once fairly enters upon it will hardly fail to read it through. The author has improved in his craft since the date of his former novel, 'Clara Vaughan.' But 'Cradock Nowell' is not yet by any means the best thing he can do.

The style is overlaid with mannerisms and affectation; the author is in love with inverted forms of phraseology, which are not English idioms; and he delights in far-fetched words and pedantic epithets, which resemble the sparks which are spit by a grindstone when it is sharpening iron. The illustrations often render the idea unintelligible; as, for instance, a young man who has surprised, without appearing to see, a very pretty young lady admiring herself in a pool of still water, is thus described:—"Beyond all doubt (she thought) Cradock Nowell was deep in the richest mental metallurgy, tracing the vein of Greek iambics. Young Cradock Nowell was not such a muff as to be lost in Greek senarii, no trimeter acatalectics of truest balance and purest force could be half so fair to scan; not Harmony, of the finest golden hair, and her nine Pierid daughters round the crystal spring, were worth a glance of the mental eye when fortune granted bodily vision of our unconscious Amy." The author talks of a father feeling "auctorial pride" in his son's width of shoulder, and of words of "migrant petulance" between the father and son. We could multiply examples, for there is scarcely a page not disfigured by some far-fetched conceit. There is, however, a vitality in the story which will hold fast the reader's interest in spite of the extravagance of the phraseology. The characters are spirited, though they, like the style, are exaggerated; but they are types, and the reader can form a clear idea of them every one; and his kindly regard is insisted upon in so peremptory a manner that he cannot refuse to give it. The story itself is too much overlaid by characteristics, and it is not so clearly told as it ought to be to render it intelligible. The main outline of it refers to twin brothers, whose Irish nurse has forgotten which is the elder, the rosette by which she had distinguished them having fallen to the ground. She settles it to her own satisfaction, and the boys grow up under the care of their father, Sir Cradock Nowell, and their father's friend, John Rosedew, the rector. The brothers grow up, loving each other well; but the father has a partiality for the younger of the twins; he grows unjust and disagreeable, and departs from his original character. The elder brother, Cradock, is a better young man than his brother, who is by no means a pattern character. The reader is allowed to believe that they both love Amy Rosedew, the rector's daughter; but this important point is left obscure for the sake of making a slight mystery. Cradock Nowell, the elder, loves Amy Rosedew; Clayton loves Pearl Garnet, the daughter of his father's steward, a very remarkable person, but whose history is given in so vague a manner, for the sake of an after-surprise, that the whole force of his position is lost. Bull Garnet, the father of Pearl, is the illegitimate half-brother of the baronet. His mother had been deceived by a false marriage, and left to starve. The present baronet, by way of making some amends, had made him steward and bailiff. Bull Garnet, though described with absurd exaggeration, has much force and truth. On the eve of the day when the brothers are to attain their majority, an unwelcome guest comes in the person of a regimental surgeon, who had attended at the birth of the twins, and he discovers the mistake of the Irish nurse. The brothers take this change of position affectionately. They go out, not together, but shortly after each other, each taking his gun; the elder, the one who had just stepped into his brother's place, is discovered shot dead in a lonely coppice, while Cradock, with both barrels of his gun discharged, is standing close beside him. The father believes his son guilty,

and drives him from his presence. The rest of the tale is chiefly taken up by the account of what becomes of Cradock Nowell, and how at length he is restored to his home and to his father. There are many other personages introduced; among the rest, a remarkable young lady, a half-caste niece of Sir Cradock, who has had a wonderful education,—her chief accomplishment being a skill in thieving which would place her at the head of her profession. She is amusing, but as entirely extravagant and out of nature as if she had been introduced as a centaur or a fiery dragon. The picture of Bull Garnet's remorse is well and strongly drawn. We must leave the reader to make out the rest of the plot for himself. There are some excellent descriptions of forest scenery, and a storm at sea with the wreck of a ship, which are very powerfully given.

Arne: a Sketch of Norwegian Country Life.

By Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson. Translated from the Norwegian by Augusta Plesner and S. Rugeley-Powers. (Strahan.)

WE closed our notice of the review of 'Arne' in its original Norwegian (*Athen.* No. 1800, April 21, 1862) by expressing the pleasure with which we should "see an English translation of this little volume"; and now two enthusiastic ladies send us the story in an English form. The translation is prettily done,—the difficult bits of verse being especially well rendered: and the only blemish of the book is the Preface, which is eulogistic without being appreciative, and, in the portions termed biographical, simpers on the verge of silliness. "Introductions," however, are generally awkward, in literature as well as in society. The reader may congratulate himself, after all is said, on being able to peruse in idiomatic English a story which is popular at every Norwegian hearth, and which has been as widely read in the German version as in the Norwegian original.

Such fresh little bits of nature come to us rarely; they are green spots in the arid waste of fiction. The merits of 'Arne' are patent on the face of it. In the first place, there is no "plot"; next, there are only two or three characters; and last, the tale is deliciously short—a crystalline little prose poem, without a bit of padding. Herr Bjørnson possesses the splendid poetic virtue of concentration, and paints with sharp, decided touches on a tiny canvas. His are merits which, in these days of showy writing, when manner habitually predominates over matter, are in some danger of being undervalued. An artist, not a photographer, he draws souls more than faces, and although his manner is as expressive as can be, he gives you a good deal of thinking to do on your own account. Our readers will remember the exquisitely suggestive piece of real life and death, which formed the subject of our extract, in the review to which we have referred. We need not again tell the story. Enough to say, that the little work, from beginning to end, is perfect in its way. We cannot conceive a nicer gift for a young girl,—but she must be a thoughtful young girl.

It would be idle to pretend that Bjørnson possesses the highest order of creative power; but he has genius—"a box where sweets compacted lie"—and his art, so far as it goes, is very complete. He has some humour, too, and the strangest kind of all, sad humour,—with gleams not dissimilar to those struck out by Baggesen in his autobiographical sketches. He never ventures to write on subjects which he has not thoroughly apprehended. He cannot, like Oehlen-schlager, sit down new to half-a-dozen subjects,

and produce half-a-dozen works in different moods and measures; but he is never faulty nor foolish like Oehlenschläger. He has struck out a line of his own, and that line is prose-poem writing,—in which he is infinitely more successful than in writing plays.

His plays contain, as may be anticipated, much excellent character-painting and a good deal of real poetry. They are stray and sketchy, however, and lack what Hazlitt terms the highest dramatic quality, that of fortitude. We can hardly conceive Björnson as the author of the namby-pamby rhymes between Hakon and Inga in 'King Sverre.' The best of his dramatic works is 'Sigurd Slembe,'—though the dramatic sketch entitled 'Mellem Slagene' is, as a sketch, first-rate. 'Sigurd Slembe' is well worth the trouble of translating. The second part, commencing with the arrival of the wild rover in Caithness, and ending with the death of Harald by the poisoned shirt, is almost tragic in its power, and renders us doubtful what the writer may yet do in that direction. Will not the Misses Plesner and Powers, who have quite mastered Björnson's idiom, and can so skilfully render it into its English equivalent, oblige the public a little further? Whoever reads 'Arne' will gape, like Oliver Twist, for more,—though Herr Björnson be no dispenser of mere gruel. In these times of blatant novelists, it is no ordinary treat to get a story which affects one almost as finely as a poem, and shows by its popularity that the literature of the North is as yet uncontaminated by the circulating library.

Year Books of the Reign of King Edward the First, Years XX. and XXI. Edited and Translated by Alfred J. Horwood. Published by the authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. (Longmans & Co.)

THE present volume of the series of hitherto-unpublished Year Books, though not less ably and carefully edited than its two predecessors from the same hand, falls considerably below the first, and to some extent below the second, in interest to the general reader, owing to the peculiar nature of its contents, which are almost wholly devoted to the dry details of the law of real property in this country during the thirteenth century; a system of legal attack and defence, which, based upon the remote usages and requirements of feudalism, was in its full vigour in the age of Judge Lytton, culminated as a system in the times of Fitz-Herbert and Coke, and, after finding its most laborious, if not most able, expositor in the anonymous pages of that wondrous mass of legal lore, Sheppard's 'Touchstone,' finally received little short of its deathblow through the agency of the sweeping enactments of Statute 3 & 4 William IV. c. 27, section 36.

These Year Books will, however, be of interest, and indeed of considerable value, on the other hand, both to the student of our black-letter law and to the critical inquirer into our earlier social history, as modified by the rules and rights of property and possession; while again, on a sifting examination, there will be found some few items here and there calculated to afford a relish to the man of purely antiquarian pursuits, and receiving an additional zest from the fact that mention of them is probably nowhere else to be found.

Procedure in various Courts of the Iters, Eyres, or Circuits, of the Justiciars of King Edward the First is the staple subject of the volume: the Iters being those of Hereford, 20 Edward I.; of Salop, 20 Edward I.; and Stafford, 21 Edward I.; with the Pleas in Common Bank of 20 Edward I. The source from which

the learned editor has derived his text is a large folio in the University Library at Cambridge (Press-mark, Dd. 7, 14), in various hand-writings of the time of Edward the First; and which, formerly belonging to Bishop Moore (whose library was bought and presented to the University by George the First), had previously been owned by, or passed through the hands of, Francis Tate, a legal antiquary of some celebrity in the days of Elizabeth and James the First, and a few of whose miscellaneous tracts the pages of Hearne's 'Collection of Curious Discourses' have preserved to us. As to the still earlier history of this manuscript, Mr. Horwood suggests that it may have been compiled for, or at some period come into the possession of, some person or community in Shropshire, Gloucestershire, or Herefordshire,—a conclusion seemingly warranted by certain internal evidence supplied by the contents of the folio, which, in addition to the Iters, contains a large mass of matter of a legal and miscellaneous description.

Mr. Horwood's volume, as already stated, is almost wholly devoted to legal details in reference to the then existing laws of real property, and to procedure under the now forgotten writs of Novel disseisin, Mort d'ancestor, Formedon in the descender, Darrein presentment, and dozens perhaps of other ancient and now exploded methods of legal remedy,—the minutiae of which may be found by any enterprising reader in the "New Natura Brevium of the most Reverend Judge, Mr. Anthony Fitz-Herbert," their memory being more scantily retained in the columns of our Law Dictionaries in general.

In these reports of cases in which the interests of noble and ignoble were dealt with, whose bones have now been mouldering in the dust for more than half a thousand years, and many of whose names survive in these pages only, we note very much splitting of straws by the legal luminaries of that day, judges and counsel alike, much hard hitting in the way of confident assertion, and some slight spice withal of forcible language, in the form of round oaths and outspoken appeals to the Deity, at moments when, as it seems to us, they were singularly little needed. We turn, however, from these and its purely technical features to the amenities and curiosities of the volume,—few in number, and perhaps not very striking; but such as they are, we will give our readers a sample.

As to tenancy by the Curtesy of England (translated from the Anglo-Norman of the original):—

"Note, in order that the husband may hold the inheritance of his wife by the Curtesy of England, by reason of issue between them, it is necessary that it be heard to cry, or squall, within the four walls. And note, that in this case the inquest (for inquiry as to the fact) shall be taken partly or wholly from the hundred where the child was born, and not from the hundred where the thing demanded is, or lies; but (it may be taken) partly from the one and partly from the other."

As to proof of debt by tally:—

"One Adam demanded a debt by tally, and offered suit (i.e., proof by his witnesses).—*Tiltone* (Counsel for Defendant). Sir, we do not think that answer ought to be made to a bit of wood there, without writing.—*Kave* (Judge). Make answer.—*Tiltone* waived his first objection, and said to his client, 'If we abide judgment, and he adjudge that the plaintiff is to be answered without there being any writing, you will be as though undefended.' And then he prayed that the suit might be examined; and there was no suit.....Note, that by Law Merchant one cannot wage his law against (i.e., produce his witnesses in denial of) a tally; but if he deny the tally, the plaintiff must prove the tally (by a suit of his own)."

It was the burning of the national Exchequer tallies, which had accumulated for centuries, many of our readers will probably recollect, that caused the destruction, by fire, of the old Houses of Parliament.

A family arrangement, and writ of Novel disseisin consequent thereon:—

"One Adam brought the Novel Disseisin against his elder brother. His brother said that he was never so seised that, &c., and prayed the Assize (a jury). The Assize came, and said that at a certain time there was one William, who was tenant of that land for which Adam brought that Assize, and had two sons, one, John the elder, and Walter the younger; he took a determination in his dying illness, to advance his younger son, so that the honest man of his own good will had himself led by the hand out of the house where he lay, as far as the gate; and there he had himself placed in a cart, and rode to C., and there assumed the order of the Black Monks (Benedictines), and died three days afterwards. The (younger) son took his seisin there, and remained in possession therein until his father was dead; and his attorney remained in possession a fortnight after his father's death, until John, the elder son, came from L., and turned out the attorney, and kept his brother out.—*Louthere* (Counsel for the Defendant). Sir, all the father's goods remained therein, and his wife also, until his death; therefore he died seised. The Assize said that his goods were all ousted, and that his wife was not abiding therein, but in another house adjoining. Judgment given that the younger son had been disseised (unlawfully deprived of his seisin)."

Where a person had committed a crime in the bailiwick of any liberty, it was the usage for the bailiffs of the said liberty to approach him with white wands, and summon him to surrender, "to the peace of our lord the King" (page 127). This agrees, Mr. Horwood informs us, with a passage in Britton, where a white wand is made to negative any intention to commit or provoke a breach of the peace.

In page 220, we learn from Spigornel, an able and energetic countor, or pleader, of that day, that, according to the custom of the town of Shrewsbury, a person was deemed to be of age when he knew how to count up to twelve pence.

As to constructive livery of seisin:—

"Alice de Buildwas brought writ of Novel Disseisin against N., her father, and Isabel, her sister, who came and said that Alice never was so seised, &c. The Assize came, and said that N., the father of Alice, made a good deed to Alice, and came to the Lord's Court, and delivered that deed before good folks, and said thus,—'Alice, go to that land, and take seisin thereof.' Alice immediately afterwards borrowed of her neighbour a plough; the which neighbour, in the name of Alice, went and ploughed upon that land, and ever after that time down to the present Alice has neither ploughed nor sowed, nor taken any other profits, but immediately afterwards went out of the country; and then Alice's father entered, and enfeoffed Isabel, his daughter, who now is tenant.—*Cave* (Judge). 'Was N., the feoffor, in that vill where the land lay, so near the land that he could see the land, or point it out with his finger? And if he did so or not, tell us: or if the land was so near the Court, that he could see the land, or point it out with his finger, when he so said in Court,—'Alice, go to that land, and take seisin.'—'The Assize: 'Sir, not at all; on the contrary, he was a league distant from thence.' The judgment is pending."

It would go against Alice, we are inclined to think.

Hugh and Howel, the Bishops "of Tassa," as Mr. Horwood has somewhat inefficiently rendered the words "*Eveske de Tassa*," without further explanation, were, no doubt, the bishops "of St. Asaph" (consecrated A.D. 1235, 1240) so named. There seems to have been a tendency among us in the Middle Ages to curtail the names and titles of Saints, where the name

begins with a vowel: "Taudrey" and "Tantony" (for "Saint Audrey" and "Saint Anthony") are comparatively familiar examples.

In his translation, "Beges de Cnovile, tenant, prayed aid of her parcener" (*Salop Iter*, 20 Edward I., p. 288), we are inclined to differ from Mr. Horwood, and should prefer rendering it "his parcener." There can be little doubt that "Beges de Cnovile," here named, is identical with the personage more generally mentioned as "Bogo de Cnovile," who was sheriff of Staffordshire and Salop, in the fifth of Edward the First, and at a later period. It is true that, in the first degree, parceners by common law must be females; but males descending from any or either of such females may be parceners with the surviving females; and in such relation, in this instance, with Alice of Essex, we take Bogo de Cnovile to have stood. "Beges" was probably an Anglicized form of a Norman Christian name. "Drogo," English "Drew," a Christian name current for several generations in the Earentin family, was another name of similar euphony and coinage.

From "Pleas in Common Bank" (p. 307), we learn that it was a custom of the town of Gloucester, that no one, unless he were a freeman of the town, might cut cloth within the precincts thereof, but was allowed to sell it only by the piece.

In page 375 (21 Edward I.), a recent conflagration at Lichfield is alluded to, apparently of very considerable extent.

In the *Stafford Iter* (21 Edward I.), certain land is in dispute, in reference to which it is stated that King Henry the Elder bestowed eight acres thereof upon the ancestor of the claimant, on being entertained by him, while hunting, at dinner, on that spot. This statement, we learn from Mr. Horwood (Preface, page xx), is confirmed by the *Iter Roll*, whence it appears that the land given was at King's Bromley, in the Forest of Cannock.

We note a slight omission ("one fortnight") in Mr. Horwood's translation, at page 82, line 10; and we would prefer "on one side" in page 156, lines 28, 32, as in page 192, line 27. These, however, are but trifling exceptions to the carefulness and general accuracy which characterize his volume throughout.

In concluding, we cannot but add our strong belief that if the criminal records of this country (which, there is no room to doubt, still survive in large abundance) were similarly dealt with, in the way of publication, between, say, the reigns of Henry the Third and Henry the Eighth, a mine of information would be disclosed, in reference to the habits, employments, pursuits, and social history of the middle and lower classes, including the trades and secular clergy, of those days, which at present lies almost undreamt of, and utterly unrevealed; and which would enlighten us probably on those points more than all the other sources of information thereon, which have been hitherto made available, put together.

NEW POETRY.

Helenore; or, the Fortunate Shepherdess: a Poem in the Broad Scotch Dialect. By Alexander Ross, A.M. A New Edition, containing a Sketch of Glenesk, a Life of the Author, and an Account of his Inedited Works. By John Longmuir, LL.D. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

Alexander Ross was a Scottish schoolmaster, who, fired with the study of Allan Ramsay and his compeers, published, in 1768, a long pastoral story in rhyme, which has the merit of preserving for us, in a very musical form, the expressive beauties of the Morayshire dialect. But it takes the form of 'Helenore' to

discover that Ross possessed very slender poetical gifts. His merits may be said to consist in a thorough mastery over his idiom, a certain insight into character, and occasional gleams of sly humour—very noticeable in his queer song of 'The Rock and the Wee Pickle Tow,' beginning—

There was an auld wife and a wee pickle tow,
And she wad gae try the spinning o't;
She louted her down, and her rock took a low,
And that was a bad beginning o't.
She sat and she grut, and she flet and she flang,
And she threw and she blew, and she wriggled and wrang,
And she choked and boaked, and cry'd like to mang,
Alas for the dreary spinning o't.

Dr. Longmuir, however, who edits the present edition, determined to make the most out of his subject, gives us a long sketch of Glenesk, where Ross resided many years,—a long and irrelevant "author's life,"—and a sketch of the author's inedited works. After all is said and done, it must be admitted that the Doctor's gossip is very interesting, and full of a quaint innocence that does one good. As a fair specimen of Ross in his best vein, we subjoin poor Nory's dream of the fairies:—

Kneifer and trigger never trade the dew;
In many a reel they scamper'd here and there,
Whiles in the yerd, and whiles up in the air.
The pipers play'd like ony touting horn,
Sic sight she never saw since she was born.
As she's beholding all this mirthful glee,
Or e'er she wist, they're dancing in the tree
Aboon her head, as nimble as the bees.
That swarm in search of honey round the trees.
Fear's like to fell her, reed that they should fa'
And smore her dead, afore she wan awa;
Syn'e in a clap, as thick's the mottie sin,
They hamphis'd her with unco like and din,
Some cry'd, Tak ye the head, Ise tak a foot,
We'll lear her upon this tree-head to sit,
And spy about her. Others said, Out fy,
Let be, she'll keep the King of Elfin's ky.
Another said, Oh, gin she had but milk,
Then should she gae frae head to foot in silk,
With castings rare, and a guesd nourice-fee,
To nurse the King of Elfin's heir, Fizzee.
Syn'e ere she wist, like house aboon her head,
Great candles burning, and braw tables spread;
Braw dishes reeking, and just at her hand,
Trig green coats sairing, 's' upon command.
To cut they fa', and she among the lave;
The sight was bonny, and her mou'd did crave:
The mair she ate, the mair her hunger grew,
Eat what she like, and she could ne'er be fu';
The knible Elves aboot her ate ding-dang,
Syn'e to the play they up, and danc'd and flang;
Drink in braw cups was caw'd about gelore;
Some fell asleep, and loud began to snore.
Syn'e in a clap, the Fairies a' sat down,
And fell to crack about the table round.
Ane at another speed, Fat tricks play'd ye,
Whan in a riddle ye sail'd o'er the sea?
Quoth it, I steald the King of Sweden's knife,
Just at his dinner, sitting by his wife,
Whan frae his hand he newins laid it down;
He blam'd the steward, said he had been the lown;
The snakeless man deny'd, syn'e yeed to look,
And lifting of the tablecloth the nook,
I gae't a tit, and tumbld o'er the bree;
Tam got the wyte, and I gae the telree!
I think I never saw a better sport,
But dool fell'd Tam, for sadly he paid for't.
But, quoth anither, I play'd a better prank;
I gard a witch fa' headlins in a stank,
As she was riding on a windle strae,
The carling gloff'd, and cried out, Will awae!
Another said, I coup'd Mungo's ale,
Clean heels o'er head, fan it was ripe and stale,
Just whan the tapster the first chapin drew;
Then bad her lick the pale, and aff I flew.
Had ye but seen how blate the lassie looked,
Whan she was blam'd, how she the drink miscooked.
Says a gnib elf, As an auld carle was sitting
Among his baws, and loosing lika knitting,
To air his rusty coin, I loot a claught,
And took a hundred dollars at a fraught.
Whan with the sight the carle had pleas'd himself,
Then he began the glancing heap to tell:
As soon's he miss'd it, he rampag'd red-wood,
And lap and danc'd, and was in unco mood;
Ran out and in, and up and down; at last
His reeling eyn upon a raip he cast,
Knit till a bawk, that had hung up a cow:
He taks the hint, and there hangs he, I trow.

As she's beholding lika thing that past,
With a loud crack the house fell down at last;
The reemish put a knell unto her heart,
And frae her dream she waken'd wi' a start:
She thought she could na scape o' being smord,
And at the fancy loudly cry'd and roar'd.

Let the reader note the ease and vigour with which Ross manipulates the heroic couplet, always very difficult to manage. The vigour of

his idiom can only be appreciated by persons acquainted with the dialect in which he writes. A copy of 'Helenore' ought to be transmitted to Prince Lucien Bonaparte; indeed, all philological students will find the book a treasure.

River Reels. (Masters.)

This little volume of poems, by a lady, is named after the first, but not the best, of the series. The author has a pretty knack of versification; her lines are polished, her language is well chosen, and she has some power of thought; so that we cannot doubt her capabilities of producing some work of greater pretension than the present. The collection before us consists of short poems, chiefly of a religious or contemplative character. Those entitled 'A Vision of Philosophy' and 'A Round of Days' are perhaps (each in its way) among the most promising. It is refreshing to be able to notice for once a new book of poems without having to enter our usual protest against bad rhyme, slipshod metre, and ungrammatical English.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Official Illustrated Guides to the Midland Great Western, Dublin and Drogheda, and Great Southern and Western Railways of Ireland. By George S. Measom. (Griffin.)

THE intending tourist who grudges the price of a Murray will find Mr. Measom's Guides cheap and portable. This is about all that can be said of them critically, for what should be their literary part is generally made up of quotations from other handbooks. Mr. Measom draws largely on the "talented compiler" of Murray, and even more largely on the 'Ireland' of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall. But there is one portion of his guide-books which belongs to himself alone, and which is certainly their distinctive feature. We allude to the "commercial aspect" of the chief towns, which, he tells us in his Preface, "is obtained by *personal visits*," and with regard to which he reminds "the public, especially the recipients of the presentation volumes, that the houses indicated are in all cases those of the leading tradesmen in the several towns specified." The italics are Mr. Measom's own, but the interpretation of them is the reader's. All readers of any penetration will see that Mr. Measom wants to puff the tradesmen in question; and a glance into the department called the "commercial aspect" will confirm this view. We know what to make of a writer who praises a wine-merchant, and then tells us, "in respect to the prices, the highest rather than the lowest should be paid. This is, indeed, an infallible rule in purchasing wine of a merchant of integrity..... While in the cautionary vein, we would also strongly advise the purchaser to select the *best quality* of wines at the *cheapest* in the end." We fully recognize the soundness of Mr. Measom's advice; but when our wine-merchant tells us no sherry is fit to drink under 60s., why do we suspect his sincerity? And if this principle is right as regards wines, it must be right as regards guide-books. On Mr. Measom's own showing it must be cheapest in the end to pay the highest price for Murray than the lowest price for Measom. Murray, at least, does not talk of the "many exclusive establishments engaged in the furniture trade," or quote directions for Swiss travel which tell us to cross the *Gemini*!

"*Vivit post Funera Virtus.*"—*Allen's Illustrated Handbook and Guide to all the Places of Interest in Nottingham and its Environs; to which is added, a valuable Series of Essays on Matters of Interest connected with the County.* (Nottingham, Allen & Son; London, Kent & Co.)

THIS is a very excellent handbook, compiled by the publisher for the use of strangers who were expected to be in Nottingham during the meeting of the British Association, its lecturings and feasting. We presume its further uses are alluded to in the Latin epigraph which forms part of the title, and perhaps implies that the worth of the volume survives the fun of the moment! It is really an excellent guide, a variety of writers having supplied

chapters on subjects with which they are severally best acquainted, though we observe that in one case the editor himself writes on a question touching which he knows nothing—namely, Byron and his works. Indeed, we are disposed to think that some of the editor's learned colleagues are not infallible, able men as they are. Mr. Stevenson, for instance, takes us on an archaeological ramble to Bramcote (or Broncote) Hill, and he tells us the name "is derived from the ancient British word *Bron*, a 'hill,' and *cote*, from the Saxon, a cottage or rude dwelling." If so, then is *gherkin*, after all, derived from *King Jeremiah*? *Cote* here is the British *coed* or *cued*, a word which we still possess in its scarcely changed form (when uttered), *wood*. Broncote is the wooded hill—exactly the place for the Druids who are said to have officiated there. The name is familiar enough. Cotmoor is the great wood; and who does not know *Bettes y Coed*, the chapel (*Bet-haus*) or praying-house in the wood? But these are small matters, not affecting the general merits of a work which is creditable alike to all who have contributed to it.

Napoleon the Third and the Rhine. By J. Pope Hennessy. (Hardwicke.)

THE sum of this pamphlet is, that France wants the Rhine frontier, and that it is the duty of England to help her to obtain it, by lending her a "moral support." We believe that, as between Prussia and France, England would as willingly see France in possession as Prussia. Before reaching his conclusion, Mr. Hennessy asserts that in the redistribution of the frontiers, more than half-a-century ago, Prussia would rather not have had the Rhine awarded to her, but that she was compelled to submit to the overbearing authority of England, who was desirous of humiliating France! Further, that the only power which respected the terms of the treaty of 1815 the longest was France herself! Mr. Hennessy writes like a clever man; but we regret to see a complete un-English tone in his pamphlet, to detect an alacrity in pointing to the difficulties and perils threatening her, and to discover that even a question of Napoleon and the Rhine is turned to such purpose as giving a slap to the Archbishop of Canterbury, snubbing our workhouse administration, and pronouncing our little denominational differences as so many separate religions. This last assertion is in the spirit of the Frenchman who said that we had four-and-twenty religions and one fish sauce; that we had nothing polished about us but our steel; and that our only English ripe fruit was roasted apples.

Wealth and Welfare. By Jeremiah Gotthelf. 2 vols. (Strahan.)

HAVE we here a translation? The question is put in recollection of other prosy Swiss stories, to which this tale bears a depressing resemblance. The length of the narrative is out of proportion to the interest and character contained in it. The inmates of the farm-house, in which the scene lies, are touched with a certain discrimination; we are made to know father, mother, and children, each distinct from each, though all moving within one narrow ring of small cares, and customs, and enjoyments. But, as a work of Art, the story would have gained had it been told within the compass of a quarter of the pages over which it is spread. We do not quarrel with prolixity, being among the sworn admirers of Richardson, and again (how wide is the difference!) having a corner of interest for the diffuse historical novels of M. Dumas, though they be as overgrown in their width of scale as Horace Vernet's war-pictures at Versailles. But in 'Wealth and Welfare' there is nothing to justify Herr Gotthelf's tediousness. Having been thrown back on comparison by the lumbering profusion of petty details, which retard such interest as might have been awakened, we cannot but recall Herr Auerbach's 'Barfüssle' as a model rural tale, and recommend Herr Gotthelf, should he write again, to study that story, and not to beat out his metal into too thin a leaf.

The Journal of a Waiting Gentlewoman. Edited by Beatrice A. Jourdain. (Low & Co.)

A short story, the events of which are supposed to have occurred in the reign of Charles the Second, 'The Journal of a Waiting Gentlewoman' is one

of those literary productions concerning which we are inclined, alike by justice and mercy, to say as little as possible. The narrative is harmless, the characters do not offend, the management of the story displays a certain amount of care; but whilst the book has no fault that calls for emphatic censure, it is altogether deficient in the qualities that gratify taste or elicit any kind of cordial commendation. Miss Jourdain displays a want of familiarity with the period which she has endeavoured to illustrate; and her book, in respect to plan, tone and texture, bears no resemblance to such diaries of the seventeenth century as have come down to the present generation. In fairness to the lady, however, it may be admitted that she nowhere arrogates to herself the possession of any peculiar ability to achieve the task which has given her many hours of innocent pastime. She has amused herself, but it does not follow that the result of her recreation will amuse others.

Landsborough's Exploration of Australia, from Carpentaria to Melbourne; with especial Reference to the Settlement of the Available Country. Edited by James Stuart Laurie, formerly H.M. Inspector of Schools. With a Chart, and a Systematic Arrangement of Carpentarian Plants, by F. Mueller, Ph.D. M.D. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

"It is now pretty generally known," observes Mr. Landsborough in his brief Preface to this modest history of his expedition in search of Burke, "that the immediate object of my journey (of 1861-1862) was the rescue of Burke and his party, whose long absence on their northerly expedition had begun to create grave apprehensions, which, alas! proved to be only too amply justified. Four search expeditions were organized by the Royal Society of Melbourne: Howitt was despatched from Melbourne to Cooper's Creek (Burke's central depot), and McInlay from Adelaide to the same destination; Walker was sent overland from Rockhampton to Albert River, Carpentaria; while I was conveyed by ship to that destination, with the following instructions:—to strike from the Albert to Central Mount Stuart, and thenceforward to be guided by circumstances. About midway, the absence of water and the utter desolation of the country compelled a retreat; and, on my return to the Albert, I prosecuted the overland expedition, by the Flinders and the head of Cooper's Creek, to Melbourne. An account of both journeys is briefly given in the following pages." The record thus introduced to the reader puts us in possession of no new and very important facts concerning the regions explored by Mr. Landsborough, and it contains but little that is calculated to attract the general public; but by persons interested in the details of Australian exploration it will be studied carefully. As a courageous and intelligent explorer, Mr. Landsborough deserves a larger measure than he has hitherto received of the praise awarded to gallant adventurers who enlarge our knowledge of the earth's surface.

A Handbook of Sanskrit Literature, with Appendices descriptive of the Mythology, Castes, and Religious Sects of the Hindús. By George Small, M.A. (Williams & Norgate.)

THIS volume is all that it aspires to be—a handbook for candidates for the Indian Civil Service and persons intending to be missionaries. The author—or editor, as he modestly styles himself—"disclaims all originality," and merely supplies lists of the principal Sanskrit words in chronological order, with explanatory extracts from the works of the Rev. W. Ward, Prof. Max Müller, Sir W. Jones, Mr. Colebrooke, Prof. Wilson, and other well-known writers. The idea is a good one; but in our view it would have been well to have given the proper reference with each extract. As it is, the reader is like a man feasting with his eyes shut, and has no guide but the flavour of the extract as to what dish he is tasting. So that we may say of Mr. Small as was said of the illustrious Pāṇini, "he largely availed himself of the works of his predecessors, frequently adopting their very expressions, though he quotes their names but rarely." Otherwise, the book is well arranged, the illustrative passages are judiciously selected, and the Appendices regarding the mythology, sects and castes of the Hindús are

extremely valuable. As has been said, Mr. Small aims at being useful, not original; but to a Sanskrit scholar it must have been somewhat hard to have restrained himself from making remarks of his own in discoursing of the Vedas, the writings which supplement them, and, above all, of the philosophical literature of the Hindús. Brahmanical religion and Brahmanical writings are intensely interesting, because at the bottom of all that rubbish of Pantheism and Polytheism, of sun and star worship, of Soma-juice and gods and Titans innumerable, there is the spark of divine Truth, the Unity of God, and the salvation of man by faith. Among no nation did primeval tradition leave such strong vestiges as among the Hindús. Beyond the pale of Christianity, there is nothing, for instance, that can for a moment be compared with the Bhagavad-Gītā, not only for beauty and sublimity, but for truth. It is, however, a wondrous thing how the Hindú mind emerged from the rude Nature-worship of the Vedas upon that sublime stage of the Gītā. The steps by which the ascent was made are lost to view, and it is now, perhaps, impossible to recover the knowledge of them. This subject and the whole history of Krishnah are alluring; but in reviewing a writer who eschews originality, we cannot do better than follow suit, and reserve for some other opportunity the enunciation of peculiar views. We observe at the beginning of this volume a rather long table of errata. To it we should be inclined to add the Rāmāñjā-Chārya, at page 103, which at page 171 is more correctly written Rāmāñja A'chārya. At page 140, Shiva is called a polygamist; but Durgā, Kālī, and Pārvatī are merely different names of the same goddess. The derivation of Pariahs given at page 166 seems to us objectionable, and we prefer to follow that given in Wilson's Glossary, and to write the word Paraiya, from Parai, the village-drum, which it was part of the duty of these outcasts to beat. Kālī, too, should rather be termed the Hecate than the Moloch of India. These, however, are trifles, and do not impair the usefulness of the volume, which we have already attested.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Alford's How to Study the New Testament, 18mo, 3 s. 6d. each.
Annales Monastiques, ed. by Luard, royal 8vo, 10 s. hf. bd.
Apostles and Martyrs, illust. with 12 photographs, small 4to, 12 s.
Armstrong's Practical Reading and Recitation, 12mo, 1 s. cl.
Aunt Annie's Tales, f. 8vo, 2 s. 6d. cl.
Bridge's France under Richelieu and Colbert, small 8vo, 8 s. 6d. cl.
Carpenter's Penny Readings, Vol. 7, 12mo, 1 s. bd.
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Crown's History of France, Vol. 4, 8vo, 18 s. cl.
Dalgleish's Progressive English Grammar and Exercises, cr. 8vo, 2 s.
Don Quixote, History of, illust. by Gustave Doré, 4to, 30 s. cl.
Egan's Handy-Book of the Law of Sales, &c. of Horses, 12mo, 1 s.
Egan's Original Penny Readings, 12mo, 1 s. bd.
Egan's History of England, Vols. 9 and 10, 8vo, 32 s. cl.
Galliard's French Orthography, &c., cr. 8vo, 3 s. 6d. cl.
Half-Hours with Best French Authors, illust. royal 8vo, 10 s. 6d. cl.
Harley's Diabetes, its Various Forms, &c., cr. 8vo, 2 s. 6d. cl.
Holy Bible, illust. by Gustave Doré, Division 1, imp. 4to, 21 s. cl.
Horse (The), its Diseases, &c., by "A Knowing Hand," 5 s. bd.
Ingraham's The Throne of David, illust. 12mo, 5 s. cl.
Marryat's For Ever and Ever, 3 vols. post 8vo, 31 s. 6d. cl.
Milton's Paradise Lost, illust. by Gustave Doré, folio, 100 s. cl.
Profitable Pies, How to Breed, &c., 12mo, 1 s. awd.
Richard's Manuel de la Littérature Française, 12mo, 2 s. cl. swd.
Richard's Oral Exercises, 12mo, 2 s. cl.
Roberts's The River Side, Trout Fishing, &c., 12mo, 3 s. cl.
Smith's Loos-Woolen Lectures on the Altar and Cross, cr. 8vo, 5 s.
Wilkins's Scriptures Attici, cr. 8vo, 7 s. 6d. cl.

OBITUARY.

THE CAMPBELLS.

ONE of the ten Campbells who possess the hereditary rank of baronet died last week—it may be said, prematurely, for Sir Alexander Islay Campbell, of Succoth, was only in his forty-first year. He was of the Argyle branch, and was as noble a patron of Art as Campbell of Glenorchy, of the Breadalbane branch, was above a century and a half ago. The earlier Campbell was, perhaps, the first Scots chieftain who got together a gallery of pictures, at Balloch and Finlarig. The baronet who has recently died had the same taste, with, perhaps, better judgment, and certainly more liberality. His gallery at Garcube House is said to contain one of the finest private collections in all Scotland. Sir Archibald was English bred,—he belonged to Eton and Oxford; but he was true Scot, nevertheless, settling at home, effecting all the good within his compass, and planning more, when a cold, terminating fatally in congestion of the lungs, carried off the childless possessor of an ancient estate, and left the inheritance to a brother—a captain of dragoons.

There is no Campbell of the old time with whom

he who has just departed can be compared except Campbell of Glenorchy, a notable baronet of the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries. The Glenorchy Campbell, indeed, excelled the Succoth Campbell in the magnificence of his housekeeping; but, in truth, each practised hospitality according to the fashion and spirit of his time. Glenorchy received all his rents in kind, and consumed all such revenue. Among the items for one year we find enumerated 90 beeves, 200 sheep, 325 stone of cheese, 420 salmon, and 15,000 herrings. Glenorchy combined the feudal chieftain with the then modern gentleman, though there was little of the latter at the period. He built a house for convenience rather than for defence, invited foreign and native artists to decorate it, and he may be said to have discovered, welcomed, used and profited by that once celebrated Scottish Vandyke, Jameson, whose excellence was illustrated by some of his work, which was exhibited at the late Exhibition of National Portraits. Jameson painted dozens of portraits for his patron, as fast as they could be required, for twenty marks apiece, finding his own "clath an' colors." He filled with portraits at this price the hall and chamber of dais of the house at Balloch, where an artist was as welcome a guest and his work as well appreciated as similar men and similar work were by the late polished and intelligent gentleman, the owner of Garscube.

With ten Campbells—baronets—the kinsmen of Argyle and Breadalbane are not likely to die out just yet. One commandment at least they have kept, that which says "increase and multiply." There is no symptom of a falling off; and the family cry is "*More Campbells are coming!* hurrah! hurrah!"

How some of the elder branches ever succeeded in transmitting heirs to later times is a question difficult to answer. Family quarrels are now fought with words, not daggers; but the Campbells never had a little difference of opinion without much bloodshed, some life-taking. At the end of the sixteenth century, Campbell of Ardkinlas, Campbell of Lochmill, Campbell of Glenorchy, and Campbell of Cabrachan, differed with Campbell of Calder. The last-named refused to be of his cousins' way of thinking, and to put an end to his obstinacy, they hired a certain MacEllar, who earned his bread by terminating family dissensions, and who for a few pounds Scot put a bullet through the breast of Campbell of Calder, shooting at him through a window as he was quietly seated in the house of Kippoch of Lorn!

They were powerful and revengeful fellows those rough and ready Campbells; but sometimes it happened that their neighbours were too much for them. Thus, on an occasion, the Dunbars were of a contrary opinion to the Campbells of Moy, and to convince the latter of this fact, they hired a number of "broken men," men with naught to do but slay and plunder for an honest livelihood. These, with every possible sort of "weapon invasive," attacked, gutted, and burned Moy's dwelling, carried away all that was portable, drove away all that was drivable, and finding a farmer, his son, and a servant, and not being able to find a Campbell, whose throat they might cut at parting, they cut off the legs and arms of their three prisoners (indeed, it is said they "otherwise dismembered them at their pleasure"), and having cast the mutilated wretches into a quick fire, went home thankful. There was no hope of redress, for that must be sought through the sheriff; but he was a Dunbar, and would not stir a finger in the matter.

On the other hand, there were officers of justice among the Campbells who exerted themselves to suppress the "broken men" and other ruffians who held other people's lives cheap—at the end of their "hagbuses," as it were, and with a few pence for their wage. In the seventeenth century, Campbell of Lawers undertook, for 200*l.* sterling a year, to clear the Highlands at least of all blood-thirsty, cattle-lifting, and house-burning vagabonds. Sir James employed deputies to do the work for which he had contracted, and he cheated his substitutes when their work was accomplished, as far as the hanging a thief went. No wonder the "broken

men" became wild and pursued their vocation more savagely than ever.

A true gentleman with better notions of right and wrong turned up occasionally; as, for instance, Campbell of Cessnock. He was celebrated at the close of the last century for the breed of great cattle and horses, which he introduced from Ireland, on his estate. He was very "curious" too in improving the method of shot-casting, on scientific principles, for the benefit of his country and the confusion of her enemies. But a good man was not allowed to be in peace or plenty, at that period; and, accordingly, the *Tories* mounted Sir George's horses and drove away his cattle.

It is singular to find that this "harrying" and stealing is yet thought of with a tender sort of sentiment. The other day, the Mac Cullum More, head of all the Campbells, the Duke of Argyll, speaking at a public dinner of the old times and the old ways,—good old times! good old ways! when Campbells and Ogilvies, if they wanted to improve their breed of horses or horned cattle, sent their armed men, Campbells against the Ogilvies, or Ogilvies against the Campbells, as the case and need of improvement might be, to steal steeds and oxen from their owners, and burn down the houses of the latter if they were obstinate in their opposition; the Duke, we say, speaking of this violence and lifting, construed the matter very mildly, and remarked of that system of robbery that, "It received a very ugly name, but it was really a very useful and profitable business!"

Then a very ugly name might be given to another little way of the Campbells of the early part of the last century, when Sir James Campbell of Lawers was engaged to marry the daughter of Campbell of Finab, and Campbell of Edramurkle, for some or for no reason, objected to the match. He resolved to shoot Campbell of Lawers, but he did not possess a pistol nor a single mark; and therefore he cleverly, and with much forethought, borrowed the money from Campbell of Lawers, wherewith he bought the pistol, shot and powder, by proper application of which Edramurkle shot Lawers dead. The former fled, but a hue-and-cry described him as a "tall, thin man; loot-shoutered; pock-pitted; with a pearl or blindness in the right eye"; and thus was attired this gallant and economical Campbell, who made a man contribute the money to purchase the means of his own death—"dressed in a suit of grey Duroy clothes, plain mounted, a big red coat, and a thin light wig, tied up with a ribbon." The villain escaped scot free; but he saved his honour by explaining that he killed Lawers because he (Edramurkle) suspected that Lawers intended to jilt the young lady to whom he was engaged, and leave the country!

If it should be thought that wickedness occurred only in wild districts, and was committed solely by semi-savages, the idea will be corrected by the statement that, at this very time, English and Scotch bloods of the very first water caroused in Edinburgh taverns, and that three of their toasts were, "The Trinity," "D—n to ourselves!" and "Success to the Devil!"

With better times, better ways! In the late Sir Alexander the Campbells have lost as true a gentleman as ever did honour to an ancient house. It would seem, however, as if of old it was intended that the Campbells should not be without matter for a feud. Witness the late trial for succession to the Earldom of Breadalbane, between Campbell of Glenfalloch and Campbell of Boreland. When Charles the Second created the Earldom, remainder was left to any of the sons of the first Earl the latter chose to nominate; then to issue male, then to heirs male, finally to heirs whatsoever. The first Earl passed over his eldest son, and named the second as heir to the title and estates. Subsequently, these have gone through most of the "remainders," till, at the death of the last Earl, the "heirs whatsoever" presented themselves in tenth cousins; and as Campbell of Boreland could not prove that the grandmother of Campbell of Glenfalloch was no better than she should be, the latter (being a trifle nearer in blood) won the trial, earldom, and 50,000*l.* a year.

Thus the Campbells of modern times refer their disputes to the arbitration of the law; and when

they die are buried in honour, not as the Campbells of Lochmill were wont to be, with hundreds of angry men in arms, with lashings of drink, and sometimes forgetfulness of the corpse on the part of the mourners.

MR. E. TINSLEY.

We have to notice the death of the younger brother of the firm of "Tinsley Brothers," the well-known publishers. Within half an hour of his decease, Mr. E. Tinsley was energetically at work, as was his wont, at his desk. "Tinsley Brothers" represent a new firm, the founders of which commenced in a humbler way. Their ambition to rise was helped by opportunity. Miss Braddon's novel, 'Lady Audley's Secret,' had been declined, or, at least, not accepted by another house, when Mr. William Tinsley, now the only representative of the firm, hearing that the novel was in the market, recognized the prize, and suggested the purchase of the book—which became their property for the sum (we believe) of 250*l.* The result was fame and something more substantial to the author, and a little fortune to the partners. Mr. E. Tinsley now built a country residence at Putney, called it Audley Lodge, in commemoration of this venture, and, after a few years of enjoyment, has died at the early age of little more than thirty.

MR. E. SHERMAN.

A man older in years and once of considerable importance has also departed. "Mr. Edward Sherman, of the Queen's Hotel," is not in itself an announcement to arouse general sympathy. But the Queen's Hotel is the polite form given, since railroads upset the coaches, to the old Bull and Mouth, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, where the ancient inn first set up its testimony to the value of the Tudor victory in Picardy, as the "Boulogne Mouth," or harbour. Mr. Sherman was the great coach-proprietor. He has died at the age of ninety. The rail threw him off the road, on which he saw as many changes as most men. For him the world was turned upside down; but he scorned to die of grief of it, and lived on till he had reached the stage of the last ten miles towards the hundred. Mr. Sherman was born when George the Third was young, and people of condition, but small means, travelled by the waggon. The old coach-proprietor's body can be carried by rail to the Great Northern Cemetery in as many minutes as it took days (when he was young) for the coaches starting from the old Bull and Mouth to reach Edinburgh.

MR. S. TENNYSON.

In the person of Mr. Septimus Tennyson, who died at Cheltenham yesterday fortnight, the world has lost a man of another stamp. He was one of what may be called the singing brothers of the Poet-Laureate—all singers like himself, but not in the same perfect degree. Mr. Septimus Tennyson was a singer without a public, but not without troops of friends, in whom he found ample compensation for lack of a wider circle.

GENERAL MOURAVIEFF.

Perhaps the best, or the worst, known name of those whom Death has gathered to his inevitable harvest abroad, is that of General Mouravieff, of Lithuania. He is to be carefully distinguished from Mouravieff of Kars. The former seems to have been a man who was always called in to do work from which other men recoiled. Mouravieff was the crusher of sedition, which implied no mercy to man, woman or child. When he had crushed out the last rebellion in Lithuania, all those who had survived the terrific process were compelled to do him honour on the festival of St. Michael, that saint having the humiliation of bearing the name which had been conferred on Mouravieff at his baptism. They were forced to present him with images of St. Michael, bearing the inscription, "Thy name is Victory!" and they had to found a church at Wilna, in his honour,—the honour of the executioner of the foremost heroes among the Lithuanians. The unwilling builders of the church to the modern "Archangel," will not have the opportunity, though they might have the will, to take vengeance on their great oppressor, as a Spanish community once did over the grave of their lately deceased tyrant. On his monument they inscribed the words, "Here lies

one who, for us and our salvation, went down into hell!"

HERMAN GOLDSCHMIDT.

We have notice of the demise of an utterly different man, in Herman Goldschmidt, an amateur astronomer of some note, who recently died at Fontainebleau. It is curiously said of him:—"Though only an amateur in the science, he has discovered fourteen telescopic planets, and the only instrument was a common opera-glass." As we are reversing everything, even red-hot shot is giving way to chilled projectiles, perhaps opera-glasses are found superior to astronomical telescopes. But fourteen planets brought into sight by Mr. Goldschmidt by a common opera-glass!—what can one say to it but, as the Irish gentleman said who was told that St. Patrick had crossed the ocean, seated on a millstone, "I can't deny it! He's a lucky fellow."

M. LÉON GOZLAN.

To French novel and play readers the name of the late M. Léon Gozlan will be better known than that of M. Goldschmidt. Had he lived till yesterday (the 21st) he would have completed his sixtieth year. The ruin of his father, a shipowner, at Marseilles, threw young Gozlan on the world, in his mere boyhood. He neither lay where he was thrown, nor rose merely to stand still. He challenged Fortune in various quarters, but she would not reply; and he even became a bookseller's assistant, in order to get within the literary circle of which he longed to be a member. The opportunity came to him in 1828, when he was first engaged on the press; since which time, for nearly forty years, he has been one of the hard-working but successful authors of France. His romances and plays are numerous; but one of his most attractive works, to our thinking, is his 'Châteaux de France,' particularly the charming volume devoted to Rambouillet,—a locality which has undergone several changes since Léon Gozlan chronicled with wit, grace, spirit, and learning, all the changes that brilliant place had gone through down to the time of his writing.

MR. BROWNSMITH.

We would fain close this list, but shadows of other citizens for the silent city continue gliding by. From out the musical circle passes Mr. Brownsmith, the well-known organist, and next to him one skilful hand in a line of art which has itself almost ceased to exist—

MR. H. O. SHENTON.

Mr. Henry Chawner Shenton, the historical line engraver, died suddenly on Saturday evening. He was a pupil of Charles Warren, and one of the last of the celebrated series of engravers in the pure line style. That style may be said to have begun with Sir Robert Strange. Continued by William Sharp, Charles Warren, James and Charles Heath, Richard Golding, Shenton, John Henry Robinson, Lumb Stocks, George T. Doo, and other eminent men, it has created the modern English school of this art, which takes its place at least equal in rank with that of any other country. These observations apply to the engraving of figure subjects. Line engraving as a distinct art has in the present day almost ceased in England; it is being supplanted by styles more easily executed, more mechanical, but not more beautiful. Of the little band of this series of eminent line-engravers but very few remain, and as one by one passes away, the number is not recruited. The best of Mr. Shenton's larger works are probably those he did from Mulready's pictures. The most widely known are perhaps his later plates engraved for the Art-Union of London. Mr. Shenton was born in 1803, at Winchester, but his family were originally from Barwell, in Leicestershire. Later, owing to a failure of his sight, he was not able to practise his profession. He was a man of remarkable amiability, and entirely devoted to his art.

MR. TELBIN.

By a death as sudden, Art loses a hopeful son in the person of Mr. Henry Telbin, whose father has been so long and so honourably known in London. On the 5th inst. the young artist was on the summit of the Wasifluh, in Switzerland, engaged in taking a sketch of the Uri-Rothstock. The Wasifluh is a lofty rock rising perpendicularly out of

the lake opposite Grütli. The Axen road winds round it in the boldest curves. Mr. Telbin was resuming a seat (placed too near the edge of the precipice) from which he had just risen, when his foot slipping, he was precipitated over the rock headlong into the lake. All efforts to recover the body have hitherto proved fruitless.

"POOR PLAYERS."

THE Council of the Royal Dramatic College have published the result of the poll which was recently taken for the admission of two female and two male candidates into the College. The details are not without interest, nor without their touch of tenderness. There were five candidates of the first-named class. The two "ladies," as they used to be called in their palmy days,—and why not now, though the home of one was in a back street in the Borough, and of the other in Broad Court, Bow Street?—the two successful ladies, then, were Mrs. Anne Strickland and Mrs. Norman. The first was on the stage—beginning at Sevenoaks, in 1836, and ending at London—only eight years ago, since which period she has been suffering from one of the most painful diseases to which human nature is subjected. It is different with the other lady. More than half a century ago, when she was ten years of age, "in the days of the Regency," she was a bright little opera deity. Twenty-one years ago, Mrs. Norman ended her professional career at Sheffield; and now, after years of suffering from another terrible affliction, she finds a home, during the last act, down at Weybridge. "Loss of voice" is one of the grounds of candidature of Mrs. Leonore Bedford, now close upon seventy years of age; "old age and its consequences," pleads another lady, who first appeared at Peckham in 1814; and "severe injury to the spine" is pleaded by Mrs. Manders, who was playing but the other day at the Strand, and who is very favourably known.

For the two vacancies on the gentlemen's side, there were nine candidates. They were gained by Mr. Thornhill, an actor from his youth, till 1849, but disabled by defective sight, approaching to blindness; and Mr. Reynolds, an incapacitated player, of hard upon threescore years and ten. There is something saddening in reading of the condition of the unsuccessful candidates. There is Cornelius Gay, who made his *début* at the Sans Pareil (the *Sanspareil*, as the theatre which preceded the Adelphi used to be styled) in 1815, and who, at the end of half a century, finds himself disabled by the triple calamity of loss of sight, of memory, and of strength. The high top-gallant of his old joy is subdued to such sad quality as this! It is as bad or worse with the others. One is in a Union, waiting till the scene changes; and there is here a G. Rowbotham, under mental and physical decay, asking for admission, after five-and-forty years of that hard work called "playing." Mr. Rowbotham, if this be he of the old English Opera House and Coburg Theatre, was one of the most gay and gallant actors on the stage; nobody rescued a damsel from distress with lighter grace or more airy recklessness than he; and they who remember 'The Bandit of the Blind Mine' will recall to mind how Mr. Rowbotham fought that terrible Mr. Bradley, and how he escaped upwards by the rope, after the malicious bandit had cut away the basket!

It is pleasant to think that, for a few at least of the old players who have been left out in the cold, the exertions of Mr. Webster and the benevolence of the public have at last found a home. In their halcyon days the players have ever exercised abounding generosity to their fellows in the shade. This was their characteristic from the earliest times. What Steele said of them later, yet a hundred and fifty years ago, is true of them now:—"You shall find in them," says Mr. Bickerstaffe, (substantially, if not literally,) "a wonderful benevolence towards the interests and necessities of each other." That is a noble testimonial; and those who once helped one another, deserve in their need a tender helping hand from the public;—and this they now possess, thanks to that public, and the public's "good and faithful servant," Mr. Webster.

DEPOLARIZATION OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND.

15, Clarendon Gardens, Maida Hill, Sept. 17, 1866.

I beg leave to reply to the letter of Staff-Commander Evans, inserted in the last number of the *Athenæum*, with reference to the depolarization of the Northumberland. I quite agree with Commander Evans in the opinion, that "as everything connected with the correction of the deviation of the compass is not only of scientific interest, but of vital practical importance to the mercantile as well as the royal marine, it is incumbent on those whose duties enable them to speak with certainty not to allow erroneous statements on this subject to pass without correction." As Commander Evans appears to be labouring under some misapprehension, I trust you will allow me to make the following quotation from my written communications, which accompanied the tracings of the magnetic lines before and after the depolarization of the bow and the stern of the Northumberland. The experiment was confined to the *external* effects of the polarity of the hull, because "the sides of the ship are at present encumbered with chains, pulleys, ropes, barges, &c. The ship has to be completed and the compasses fixed on board, and the sides rendered free from all obstructions, before I can operate on the main stringer plates from end to end, to make the compasses on deck to act free from deviation." It will, therefore, be observed that the deviations referred to by Commander Evans cannot be corrected until the sides of the vessel are completed. It must be borne in mind that the iron with which a ship is constructed is not annealed or soft made iron, which would allow a magnetic current to pass through from end to end with the facility of a telegraphic wire. No; the iron is hard, and requires to be depolarized like a steel bar; therefore the sides of the ship, which act on the compasses, must be made free from all obstructions, so as to allow the electro-magnets to pass rapidly along them from bow to stern, to destroy the magnetic influence of the hull on the compasses on board.

Such an important subject should not be left to the consideration and the mere opinions of individuals, but be investigated and the experiments made and tested on several iron ships, by an independent committee, duly appointed for that purpose. The members of such a committee need not trouble themselves with the science of magnetism, but simply select any iron vessel having strong polarity, and place her in such a position as would indicate the maximum deviation:—a direction from east to west in vessels built north and south. Then observe the deviation of the compass, and pass the electro-magnets on both sides rapidly along the main plates from end to end, until the compass rests correctly on the meridian, and finally swing the ship round. If the operation be carefully done, the compass will act correctly, and be no longer disturbed by the magnetism of the hull. Such an experiment would give ocular demonstration of the result, and would necessarily bring the subject to a practical and unquestionable issue. In these days of iron ships, when it is universally admitted that the errors of the compasses are becoming more and more serious, a maritime nation like ours should bestow more attention upon this subject, and undertake experiments, not only for proving how our iron-clad ships can be destroyed, but also how they can be safely navigated by their compasses to ensure the preservation of life and property on the ocean in time of peace.

EVAN HOPKINS, C.E.

VICTORIA, OR THE ARMENIAN QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Smyrna, 1866.

THE principle of nationalities is one which is regarded as quite modern in politics, but it has been long worked by the Greeks. From the time of the conquest of Constantinople they never ceased to persuade themselves that their loss of empire was temporary and must soon be recovered, nor did they ever desist from conspiracies and endeavours for its restoration. This opinion they pertinaciously impressed on Western Europe, and they worked on the Christian nations of Roumelia to join in a league for union among themselves and

the expulsion of the Osmanlee. At least a century ago, if not as early as the beginning of the last century, the scheme was well organized and almost ripe. Step by step they aroused the most inert, and communicated to every one the faith which they had believed for fully three centuries, that the sick man was dying, the Osmanlee dominion was about to fall, and each nation would have its own. Two hundred years ago this faith was propounded in England, and it has never wanted disciples here, while these have credited, as the Greeks propagated, that the restoration of the Greek empire was imminent.

Meanwhile, nationality was working itself out logically, and by the time the Greek frontiers had achieved a further portion of political power and independence, the other nationalities set to work, each on its own foundation, shelling off the Greek varnish and polishing up the native material. Hence by the time the Greeks ought to have congregated the tribes under their own domination, there had been set up Servians, Wallachians, Bulgarians and Armenians. So, too, each worked out in his own shape the creed of the sick man. While the Greeks had arrived at the result that the Greek empire was the one to be restored, the Wallachians looked for the restoration of the Rouman empire, the Servians of the Servian, the Bulgarians of theirs, the Armenians of the Armenian empire, and the Albanians of as great a dominion as those of Alexander, Pyrrhus and Scanderbeg. Each is to have his own empire, and enslave the others; and the Osmanlee, who has been so many centuries dying, breathes new hope from the weakness and disension of all these nations, mixed, interwoven and entangled with each other. He comforts himself with his present widely-extended sway, and cherishes the glory that his race has ruled from China to the Danube, and, Inshallah! if fate so ordain, it may rule again.

Among the many candidates for the empire of the East, the Armenians, who are the quietest, are none the less steadfast; they do not, like the Greeks, carry on a literary propaganda to persuade the outer world that they are the rightful heirs; they content themselves with building up their own faith. Few suspect them of such aspirations; a French author styled the Armenians the Quakers of the East. The Greeks are persuaded they will make docile subjects, and are eager to impose the yoke. The Russians are content to encourage their trading operations and stir up their religious dissensions, and the Turks never dream that the sheep they have been used to scatter, cherish hopes of driving the shepherd and his dogs. The Armenian is the Cambro-Briton of the East; his is the most ancient and glorious nation in the world, his the most ancient and most precious language; its harsh and uncouth forms are to him thorns that preserve the rose of this treasured inheritance to shed its perfume on the Haik, and to deter from it the stranger. To admire this glorious tongue, which—and not the Welsh, or the Hebrew, or any other so pretended—as the primitive one spoken when the Ark touched on Mount Ararat, is the way to the Armenian's heart.

In this language, further protected by a special alphabet, which no one but an Armenian can read without blinding himself, are preserved, as he is fully satisfied, the most ancient records in the world, written before bards had learnt to spell. When critically examined, these records are a very small residuum of what, according to possibility, might have existed, though there are sceptics who doubt if Armenians had either letters or books before the time of Moses of Kherene. In this volume, nevertheless, are preserved sufficient legends to foster the self-consequence of the Haik, and to maintain him in the remembrance of his pristine glories. These sleek-coated gentry, supposed to be absorbed in money-making and selfishness, are not unmindful of fame. The *bakkal's* shop-boy bears the name of some ancient king of Parthia or Armenia, attesting the adhesion of his parents to the national faith. When the Armenians established a masonic lodge under English auspices, they named it *Dekran*. This is the Tigranes of the classics.

Difference of religion means no difference in

this respect. Gregorian, Roman Catholic, or Protestant, the Armenians are equally national, and this bond of union enables them on occasion to sink sectarian distinctions. The Roman Catholics have, to some extent, profited by this peculiarity, and played upon it; for the Mekhitarists, their celebrated propagandist order, have—from their presses in Venice, Vienna, and Paris—poured forth many a contribution to the stock of national letters and vanity. Young Armenia eagerly reads these publications and reprints, and Old Armenia takes the contents on credit, at a high premium.

Europeans are not generally familiar with the Armenians. They have a school-bred sympathy for those they look upon as descendants of the ancient Greeks, and pay little attention to the other Christian inhabitants of Turkey. There is a spirit of independence about the Armenians which does not lead them to be over-ready in making advances to strangers. For my own part I like the Armenians. My little knowledge of their language overcomes the reserve of my acquaintance, and I have found many topics by which to acquire their sympathy. The fact of their predilection for their nationality early attracted my notice.

A few years ago I published some remarks on that passage in Gibbon where, speaking of Basil the Macedonian, he says that perhaps even now the blood of the Emperors of Constantinople flows in the veins of the Bourbons. I have often been surprised that one so practical as Gibbon so narrowed his view of an interesting episode. If the blood of Basil the Macedonian flows in the veins of the Bourbons, so must it in those of the Princes of England and the gentry of this island and of Europe. It is a pedigree which unites the living with far antiquity, which links history and mythology, spreading far beyond the limits sketched out by Gibbon. If Basil were descended from the family of Constantine, so was he from that of the Marcelli, the Cornelli, and the Julii; establishing a connexion with the historical Gracchi and the legendary gods of Rome.

It is, however, the Arsacid descent of Basil which affords most scope for the genealogist. The Arsacid Kings of Armenia being reputed descendants of Artaxerxes the Longhanded, King of Persia, we are led first to early history, and through the regions of mythology to high Olympus. Not only are we brought into neighbourhood with Cyrus, but with Ceresus, King of Lydia, with Gyges, with Candaules, with Omphale, with Hercules; and so do we ascend to great Jove himself.

I have pursued the subject far enough for the purpose, and I cannot pursue it farther for want of books. With such an idea in my mind, it may well be believed that I have sometimes talked of it with my Armenian friends, and it has fructified among them.

There has just been presented to me, by the author, a thin but handsome duodecimo, with gilt edges, printed in Smyrna, and having for its Armenian title, "*Veegdoreea*"; but as it is printed in Armenian and English, it bears also:—"Discent (*so printed*) of Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of England, from the Arsacid Kings of Armenia." The author is Mr. S. Mirza Vanantetzie, one of the dragomans of the Prussian Consulate—a gentleman of considerable attainments.

As Mr. Mirza is writing in a language foreign to him, and as the difficulties of printing in Smyrna are considerable, there are many defects in carrying out the plan; and it is from no motive of disrespect, but as preserving the quaintness of the original, that in some cases the original orthography is left unaltered.

Mr. Mirza begins by recording the sufferings of the Armenians at the hands of the Persians in the time of Leo the First, Emperor of Constantinople. He recites, "Two princes of the Arsacid house, named Ardaban and Cazric, two brothers, set off for Constantinople in 471, and were received in princely fashion and honour by the Emperor. Ardaban had married the daughter of the great Vartem Mamigonian, one of the most celebrated Armenian heroes." He traces from these Basil, whom he gently places on the throne of Constantinople, to begin a career of glory. "At this day history can say that few kings reigned over Greece

at Constantinople like Basil the First, the Armenian Arsacid."

He proceeds to say that "Basil the First was crowned by Ashod the First, Pacrodouny, king of Armenia, because the family of Pacrodounies only had the right of crowning the Arsacid kings, and as Ashod the First was a Pacrodouny and Basil the First an Arsacid, he desires to be crowned by him, sending a special ambassador with many gifts and valuable presents." Where Mr. Mirza found this fable I do not know, as he does not quote his authorities. Moses, of Kherene, states that the family Pacrodouny had this prerogative of crowning the kings of Armenia, but the present application must be of very modern invention. Mr. Mirza says nothing about the coronation of the other Armenian kings of Constantinople. He gives glowing accounts of the descendants of Basil and of their alliances with the Armenians. Mr. Mirza states boldly that Constantine Porphyrogenitus, in his history of Basil, his grandfather, "says clearly he was an Armenian, descended from the Arsacid house, and is the most exact and authentic of any." "In his sixteenth year his father-in-law (Romanus, the First Armenian) dethroned him, in 919." So he goes on down to "Constantine the Eighth, the true patriot and faithful son of Armenia, who died in 1028."

There must be a quiet chuckle at the contemplation of the "Armenian" kings reigning over the Greeks from 868 to 1028. The Greeks flatter themselves the Armenians sigh for their transfer from the yoke of the Osmanlee to that of the Greeks. The lion's version of the picture is different.

Mr. Mirza is not satisfied with this. He takes in hand another political enemy, and places him under the rule of the Armenian kings. At present the Russians hold much of Armenia in thralldom. Mr. Mirza boldly begins, "Branch of Russia,"—but this he does not carry on far. Then comes the "Branch of France," from Henry the First to Philip the Fourth.

Now for the "Branch of England," to which the marriage of Elizabeth of France to Edward the Second gives rise. From this time he embraces all the kings of England, giving a short sketch of the history of each, in which Queen Bess comes in for a good share, not forgetting "amongst others the immortal Shakspeare," whom, however, I must own I cannot find in the corresponding Armenian text, where I was curious to seek the homonym of Shakspeare. George the Fourth "caused numerous laws to be passed against the liberty of the press." "In the time (of William the Fourth) parliamentary reform made great progress." "On the death of William the Fourth, Her Majesty Queen Victoria ascended the throne, and married the virtuous and most beloved Prince Albert-Franz-August-Carl-Emanuel." "In December, 1861, Her Majesty lost her Consort, Prince Albert, and till the marriage of the Prince of Wales in March, 1863, remained in almost total seclusion. She subsequently gratified the people, who entertained for Her Majesty a most profound respect and affection, by again appearing in public. Her Majesty became accomplished in music and languages; a knowledge of the Sciences, particularly botany, was afforded her."

In the tables at the end of the work is included, "I. H. M. Victoria, Queen of England, descended from the Arsacid kings of Armenia;" and then come all the royal family.

Such is a brief sketch of this curious book, which will be seriously conned by many a member of Young Armenia, and turned to profit for the good cause. Who knows but already a design is formed for offering to Alfredaki, Duke of Edinburgh, the throne of his ancestors in the great empire of Armenia? HYDE CLARKE.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Lady Herbert of Lee will present to the public, towards the close of the year, a work which will show her experiences of travel and the fruits of her observation in Spain. While one distinguished lady has been collecting material for a volume abroad, another has been dealing with material at home, and is about to instruct others how to deal

with it also. Lady Llanover, in short, is about to publish, for the instruction of both "high life" and "below stairs," a practical cookery book. The words, "Nourrie dans le Sérail, j'en connais les détours," do not apply to the author; but her experience is great, although she was not born to it. The above two works will come from Mr. Bentley's house.

Mr. Swinburne, it is said, is preparing a reply to those critics who have marked and reproved the faults in his 'Poems and Ballads,' for which work a new publisher has not yet been found. If Mr. Swinburne's reply be in good metrical form, void of the offences, the general censure of which elicits the alleged forthcoming answer, the public may be congratulated; and, in the result, we hope, the poet too. It may win back for him the public esteem which he so lightly forfeited, for the time. It is for him now to win or to lose the future.

A translation of the Olynthiac Oration of Demosthenes has been issued by the Rev. T. Mac Nally, a college tutor, in Trinity College, Dublin. Demosthenes is read for the Hilary Examination there by the younger students. Does not a translation, however well executed, by a college tutor, look like "facilities for crib-biters"?

A new edition of 'Roby's Traditions of Lancashire,' long out of print, is announced by Messrs. Routledge & Sons.

The English poets who are about to appear in American editions of their works, are Robert Buchanan, 'London Poems'; Owen Meredith (a new volume), and the late T. K. Hervey, of whose complete works an edition will be published in America and England by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields.

M. Gustave Doré has done what he has never done before, illustrated the works of a contemporary author. He has selected Mr. Tennyson's 'Elaine' for this purpose, and all the designs will be engraved on steel. The artist himself hopes that the work will be a monument to the poet as well as to his own powers. The illustrator's brother says, "Mon frère a fait cette fois-ci le grand succès qui fera descendre son nom à la postérité." It will probably be one of the most superb books ever published. Messrs. Moxon & Co. are what Jacob Tonson would have called the "undertakers."

The American General Lee has two works on hand. 'A History of the Campaign of the Army of Northern Virginia, from its Organization to its Dissolution,' and a new edition of a work by his father, the distinguished soldier, Henry Lee, 'Memoir of the War in the Southern Department of the United States.'—Mr. F. Moore announces 'The Women of the War.'—Turning from echoes of war to tones of the lyre, we hear of the forthcoming poem, 'The Flower de Luce,' by Longfellow, which, with his translation of Dante, will appear during the autumn.

We learn that the state of Dr. John Brown's health is much improved, and that he is about to resume his professional duties. This will be gratifying news to all his friends.

An example of how truth may be converted into inaccuracy, is afforded by the following "fact," as Miss Edgeworth loved to emphasize her stories. A. meets B. in the street, and inquires after the health and whereabouts of C. "C. is travelling in America," replies B. "He is now (I am told) at Utah."—"Strange variety in life that," rejoins A. "I should never have expected to hear that C. was a tutor!"

Mr. Murphy once gave a dignity to almanac literature by making a lucky guess. Lord Portarlington has been attempting something of the sort in Ireland. He has been forecasting the weather, and Irish farmers have suffered by trusting to the peer's predictions. One of the smarting victims thus writes to the editor of the *Dublin Evening Mail*.—

"Sir,—Can those farmers who believed in Lord Portarlington, and, relying on his arrangements for fine weather, did not get their hay into haggard, maintain an action against his lordship for 'deceit'?"

"A BELIEVING FARMER."

—The Complete Letter Writer will hardly be complete without this sample. At all events, Lord

Portarlington does not appear to have been so "weather-wise" as the present Earl of Stamford and Warrington, who, in 1859, predicted the extraordinary weather of 1860, and proved himself a truer prophet than the eminent meteorologists who were not on the turf.

The Brechin Town Council, being applied to by the Local Secretaries of the British Association at Dundee, to support the meeting of the Association at the latter place, next year, has been thrown into considerable agitation. The Provost said the Secretaries were looking for money; and a member of Council declared that the Association propagated nothing but infidelity; and another snubbed "Groves"; while a third thought the "thing" would be ultimately put down. Altogether, the call for money was answered by a cry of *look to the faith and your pockets!*

On Saturday last a meeting was held at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, for the purpose of forming an Isle of Wight institution, and founding a museum in Carisbrooke Castle. A project of this kind was started some fifteen years ago by the late Sir Charles Fellows, who with the aid of the late Prince Consort contemplated a scheme of the same kind. On this occasion Sir John Simeon took the chair, and was supported by Mr. Pritchard, President of the Astronomical Society, Thomas Webster, Esq., Q.C., of London, and Dr. Lankester, of London. Resolutions were passed proposing to obtain the patronage of Her Majesty, and also her sanction for calling the collections to be placed in Carisbrooke Castle the Albert Museum. It is proposed to confine the Museum entirely to objects connected with the natural history and antiquities of the Isle of Wight.

The Monthyon prize for virtue is a familiar matter. It was never better bestowed than on the old Porte St.-Martin actor, Moëssard, who out of his scanty salary furnished the means of living to the destitute widow of an old fellow-player. The method, if we may so speak, is about to be extended. The Imperial Commission of the Paris Exhibition, of 1867, offer ten prizes of 400*l.* each, "in favour of the persons, establishments, or localities which, by a special organization or special institutions, have developed a spirit of harmony among all those co-operating in the same work, and have provided for the material, moral and intellectual well-being of the workmen." Twenty "honourable mentions" will solace the first score who come within reach of, but do not grasp, the prize. Then, one grand prize of 100,000 francs (4,000*l.*), as much as the ten put together, is offered for competition "to the person, establishment or locality, distinguished under this head by a very exceptional superiority." Claimants must assert themselves before the 1st of November. The International jury (three jurors, as yet unnamed, are assigned to the United Kingdom) will meet and decide on the eligibility of the claimants for admission to the competition on the 1st of December, 1866.

Dr. De Briou, of Paris, has succeeded in producing an enamel paint, made from india-rubber, which, though of film-like consistency when applied to iron, renders it absolutely proof against atmospheric action. The invention is thought highly of by the Academy of Sciences.

In a communication to the Academy of Sciences M. Faye states that the physical constitution of the Sun is, in all probability, a gaseous mass, subjected to very great pressure and an enormous temperature.

Prof. Davanne has laid before the Academy of Sciences the results of his investigations into the causes of fruit becoming mouldy. Ripe fruit, properly speaking, does not become mouldy, but perishes by withering; unripe fruit, on the contrary, is attacked by two kinds of fungi—one, *Mucor mucedo*, which produces a black mouldy efflorescence; the other, *Penicillium glaucum*, which occasions green mouldiness.

Besides Monte Casino, orders have been given by the Italian Government that the following monasteries shall be preserved intact: San Marco at Florence, famous in connexion with Savonarola

and the frescoes of Fra Angelico; La Cava, or La Trinità, between Naples and Salerno; San Martina della Scala, near Palermo; Monreale and the Certosa, near Pavia. All suppressed monasteries are to be appropriated, as far as possible, to the purposes of public schools, hospitals, poor-houses, infant asylums, or other beneficent purposes.

According to accounts from Australia, the alleged discovery of the remains of Leichhardt turns out to be unfounded. Mr. McIntyre, the leader of the expedition, now on Leichhardt's route, died on the Gilliott river a few months ago, after a brief illness. He had crossed Australia, and at Burke Town, on the river Albert, he caught a fever which proved fatal. Mr. Sloman is at present in charge of the expedition, and awaits instructions from Melbourne.

Mr. Murray will do well to add to his account of the interesting church of St. Melion, near Saltash and Callington, Cornwall ('Handbook for Travellers in Devon and Cornwall,' 4th edition, revised), a more correct account of that building than the work contains. There are several curious monuments: one, a brass to the memories of Pether Coryton, and Jane his wife, the former of whom died in 1551; the space for the date of the decease of the latter has not been filled up; hence, as is not uncommon, it is evident that no one took pains enough for the purpose so desirable, and that the monument was placed in her lifetime, probably by herself, with the intention that no such hiatus should occur. The most interesting characteristic of this memorial, which is now placed against the external wall of the north aisle, near the east end, is in its retaining three shields of arms, with their original emblazonry in enamel. Beneath the principal effigies are inserted, in the ordinary manner of male and female groups, the kneeling representations of twenty children, seven daughters and thirteen sons. The gentleman is dressed in a suit of armour, which is strangely antiquated for the date of the monument; both effigies are undeniable portraits. Whatever might have been the case when the Handbook was published, there exists in this church only a helmet, banner-staff and sword, not "helmets, spurs, swords, gauntlets, and pennons," of the Corytons or others. Close to this memorial stands a high-canopied tomb, of stone and marble, of William and Elizabeth Coryton (died 1651, 1656), whose effigies kneel before a faldstool that is placed between them; and are remarkably worthy of notice on account of the costumes they display. In respect to the armour of the gentleman, he wears, instead of taces, a perfect apron of steel, not unlike that of a fashion which prevailed long before his time; the lady has a close coif on her head, descending to her shoulders. Here, again, are portraits of unexceptionable intention. It is noteworthy, not only on this tomb, but on that of another Coryton and his wife, which is near to it, and of similar character but inferior execution, that between and above the *ris-à-vis* figures is a little bracket, inclosed by the central rising arch of the architectural portion of the design, and supporting statuettes which, if not actually intended to represent the Virgin and Child, are evidently, in respect to their position on the monument and attitudes, derived from such figures, of much more ancient date than theirs, and of severer style in design than the larger accompanying portraits. These minor figures have something of the look of those semi-Pagan allegories of Charity which were not uncommon at their date, but are obviously derived from the Virgins and Children of the *rococo* period; they may be really what one may call disguised Virgins and Children on the tombs of adherents to a faith which might not be acknowledged. The third monument is to the memories of Sir William Coryton, Bart., and Dame Susanna, his wife (1711, 1695), who kneel as before stated, and are very late examples of that attitude, if not the last which are known to us. There is something comical in the insolent pride of Sir William's expression; his portliness and provincial hauteur were given by the sculptor with what was either the most perfect simplicity or the keenest satire. The baronet's costume comprises a huge, full-bottomed wig, the largest of lappelled coats, buttoned by the

biggest of buttons on one of the biggest of stomachs. He was evidently what Cowper styled an "abdominous" man. His wife is comparatively meek and small, but not without pride of bearing; both heads are outrageously huge for the bodies. Both figures retain extensive traces of colouring, obviously original, and not unbeautiful; that of the lady displays rich foliage of yellow on a blue ground.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES IS ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—E. M. Ward, R.A.—Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—Eger, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersgill, R.A.—Calderson, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Ansell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Linnell, sen.—Debon, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—P. Hardy—John Faed—Frith—Bulwer—Brillouin—Liddersdale—George Smith—Duverger, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—George Buckland's Musical Entertainment, entitled 'The Castaway; or, the Unlucky Cruiser, commonly called Cruise.'—Pepper and Tobin's Wonderful Illusions, The Cherubs floating in the Air, and Shakespeare and his Creations, with F. Damer Cape's Recitals.—Lecture on and Exhibition of the Prussian Needle-Gun and other Breech-Loaders.—Dugwar's Indian Fete—Matthew's Magic—Lectures, &c.—Open from 12 till 5, and 7 till 10. Admission, 1s.

SCIENCE

Vivisection: Is it Necessary or Justifiable? Being two Prize Essays published by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. (Hardwicke.)

Two years since we had occasion to notice the action of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in regard to experiments upon living creatures; and again we are compelled to lament that the directors of an association which has rendered valuable service to the cause of humanity should have commenced an agitation which is unjust to the followers of physiology, and may prove injurious to science and those interests which it is the special aim of physiological inquiry to further. Since our last expostulation the directors of the Society seem to have modified their views on the subject under consideration; and they are at pains to set themselves right on points where they conceive their conduct to have been misinterpreted. They no longer bring baseless charges against the system of our medical schools; and, instead of directing a general accusation of inhumanity against the entire body of our medical students and professors, they expressly limit their censure to operations which all enlightened physiologists unite to condemn. "This Society," observes the secretary, adopting a tone widely different from that which provoked our censure in past time, "has, nevertheless, been careful to draw a wide distinction between the humanity of a man who, in pursuit of knowledge for the alleviation of human maladies, has unwillingly, and with much hesitation, resorted to experiments upon animals after he has exhausted every other means of inquiry,—and the man who, for the gratification of cruel passions, has submitted an animal to undeserved sufferings. It would be unjust not to make this distinction; but we are bound at the same time to say that it is impossible to discern much difference between the reckless vivisectioner and the reckless drover, or other heedless, hardened, cruel man; and the Society has, therefore, during many years laboured to bring the conduct of these scientific offenders under the reprobation of public morality." It is at first difficult to believe that this is the language of the same philanthropist who, under the erroneous impression that animals were regularly slaughtered in the lecture-rooms of our hospital demonstrators, and that our physiological students were accustomed to repent in private the barbarous acts perpetrated by their teachers before assembled classes, formerly wrote, "Is it true that almost daily English 'Majendie' is

laying bare the roots of a poor dog's vertebral nerves? Can we show that our medical students do not 'steal dogs and entice cats in their lodgings, and repeat upon them the experiments they have witnessed the day before?' But though the agitator thus withdraws from his original position, and with more prudence than success endeavours to persuade retentive memories that his "Society has never set itself to denounce physiologists or their practices without discrimination," he still encourages the public to think that under the guise of scientific investigation some of our physiologists are habitually perpetrating atrocious acts of inexcusable cruelty. Where are these reckless vivisectioners who, "for the gratification of cruel passions," inflict hideous tortures on unoffending creatures? Where are we to look on English soil for any considerable number of the "scientific offenders," whose misdeeds are represented by Mr. Fleming as a sufficient reason for urging the legislature to put restrictions on physiological inquiry, and to enact measures based upon the assumption that if our eminent surgeons and physiologists are not necessarily ruffians by nature, it is highly probable they will act like ruffians unless their movements are watched with jealousy and circumscribed by penal provisions? Knowing intimately the ways and manners of our men of science, as well as of our scientific schools, we are satisfied that, so far as London is concerned, such offenders are as imaginary as the medical students who, according to the same witness's assertions made two years since, found music in the cries of tortured birds and the screams of mutilated cats.

At a time when the officers of the Society were bent on carrying out their crusade against evils that do not exist, they offered a prize of 50*l.* for an English essay on those various experiments which—for the sake of a good cry at the expense of perfect truth—they were pleased to group together under the misleading title, 'Vivisection'; and now we are presented with the fruits of their liberal offer,—a ridiculously bad essay which obtained the highest number of favourable opinions from the critics appointed to read and pass judgment on the papers sent in by competitors for the prize; and a decidedly able paper which gained the second place in the contest, and won so large a measure of judicial approval that it was deemed advisable to publish it as an appendix to the more fortunate though less meritorious treatise. Of these essays the longer and more honoured is the production of Mr. Fleming, veterinary surgeon of the 3rd King's Own Hussars, whilst the less distinguished comes from the pen of Dr. Markham, an accomplished physician, who has filled the chair of Physiology and Anatomy at one of our principal medical schools. That a veterinary surgeon, unknown in scientific circles, should thus bear away the bell from a physician of high character and attainments may occasion surprise to readers who are not acquainted with the ordinary action of the prize system when employed as a stimulant to literary production, or who omit to ascertain the names and qualifications of the gentlemen who consented to act as the Society's adjudicators. The fact, however, is likely to cause less astonishment when it is known that the board which decided on the relative merits of the competitors consisted of twelve members, more than one of whom have but slender claims to attention when scientific questions are under discussion. In justice to the agitators it should be observed that they did their best to get a more satisfactory body of jurors. Mr. Darwin, Prof. Huxley, Dr. Lankester, Prof. Marshall, and Prof. Simonds ab-

stained from accepting the Society's invitation to connect themselves with a movement which aimed at penal legislation against scientific inquiry. On the other hand, Prof. Owen and Dr. Carpenter consented to act as adjudicators. Whether Prof. Owen took an active part in the labours of adjudication does not appear; but Dr. Carpenter seems to have exercised all his personal influence in an endeavour to lead his companions to a just conclusion. If this eminent physiologist had spoken favourably of Mr. Fleming's production, the public would at least have had some grounds for satisfaction with the award of the judges; but on examining this "prize essay" Dr. Carpenter found it so ignorant, fallacious, and altogether unworthy of acceptance, that when a majority of his less scientific assessors had agreed to give it the prize, he felt himself bound, by prudent regard for his own reputation, no less than by concern for the welfare of the public, to declare his low opinion of the paper. Hence we are favoured in an appendix with his critical objections to the distinguished essay; and the effect of these incisive criticisms is heightened by the ludicrous insufficiency and bad logic of the replies with which the blunderer strives to cover his mistakes, and to insinuate that his censor is little more than a sciolist. At the outset of his attack against experiments, which he condemns, without reserve, as altogether unnecessary and unjustifiable, the veterinary surgeon observes: "The results achieved, however, looking at them from the most favourable point of view, be they valuable or otherwise, have cost an amount of suffering to sentient beings far beyond considerations of value and necessity, and which, when compared one with the other, fixes a perfectly just verdict of 'needless and cruel' against nine-tenths of the almost endless number of experiments performed by physiologists,"—upon which statement the author's judge remarks, "I entirely dissent from this statement. If we knock out of the existing system of universally accepted physiological knowledge, all that has been learned from experiment, and what experiment alone can reveal, we should go back to a depth of ignorance which must cause a most lamentable increase in human suffering, through the maltreatment of disease and injury which would be the result." Mr. Fleming rejoins with an assurance that he is in total ignorance of the discoveries to which Dr. Carpenter alludes,—the rejoinder of course implying that the positive ignorance is on the part of his censor. To a statement in the body of the essay that "Dr. Carpenter has but little faith in the truthfulness of the deductions of the experimenters," the Doctor, with lively astonishment at such a bold misrepresentation of his opinions, replies, "I must entirely disclaim the general inference which the author bases on a limited proposition; I go as far as any one in the importance I attach to anatomical investigation, and in faith as to the value of the 'experiments prepared for us by nature.' But the author ought not to ignore the explicit testimony I have borne to experiments in my chapter on the determination of the functions of the nerves." To this courteous protest against an unfair inference from a "limited proposition," the prize-essayist replies, "If the learned Doctor contradicts himself, I submit it is not my fault." To Mr. Fleming's words, "A host of minor vivisectioners entered the lists, but the only valuable facts relating to this process were obtained from cases of accident or malformation in the human subject, as in those of Alexis St. Martin, Catherine Kutt, and that reported by Busch," Dr. Carpenter temperately replies, "One of the results now best established by experiment is, that the

secretion of gastric fluid is essentially independent of the eighth pair; but that it is temporarily suspended by its section, as by a shock to the nervous system. No observation upon such cases as that of Alexis St. Martin could have established that most important result." Thus convicted of a blunder on a question of fact, Mr. Fleming retorts, "If so, *cui bono*?" In reproof of this mode of dealing with scientific discoveries, Dr. Markham observes, in his excellent paper, "The electric telegraph was not invented by the discoverer of electricity, nor the locomotive by him who first learnt the elastic power of steam; but assuredly those discoveries were, in both cases, the germs of the wonderful modern applications of steam and electricity to the uses of man. To object to the experimental physiologist who has added a positive fact to our knowledge of the laws of life, that his labours are futile, because the immediate practical use of the fact in medicine is not apparent, is very much what they did who met the discoveries of electricity and steam with the usual objection of ignorance,—of what use are they? *cui bono*?" But enough of Mr. Fleming's efforts at self-defence, efforts which remind us of the itinerant lecturer on astronomy, who, on being convicted of ignorance by a village schoolmaster, replied, "Exactly, Sir; Herschel thinks so, but I don't,—that's just where Herschel and I differ." The utility of physiological experiments is just the point where difference arises between Dr. Carpenter and the veterinary surgeon of the 3rd King's Own Hussars.

In other respects Mr. Fleming's treatise exhibits the worst faults of prize-essay literature. Alike violent and illogical, it seeks to win a verdict on a false issue by inflammatory appeals to passion. Opening with a fierce denunciation of the barbarous usages of French vivisection, it describes with painful minuteness the manner in which the veterinary students at Alfort hack and torture worn-out horses, upon the assumption that surgical skill cannot be attained without a course of operative practice on living subjects. This picture of the ordinary proceedings at Alfort is highly coloured, though essentially truthful; but the pain which it occasions the English reader is caused to no better purpose than the anguish inflicted on the poor brutes whose maltreatment is unanimously condemned by the scientific world of England, and also by the more enlightened physicians and surgeons of Paris. For the enormities thus forced upon our notice we have no sentiment but abhorrence, and we sincerely trust that the public opinion of France will speedily put an end to the cruelties of a system which is a scandal to science and a blot on her fair name. But what argument can be drawn from these French atrocities in favour of penal legislation against English inquirers? "Courses of experimental physiology," says Dr. Markham, "are nowhere given in this country." Vivisection—in the true sense of the word—is a practice unknown as a means of instruction in the schools of London. What then are we to say of the writer who bases his demands for new legislation in this country upon evils which are peculiar to France? What can be said in behalf of an agitation which is rousing violent prejudice against a most humane and beneficent class of our own countrymen, because the horse-doctors of France are guilty of disgusting atrocities? Surely we have reason to express regret that a Society—which in past years has rendered the country much good service, and still exerts a wholesome influence on social morality—should confound French horse-doctors, who torture defenceless brutes for the sake of mere operative skill, with those enlightened inquirers amongst our

own people who, in the highest interests of humanity, make experiments on living animals for the sake of new knowledge. Noticeable also, as an illustration of the inconsistency of his main arguments, is the use which Mr. Fleming makes of previous teachers. In order that he may bring the pursuits of our humane and enlightened physiologists into odium, he quotes, as applicable to the followers of Hunter and Reid, the words in which Dr. Johnson expressed his disdain for certain "inferior professors of medical knowledge," whom he not unjustly stigmatized as "wretches whose lives are only varied by varieties of cruelty." So also, to show that the real interests of science are not furthered by reckless indifference to the sufferings of the lower animals,—a proposition, by the way, which no Englishman is inclined to dispute,—Mr. Fleming quotes a series of English physiologists who, by example as well as precept, expressed their warm disapprobation of a cruel use of the dissecting knife. He admits that the merciful instructions of these teachers fairly represent the tone of feeling prevalent amongst the chiefs of our medical schools; and yet he persists in his entreaty that our physiological investigators should be placed under the surveillance of the police. He asks that "the temporary right to experiment on living animals should be limited to a very few, and they should be men who are not only qualified by general scientific attainments for such a responsible and profound task, but by their humane and merciful characters." Having thus limited the right of scientific inquiry to a select committee of "humane and merciful characters," the law, according to Mr. Fleming's view of the case, should forbid these singularly "humane and merciful characters" to perform any experimental operation on a living animal in the absence of their associates. This scheme is recommended as merely a temporary arrangement, to be in force whilst public opinion is passing from its present state of suspended judgment to a unanimous disapproval of experiments which the writer declares to be utterly useless, and therefore altogether unjustifiable.

Differing widely from this unscientific enthusiast, Dr. Markham, in his closely-written and conclusive paper, draws the line between justifiable and unjustifiable experiments. Whilst he stigmatizes as unjustifiable "all operations on living animals performed for the avowed purpose of improving the surgical skill of the operator," and all experiments for the demonstration of ascertained facts, this able writer maintains that "experiments on living animals, performed with the object of advancing medical and surgical knowledge, and of thereby relieving human suffering or prolonging human life, are, under certain well-definable restrictions, justifiable." Besides showing the utility of the physiological inquiries, which Mr. Fleming condemns without reserve, Dr. Markham disproves the charges of cruelty which have been so recklessly preferred against our men of science, and points to the misapprehensions which are the moving powers of an unwise agitation against a class of public benefactors. The agitators assume that the number of animals yearly sacrificed to experimental inquiry is something prodigious; that the torture inflicted on these creatures is in all cases extremely acute; and that men of science are the only persons who are permitted by law to inflict needless pain on animals. "The peer or the peasant," observes Mr. Fleming, who may be regarded as a fair exponent of the views held by the sentimental declaimers, "if found guilty of exercising their savage and cowardly propensities, obtain a due and well-merited chastise-

ment; but the man of science has ever a number of pleas to urge on justice and humanity, no matter howsoever extravagantly he may indulge his whims at the expense of his suffering victims; and thus he escapes the punishment which is awarded to others. *It is only the scientific man, in fact, who is licensed to inflict pain on animals.*" The holders of such views are reminded by Dr. Markham that men of every grade of life between the two extremes of society, as well as the members of the two classes so antithetically grouped by Mr. Fleming, are in the daily habit of inflicting acute and needless pain on the lower animals; that the law permits, and even encourages, them to do so; and that of this vast amount of needless pain a large proportion is inflicted in the pursuit of pleasure or out of pure wantonness. The modes by which we kill animals for human food involve much pain that might be avoided, and the means to which the sportsman is indebted for his special pleasures are largely productive of suffering to brutes. "At all events," observes Dr. Markham, in this part of his argument, "he who follows the hounds, who preserves game, or handles a gun or a rod, or who approves of the same, must not venture to cast a stone at a physiologist. Let him be very sure that, in the preserving of game, in the trapping of vermin, and in the killing of game, infinitely more pain is inflicted on animals in any one year in this country than has been inflicted on animals by physiologists during the last century. . . . More than this, as all sportsmen know, out of every hundred head of game shot at, a certain percentage get away wounded—I might fairly call it 'vivisected'; and to get away wounded often means to die a painful and lingering death. When I consider these facts, I am satisfied I am quite within the mark if I say more pain is inflicted on animals by sportsmen on any 1st of September or 12th of August than is inflicted by physiologists during the whole year in this country." This is a point of view from which the promoters of a reprehensible movement against our men of science have omitted to look at the question in which they are so warmly interested. But now that the real state of the case has been put before them, it is to be hoped that they will desist from the course on which they entered without due inquiry. We are the more inclined to entertain this hope because circumstances have induced the Directors of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to publish Dr. Markham's Essay, which is a perfect answer to their erroneous assumptions.

FINE ARTS

A Handbook of the Art of Illumination, as practised during the Middle Ages. Illustrated.

By Henry Shaw. (Bell & Daldy.)

OF works in this class the number is infinite, and the differences in their value are indescribable. Only costly exceptions occur to the rule that, in general, their merits do not equal their pretensions. Some were well written, by persons whose knowledge of illuminating was singularly small, and their acquaintance with Art itself next to none, yet who, by literary skill, contrived to eke out the matter in their possession, and to secure at least a popular acceptance for the results of their shallow craftsmanship. This is exactly what one would expect from experience in other ways of Art-literature, than which none other is so choked by charlatany and pretence. Of Art it is truly said that there are far more writers than professors, and that men do not hesitate to employ technical terms in treating of it, their use of which shows their incapacity to deal with them and the subject, no less than their

audacious reliance on the ignorance of their readers. Thus, it was but the other day we had a so-styled critic employing the term "tone" in the sense which is proper to "tint," and speaking of a "yellow-coloured tone," a "dark-red tone," whereas he might as well have written "yellow-coloured music," or "dark-red singing." The term "*chiaroscuro*" is a pitfall to most of these sciolists; few of them understand its purport, even in the primary sense; not one in twenty writers who boldly venture upon it know that it may mean something which is far deeper than a simple translation of the syllables would render to the ear. In other cases of books on the art of illuminating we have had well-illustrated volumes with badly-written texts. Again, a few have combined with learned essays the taste of the critic and the technical triumphs of the artist; or, what is almost equal in merit, if not in value to those, texts that, with moderate pretensions, exceeded their claims to respect. To the superior class the book before us belongs.

Mr. Shaw is eminent for knowledge of the subject and skill in delineation. Long study has enabled him to discriminate with rare ability the characteristics and qualities of the examples he chooses, as well as to select them with judgment. Few English hands equal his in copying the illuminated drawings of the Middle Ages, either as regards colour or form. In this work he has been most fortunate in finding engravers able to reproduce his transcripts with success. Their names, as we have great pleasure in stating in conjunction with those of the author and draughtsman, are Messrs. J. D. Cooper, R. B. Utting, who has produced a magnificent initial B, from the Lindesey Psalter, which is now in possession of the Society of Antiquaries, J. O. Jewett, who has done admirably with the first page of the Tenison Psalter, now in the British Museum, date 1284, and Miss Byfield, who has produced a capital copy of an F from a Bible of the ninth century, also in the British Museum.

We will consider this publication primarily as an illustrated book. To this aspect of the subject will be turned the regard not only of the expert, who, with all respect for Mr. Shaw and his aids, will prefer the examples to the essay by which they are accompanied, but of the artist, and even the untechnically trained reader. In brief, so far as artistic skill and labour might make it such, we have never seen a work of the order more happily illustrated than this. To the choice of several of the examples, either as regards their lack of novelty or comparative deficiency in beauty, we shall have exceptions to state further on; none can be offered with regard to the artistic value of the engravings before us. It is just to say this, because the examples have what hasty readers will probably consider a remarkable shortcoming in the manner of their reproduction, one, indeed, which is not a little paradoxical in itself, disappointing to many, and, as we fear, certain to depreciate the result of Mr. Shaw's labours for some time to come,—at least, until their real value is understood, apart from the merely obvious attractiveness or non-attractiveness of the volume. The uninformed reader will probably not be surprised when we say that the compiler has been daring enough to publish a book on illuminated drawing, the leading characteristic of which is colour, without the aid of any coloring matter whatever. He has attempted to illustrate in black and white the beauty of an art which originally blazed in an infinity of the varieties of yellow, red and blue, which existed in actual gold, burnished or unburnished, and lit its pages with azure

and scarlet, with vermilion and crimson. Illuminating invariably made its triumphs scintillate in splendid dyes. In the purple-stained manuscripts of the royalties of Byzantium, the glittering and diapered mountings of the fourteenth century, and the dead-gold grounded *quasi* pictures of Flanders, Italy and France, which prevailed at a much later period, the case was the same, and in truth remained so until the art itself, as an art having apt and peculiar laws, perished in *rococo* twiddlings and inanities, or gave place to what was absolutely pictorial, and only that. The artist of Constantinople mocked on vellum the splendours of mosaics, so the Gothic illuminator approached the richness, if not the translucency, of his glass-painting fellow's windows; and the less logically severe book-painters of the Renaissance period aimed at the qualities of fresco,—the last being one of the great arts which owed to that minor one of which we now speak not a few of its distinguished professors, and not a few of its noble craftsmen, among whom Fra Angelico is pre-eminent, although Perugino and even Raphael himself have been ranked as illuminatists. It was a bold thing on the part of Mr. Shaw thus *wholly* to dispense with colour in his attempt to illustrate that particular art which probably more than any other has been considered the province of the chromo-lithographer and colour-printer; several good books have to some extent countenanced this attempt by the nature of a part at least of their illustrations. Despite the obvious disadvantages and difficulties of the attempt, we are decidedly of opinion that our author has succeeded in his aim. We find that what may be called the *chiaroscuro* of his models, that is, the actual relationship of their tints to each other,—for which we have no alternative than to use the term *chiaroscuro* in its most limited sense,—has been in most instances reproduced with singular felicity and certain advantage to the student.

From a literary point of view, this volume appears less pleasant than from that which is, nevertheless, most important. Mr. Shaw's style is confused and cumbrous whenever he departs from the simplest descriptions. When he generalizes he is almost lost, to the great suffering of his reader, and considerably to the injury of his work. Thus, how cumbrous is this, the third paragraph of the Preface: "In the early styles of this art, when flat tints only were used, and the effect of light and shade was produced by consecutive bands of colour, of increasing degrees of density, proceeding from pure white, the details of the composition being made emphatic by a surrounding of red or black lines, a close approximation to the originals may be effected by means of the printing-press; but colours so produced can never have the solidity and richness of tone of those on which the hand and the brush alone have been employed." This is in support of what has just been alleged to the same effect with regard to the superiority of handicraft in copying illuminations. Moreover, we are compelled to censure a diffuseness in style, as the chief fault of this publication. Again, our author is often a little vague in assertion; thus—"In the early ages of Christianity the schools of Art were the monasteries, and the books were almost wholly of a religious character." This is hardly true in the strict sense of the words. In the early ages of Christianity—which were also those of decay in Paganism—there were no monasteries of the kind implied; but the decoration of volumes was by no means unpractised. Of this latter fact the author is not ignorant, for he cites the authorities of

Ovid and Pliny with regard to the practice of the Romans in pictorially decorating their manuscripts, and adorning them by means of rubrication.

We observe nothing new in the historical section of this text. The oldest known examples of the caligrapher's and illuminatist's arts are cited. The Vatican Virgil of the third century; the Codex Argenteus of Ulphilas, of the middle of the fourth century; the Psalter of St.-Germain-des-Près, and the Cottonian "Titus, C. xv.," of the next age:—all appear, as before, with evidences of careful consideration of the subject. The characteristics of that remarkable school of illumination, the Irish (Hibernian), are well distinguished in the ordinary way in this Preface by Mr. Shaw, who, however, does not appear to have seen the Book of Kells, to which he refers. On so interesting a subject as this we hoped the author, who is most competent to do so, would have carefully discriminated and described the differences in manner as well as in merit, rather than in style, which are observable between the illuminations in the Book of Kells and the Durham Gospels, he has not done so effectually, or pointed out, with what seems to us sufficient distinctness, the fact that the former displays in an exalted fashion the universal Celtic style of decoration common on metal, stone and vellum; also, that this phase of Art is emphatically derived from the Byzantine decorators, although rendered marvellously minute and exquisitely beautiful in new hands. It is true, as a rule, as Mr. Shaw remarks, that the earliest examples of Hibernian illumination are the most admirable. These are so few that they might possibly have been the product of one cell, if not of one hand. We join very sincerely in the regrets of Mr. Shaw that the great work of Count Bastard, on the manuscripts produced after the eighth century, has never been completed; we may add a regret that this admirable book, even as it is, is not translated for English readers, and its plates, triumphant examples of reproduction as they are, given with an English text. This is incomparably the best book of its kind, respecting which, however, we can by no means assent to the remark that it is to be lamented the author confined himself so strictly to examples of early date, "instead of giving a due proportion of those showing a more advanced state of Art." If book decoration by means of drawings, in the modern sense of the term, is desired for current use and the instruction of readers, these, excepting so much as must be called for by mere archaeological requirements, we have already, in what are called "illustrations," and by the hands of some of the ablest artists the world has produced,—e. g., to speak of England only, Flaxman, Stothard and Mulready far surpassed all the Middle Ages did in what Mr. Shaw oddly calls the "more advanced state of the art of illumination." By means of wood, copper and steel plate engraving, and the consummate genius of such men as we have named, it is no longer needful to return to the craft of the *pictorial* illuminator, except, as we said, with reference to archaeology and the gratification of peculiar tastes.

With regard to the art of the caligrapher, by which we mean the adorning of manuscript or typographer proper, the case is wholly different. Need still exists for teaching the student in general that the best and truest decorations, *per se*, of ancient MSS. are not the pretty and quaint little pictures of comparatively late date in the Middle Ages, with their infinitely varied diaper grounds and inextricably intricate ornaments, wherein clearness was too commonly sacrificed to the cunning and pride of the ornamenter. This order of excess ultra-

inately became suicidal, so that the art itself was absolutely absorbed in that of painting proper, and ceased to have a separate existence beyond those very narrow limits which are, however, barely filled by the type-designer and type-cutter, and those few persons who still profess the art of illumination. To our minds, Count de Bastard did well to restrict himself, so far as was the case, to earlier examples of the illuminator's art. From these,—apart from archaeology, calligraphy proper, and book decoration,—apart from "illustrations," or in addition to them, also,—typography may well derive great benefits. In this sense the proper mode of ornamenting a book is to develop its peculiar characteristics, that is, the written or printed letters themselves, into examples of decorative art, retaining that clearness which is essential to the subject, and never to be parted with on any account whatever, least of all for the sake of superfluity of ornamentation.

Mr. Shaw's own book, admirable as it is for that very quality, is an example in point of the desirability of enforcing this conviction of ours. His initial letters are often beautiful in the highest degree: see the Hiberno-Saxon S, from the Cottonian MS. "Vespasian, A. 1," which is by no means an over-elaborate instance of that order of calligraphy which prevailed here in the seventh century; although more ornate, the decoration is less beautiful in Plato IV., with its foliated frame inclosing letters, taken from the well-known Gospels of Canute, where the craft of the artist has run into mere bordering,—although a fine and firmly treated initial and some clear lettering show what he could do when rightly employed. It is the same with the dragon-loaded calligraphy of the twelfth century, which combines foliage and flowers, conventionalized palmettes, or *acanthi*, scroll-work and rigid lines in a wonderful variety and with real design, as developed with perfectly logical fidelity from the thing itself that was to be decorated, i.e. the lettering of the page. Although clearness was to some extent sacrificed in the style which followed that of the last-named century, yet decorative propriety was then no less marked than the extraordinary inventive powers of the painters who wrought so well the long-tailed letters with their astounding loads of animals, dogs and birds, monsters and game, which are distinguishable as of English production of the early part of the thirteenth century whenever black and purple are prevailing among their colours. Mr. Shaw thoroughly appreciates the beauty of these examples; with conscientious care he directs the attention of his readers to their excellencies, their almost inexhaustible spirit and wealth in decoration.

With Richard the Second, or, more truly to write, in the later times and corrupted state of his grandfather's reign, the illuminator's art, like all other branches of design, lost much of its purity, logical consistency and propriety. Beyond former practice, the pages of the religious and chivalric books received pictures of comparatively large size; illustrations prevailed that were proper to the text, not peculiar to the calligraphy; borders grew prodigiously elaborate; the oft-repeated quaint, sharp-pointed ivy-leaf of gold in high relief took the place of that means of decoration which was peculiar to every volume and never repeated itself. Nevertheless, great beauty is observable in most of the initial letters: see the example produced by Mr. Shaw on Plate VIII., from a MS. in the British Museum, of the later part of the fourteenth century; also, however, compare the elaboration of this with the severity of the much older O, that commences this text, or the evidently orientally influenced A of intermediate style,

which is to be found on page 9 of this publication. Also the well-known L of "Liber," from the Egerton MSS., No. 608, British Museum, which is here engraved.

Beautiful borders, of fourteenth-century production, abound in French and—in a less quantity—in English manuscripts. These, although not essential to the calligraphy, are proper enough to it, and most worthy ornaments of splendid pages; in most instances there was an evident return to severe grace of form and style, formalized, however, by repetition of parts in a long string, showing that invention lacked that exuberance and apparently inexhaustible joy of youth which manifested itself in the preceding century, as well as that astonishing precision and delicacy of hand which in countless examples drew fine red lines in inexhaustibly intricate flourishes of wonderful tenuity along the edges of the writing they seemed to caress. Later than that which is here named, another revival of severity took place, especially noteworthy in this country, and capably illustrated by Mr. Shaw in a border on page 31 of this book, and the whole-page illustration which follows it, exhibiting a splendid R, in the conventionality of which there is, however, not a little hardness, and in the forms very little of that gracefulness which was the very soul of the more truly severe, because chaster, style which was precise without being affected, firm without rigidity, elegant without weakness, and elaborate without intricacy. This return, ineffectual as it was, was the last effort of calligraphic illumination; thenceforth the pictures became bigger, the borders repeated part after part, decoration sold itself for mere imitation of nature. Beetles, butterflies, flowers, leaves, drops of water, and other "sweetly pretty" things obtained; these were outrageously and ridiculously combined, or not combined at all, void of Art though rich in painting, and at this day the delight of the drawing-rooms and the scorn of the real designer, who knows there is no invention in them, and that they took the place of true Art. The Italians, who betrayed decorative art, in more ways than men are yet disposed to credit, no less than their pupils, the Flemings, were responsible for much of this collapse. This is our "moral." Mr. Shaw concludes his very interesting description of the varied phases of illuminating with an account of the methods and processes now employed in the art.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

A new "Freemasons' Hall" has been completed in Great Queen Street, the work of Mr. Cotterell, the architectural style of which serves to show how completely "freemasonry" is divorced from Art, and is almost bad enough to make us doubt the alleged fact of their union at any time. At once mean and heavy, composite and irregular, there is an extraordinary lack of good design in the facade. Balustrades are placed where they ought not to be, and accompanied in absurdity by an ill-proportioned pediment, columns and pilasters, besides statues and other sculptures, the significance of which is as hard to find as their value in design. What have we to do with allegories of Wisdom, Power, if that be really meant, or such trivialities as Fidelity with a dog, Charity with nursing children? This building has promise of an unexpected sort, in the fact of its aims being undeniably architectural, and, however ill supported those claims are, is not wholly unfortunate in showing that what used to be called the "Licensed-Victualler Style" of architecture, from which it seems derived, is rising from torpor, although still blundering.

Now that the Parliament House has been secured against ordinary risks of fire, it is much to be desired that a further improvement should be effected in the arrangements which are in some way dependent on the mode of ventilation there employed. Upon

these depend the much-desired proper lighting of the Royal Gallery, where Mr. Macdonald's great pictures are. These works will never be fully seen, and of course properly appreciated, until the room is lighted from the top and the gaudy clerestory windows, which now produce startling heraldic effects, are removed. The obstacle to this mode of display exists in the passage of a certain tunnel, or horizontal shaft between the ceiling and the roof; this removed or otherwise disposed, the panelling of the ceiling might be replaced by a skylight, and, we have no doubt, a great improvement made in the appearance of the gallery, without regard to that advantage which would be secured for the paintings.

The old buttery-hatch, with sides and head of Purbeck marble, has recently been discovered in the south wall of the refectory of Westminster Abbey. Mr. C. Forster, Clerk of the Works, has prepared a plan of the Abbey, showing every known grave in it.

The well-known statue busts in front of the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, have been removed, as unsafe.

The church of the Venerable Bede, at Jarrow, has been restored and re-opened. The more ancient Romanesque windows of the church have been opened and the later Gothic ones displaced; the flat roof of this portion of the church has been removed and its place given to a roof pitched at the former level, as indicated by the mark on the lower. A new north aisle has been built, and an extension effected to the west of the edifice, and the vestry rebuilt so as to form a sort of transept.

The Mr. R. D. Hay, of Edinburgh, whose death was announced in our advertising columns of last week, was the author of several well-received works on decoration, the memory of which has rather faded of late, perhaps undeservedly so, notwithstanding the needless abstruseness of their manner.

Messrs. Day & Son (Limited) have published a re-issue, in octavo, of the serviceable work of Messrs. W. R. Tymms and M. D. Wyatt, on 'The Art of Illuminating as practised in Europe from the Earliest Times,' with illustrations in chromolithography. The first issue of this work we reviewed some years ago; it is only needful now, therefore, to speak of the reprint in its relationship to its original. On the whole, our verdict is that the new book is a satisfactory version of the old one, but decidedly not equal to its predecessor in the colour of the illustrations: these are less carefully printed. On the other hand, it is more portable, much cheaper, and wonderfully well worth its price. Within its pretensions, a useful book.

Copies of correspondence between the officials of the Hibernian Academy and the Art-Department have been published. These show, in the first case, that the institution is in a bad way, the annual grant of 300*l.* being insufficient, the receipts at the door of the exhibition-room in Dublin not supplying the want. The Council asks, therefore, an additional grant in aid of 250*l.* to pay debts. The Department replies that "My Lords" decline to aid the society to continue its exhibitions by means of a grant from the public funds. Also, it is alleged that the state of the Art-Schools under the Academy is reported to be most unsatisfactory; this applies to all sections of the students, who appear to be without control, improperly directed in their studies, and unproductive of worthy result. On these grounds, "My Lords" not only decline the aid sought from them, but "are of opinion that the interests of Art would not suffer if the present grant" were withdrawn from the Academy. To the charges of the Department, the Academy replies *seriatim*, and, on some points, we think, successfully,—on others not so; but, for the most part, in such a manner as to show that the aims and standards of the correspondents are distinct. It is alleged that the Academies of London and Edinburgh receive aid, if not in cash, at least in free quarters, from the Government, whereas that of Dublin obtains only 800*l.* a year; that the expenditure consequent on the annual Exhibition of the latter body is largely enhanced by the practice of paying for the carriage to and

from Dublin of pictures by artists who would not contribute to the Exhibition there without that inducement; that the Academy in question holds valuable and suitable premises, which will lapse to the heir-at-law of the testator from whom it received them, if the Exhibition is discontinued, as probably will be the case if the aid asked for is not awarded. Upon this the Department consented to continue the annual grant of 300*l.*, but declined to have anything to do with the request for further aid.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

LYCEUM.—Of the original Lyceum, on the banks of the Ilissus, the famous Aristotle was manager, and his career extended to a dozen successful seasons. But Aristotle did not act, he taught philosophy; and the name given to the spot where he founded the school of Peripatetics has been inherited by the theatre where Mr. Boucicault both teaches and acts, in perhaps even more attractive fashion than the Stagirite himself.

We say, with respect to the name, "inherited," not assumed. A hundred years have clean gone, and we are in the first year of the second century since James Payne opened, close upon this site (a site on which the great Lord Treasurer, Burleigh, had his town-house and gardens), an exhibition of pictures, giving to the locality the name of *Lyceum*. Wherefore he chose such name none could tell. The spot, however, had been illustrated by English philosophy. In Exeter House was born a teacher as acute as Aristotle, the great Lord Shaftesbury, he of the "Characteristics." We can trace little after-connection between the place and philosophy. Mr. Arnold, after building a new Lyceum on the spot, in 1794, did not succeed till 1809 in opening it by licence as an "English Opera House," where *English* opera was the last thing thought of. Meanwhile, it was open to any one who would hire it; and exhibitions, from that of white negresses and porcupine men, to that of pictures by artists like Mulready, and of Orrerys, with lectures first by Lloyd and then by Bartley, the player (during the Lenten seasons), illustrated the sort of philosophy that was taught in the modern Lyceum. Before the fire which destroyed the first theatre, in 1830, the building took an Egyptian, without, indeed, having ever kept to the Attic, character suggested by its name. Mr. Arnold endeavoured to tempt visitors to his boxes, in very hot weather, by promising them ices between the acts; and in this way the Aristotelian Lyceum became, for the nonce, a Temple of Isis!

The theatre erected after the fire was built from the designs of the architect who furnished them for the first, Beazley. With its fortunes and misfortunes of the last thirty years, most persons interested in the drama are conversant. It is still in the hands of Mr. Fechter; but that graceful player stands aside while his stage is occupied by those experienced and well-appreciated performers, Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

The drama with which Mr. Boucicault commenced the season is called 'The Long Strike.' It is partly founded on the story of 'Mary Barton,' and partly on that of 'Lizzie Leigh.' Mr. Boucicault has long been celebrated for the skill with which he selects and combines the incidents and characters derived from continental dramas or popular tales. That skill, perhaps, was never more forcibly demonstrated than in the drama under consideration. The theme of itself is very simple; but the treatment is remarkable for ingenuity, and the whole structure of the piece carefully contrived with regard to the greatest producible effect and interest. The nature of the latter is indicated by the title, as associated with the disputes between Manchester manufacturers and their workmen, by which the latter are thrown out of work for considerable periods. The workmen, of course, have a delegate, here named *Noah Learoyd*, an old factory hand and vehement Chartist (Mr. S. Emery), who has a daughter *Jane* (Mrs. Boucicault), who works in the mill of *Mr. Radley* (Mr. J. H. Fitzpatrick). *Jane* is loved by one of her own class, *Jem Starkie*, a working engineer (Mr. J. C. Cowper), but her head is turned by her master's attentions, so that she discourages *Jem's* suit. She has also another

lover, an Irishman and a sailor, *Johnny Reilly*, who is personated by Mr. Boucicault himself. Out of the heart of these characters the immediate action of the drama flows; the subject of the "Strike" being merely circumstantial, and, as it were, the framework of the picture. The play opens with the manufacturers in session treating the poor delegate with contempt. This transaction brings out the character of *Radley*, who is as severe as a master as he is libertine in principle. His life is in danger from the indignation of the people, and he seeks refuge in *Noah's* dwelling, and is hidden by *Jane* in her bedroom. He is also indebted to *Jem Starkie* for protection, and is thus saved from assault. But *Jane's* conduct is fatal both to her lover *Jem* and to her father; for while concealed in her chamber *Radley* overhears *Noah* and three of his friends conspire and draw lots as to who should set fire to *Radley's* mill. *Radley*, of course, gives information before the magistrate, and procures the imprisonment of *Noah's* three friends, but for *Jane's* sake leaves *Noah* himself at large. Subsequently, *Noah* is visited by *Crunkshaw*, a policeman (Mr. D. Evans), and enlightened by him as to *Jane's* conduct. Smarting with a sense of his child's dishonour, and indignant at her having betrayed him and his cause, he possesses himself of a pistol belonging to *Jem Starkie*, lies in wait near *Radley's* house, and while the latter is engaged in a clandestine interview with his daughter, shoots him. The police are then represented as tracking the criminal. Finding that the wadding consists of a letter written by *Jane* to *Jem Starkie* (but never sent to him), they conclude that *Jem* is the guilty party. *Jem*, however, was engaged at the time with *John Reilly*, and had gone with him on his road to Liverpool; but when *Jem* is arrested, *Reilly* has joined his ship, the *Eliza* and *Mary*, which had started on its voyage. Poor *Jane* meanwhile seeks the aid of an eccentric attorney, named *Moneypenny* (Mr. H. Widdicombe), who, rough in manner, has yet a tender heart, and who takes her to the Electric Telegraph Office, for the purpose of sending a message to Liverpool. They arrive after business hours; but the telegraph operator, *Slack* (Mr. Moreland), takes an interest in the poor girl, and unexpectedly the instrument gives note that it is working, owing to which accident they are able to transmit the message. This is the scene of the piece, chiefly made so by Mrs. Boucicault's acting. It is, indeed, productive of the greatest excitement. The message reaches *Reilly*, who, in defiance of his captain's prohibition, contrives to plunge through the stern port-hole and swim to the pilot-boat, and thus is enabled to reach the court just while the jury are deliberating on their verdict, and to prove the *alibi* which establishes *Jem Starkie's* innocence. This done, the curtain at once falls without an additional word. The peculiarity of this drama, apart from its clever construction, lies in the extreme reserve which the author has used in his dialogue. The characters, for the most part, say no more than is needful to tell the tale and suggest the sentiment. Further elaboration is left to the performers, and they carry out the author's ideas with laudable precision.

The part in the new piece from which most was expected, and on which the utmost care was lavished, was one of the shortest but most important in the play. *Johnny Reilly*, the Irish sailor, is but a sketch; but, like one of *Retzsch's* "Outlines," it has all the effect of a figure highly finished. It was so natural that it seemed to have no difficulties. The ease of the actor seemed to give warrant that any amateur might have played it as easily. There was no shade of exaggeration either in the simplicity, the tenderness, or the exuberant joy; the sailor was without swagger or vulgarity, yet by no means a hyper-gentle sailor, or with gentility about him at all, save that gentleness which belongs to a kindly-hearted man with a good spice of humour in him. There was no "fancy" in the dress, gait, bearing, or voice; nothing of what is understood as being "stagey" in any of these, and therefore a picturesque reality in all of them. Moreover, there was no intercourse of eye or expression with the audience,—a fault to which

popular actors are too much inclined, but which mars their acting, and, with competent judges, does not increase their popularity. These are, indeed, as Edmund Kean said of some of his contemporaries, rather *players* than actors, that is, rather triflers than *doers*.

Whether Mr. Boucicault has especially aimed at it or not, he has drawn the play-going public to look upon him as having a *specialité* in the representation of Irish character. Excellent actor as he may be of whatever part he may assume, he has no equal in the portraiture of the wrongs, sorrows, joys, passion, acuteness, sagacity, bewilderment and botheration of the Irishman. It is hard to say to whom among his greatest predecessors he bears closest resemblance, or if he is in any respect like any one of them, each having been so different from his fellows. Some of the early actors of Irish parts must have astounded their audiences. Fancy Mr. Boucicault in Jonson's 'Irish Mask' (acted before *James the First*) having such matter as this to utter!—"For chreeshes sayk, phair iste ta King? plish ish he? I sherve ti majesties own caaher-monger, be me trote, and cry peepeh and pom-watersh inti majestie's shervish." One point was in favour of the actor of Irish character in those days: no one expected a brogue from him. Any assumed accent that was sufficiently barbarous was held to be the *thing*, or as near it as people cared for. It was otherwise with an actor of Charles the Second's reign—*Lacy*, who, like Mr. Boucicault, was author as well as actor, and acted in his own pieces, taking a wide range, and being excellent in all. *Langbaine* says that he performed all parts he undertook "to a miracle," and that if the English stage should ever have his equal, it certainly would never have his superior. *Lacy's* great part was *Teague*, in 'The Committee'; but he could put little brogue into it, nothing of the unctuousness which *Moody*, or the liquid richness which *Johnston* subsequently put into it. Nevertheless, *Lacy* could reach the hearts of his audience, and make their pulses beat for laughter or for tears, and in that difficult attainment, where there must be the utmost art to conceal the labour whereby effect is produced, *Lacy* and Mr. Boucicault are probably as near to each other as great actors can possibly be.

We are inclined to believe that *Bowen*, one of the earliest of the many brilliant actors for whom the English stage is indebted to Ireland, reformed the method and expression of the Irish character on the English stage altogether. He introduced the real, true, and musical Irish accent. Whether it was the tuneful wail from *Kerry*, or the broader and resonant brogue of other districts, it was a new delight, and well appreciated by the English. In *Foigard*, of which he was the original, his mixture of French (such French as a French-Irishman born in Brussels could pour forth to shake the house with laughter) with Irish was a thing talked of at all the coffee-houses in and about Covent Garden. There, young fellows imitated his: "Och, dear joy, I am your moast faithful shervant, and yours alsho!" while others reproduced echoes of the old hilarity by mimicking the semi-foreign, semi-Irish accent with which he used to say so complacently, "I'm of a nation that's not easilly put out of countenance." One may, however, fancy Mr. Boucicault's *Foigard* as having more delicate touches than poor *Bowen* ever gave it. It is delicacy of treatment that distinguishes Mr. Boucicault's style; but *Bowen* was an artist of uncertain impulses and roughish execution.

The stage had not hitherto possessed an Irish gentleman. The first was *Moody*, in Macklin's 'Love à la Mode,' in which he played *Sir Callaghan O'Brallaghan*, a part which silver-tongued *Barry* also performed, on rare occasions, with wonderful effect. *Lady Morgan* is altogether in error when she says that *Moody* knew no more of Ireland than a New Zealander. He was Irish to the very tips of his fingers—till he became fat, rich and indolent. *Lady Morgan* states that *Cumberland* told her father, *Owenson*, that he, *Cumberland*, was the first writer who had introduced an Irish gentleman on the stage, and that *Owenson* was the first to act it (*Major O'Flaherty*) like a gentleman. This is altogether untrue. *Owenson* was a good actor of rough Irishmen, not of Irish gentle-

men. His brogue was of the very richest, but he could never get rid of it; and when he made his first appearance at Drury Lane, as *Tamerlane*, he played it with such a Tipperary accent that the audience went home with their sides aching. Moody was before Owens on acting, as Macklin and Colman were before Cumberland in inventing Irish gentlemen. *Sir Callaghan* is a thorough gentleman, and Colman's *Captain Cutter* is as much so as naval officers could be when 'The Jealous Wife' was written. His talk smacks a little of the time when the brogue was nowhere. He speaks of his "shoul" as the *Stuart Teague* did; but he "will go round the world to sarve her Ladyship," which is an improvement on the earlier form "sherve." Moody played *Teague* better than his successor, Johnston; but Johnston altogether excelled Moody in the latter's original part of *Major O'Flaherty*. Moody was great in the proud outburst of the half-starved Irish running footman, when he is recommended to take up a trade: "An Irishman with a trade! An Irishman scorns a trade. I will run for thee forty miles, but I scorn to have a trade!" Again, nothing could well surpass the simplicity with which he remarked, "If you had the land for nothing, you'd scarce make your money of it!" But he was altogether beaten by Johnston in *Major O'Flaherty*. There are yet old stagers among us who, in their earliest, remember Johnston in his latest, days, and who do not forget the dignity, the dash of impudence, and yet the perfectly gentlemanlike manner with which he said, on his entrance, "I hope, Madam, it is evidence enough of my being present when I have the honour of telling you so myself!"

Of finished actors of Irish characters, there only stands Power between Johnston and Mr. Boucicault. The rest take place on a lower level. One of the latter, Lee, nearly caused the condemnation of Sheridan's *Rivals*, to rescue which the author had recourse to Clinch, a native player, who considered his best part to be *Alexander the Great*, and played it.—Alexander and *Sir Lucius*. Power was a Welshman, but his brogue was almost unexceptionable, and, of course, he could lay it aside when he chose. Mr. Falconer's merit as a delineator of Irish character is warranted by one circumstance, that Mr. Boucicault selected him to be the original representation of *Danny Man*.

Of all those we have mentioned in a line of characters to which Mr. Boucicault has added fresh lustre by his representation of *Johnny Reilly*, most of them lacked something which Mr. Boucicault possesses, leaving to the latter a completeness and perfection in this particular branch of the art to which the others, as far as report enables us to judge, did not in all things so thoroughly attain. Of course, when we say this, we allude to actors of Irishmen, not to Irish actors generally, such as Quin, Barry, Macklin and others. In *Johnny Reilly* there wanted but an Irish song to complete the gratification of the audience; in all other respects the actor left nothing to desire on the part of the audience, and gave much valuable example for patient study to young and unfinished players grouped around him.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—Mr. T. W. Robertson's new comedy, 'Our's,' is in three acts. The heroine, *Mary Netley* (Miss Marie Wilton), is a dependent ward on the family of *Sir Alexander Shendryn* (Mr. J. W. Ray), a country gentleman and colonel in the army. She suffers under the haughtiness of Lady Shendryn, but finds relief in the vivacity of her disposition. She has a friend in another ward of the baronet's, *Blanche Hays* (Miss Louisa Moore), who, being a heiress, has a poor lover with a cadetship and a long pedigree, *Angus M'Alister* (Mr. Bancroft), whose pride makes him reluctant to propose, though encouraged by the lady. He has a rival in a certain *Prince Perovsky* (Mr. Hare), on a visit to England in search of a suitable wife. *Blanche* is somewhat dazzled at the prospect of becoming a Russian princess, but ultimately declares in favour of *Angus*. *Mary*, likewise, has a lover, a wealthy brewer, *Hugh Chalcot* (Mr. Clarke), an amusing misanthrope. All this may be common enough; but novelty is imparted to the subject by placing the characters in uncommon situations. An early scene presents a match at bowls. The

ladies are driven by a shower of rain under the trees. The party is disposed in separate groups. M'Alister pairs off with *Blanche*, who shares his coat and hat, and joins him in merry song. The Shendryns, in another part, indulge in their usual matrimonial quarrels. A scene in London ensues, where Prince Perovsky is rather inconvenienced by the declaration of war with Russia, and prepares to take his departure. Angus, too, has to join his regiment. A military spirit prevails, and even Chalcot is excited to enthusiasm, and purchases a commission. The last act shows all the parties in the Crimea. They meet in a camp hut, and all have to share in the perils and labours of the time. Chalcot, wounded in the leg, is reduced to act as cook and steward. The ladies are rather amused at the primitive aspect of things. An engagement occurs, and their terror is great. Events are precipitated, and Lady Shendryn discovers that the money which she had suspected her husband has bestowed upon a mistress had been expended in behalf of her own profligate brother. The two other ladies discover that M'Alister and Chalcot are just suited to become their husbands, and so this clever comedy arrives at a happy ending. It is carefully written, and adequately acted. Mr. Clarke plays his part with remarkable unction, Mr. Ray with a proper sense of its importance, and Miss Wilton was all sprightliness and piquancy. Mr. Hare, as Prince Perovsky, was admirably characteristic. Mr. Frederick Younge made his first appearance here as *Sergeant Jones*, the father of twins, and individualized the part so satisfactorily that he gained frequent plaudits.

SADLER'S WELLS.—This theatre has commenced its regular season, under the direction of Miss Marriott, for the performance of the legitimate drama. The history of this house forms a moral lesson touching the course of theatrical development. Commencing as a mere music-house, the resort of "inns-of-court beaus, mingled with an innumerable flock of the blue-frock order," or as Macklin calls them "a mixture of a very odd company," it gradually grew into importance. "The admission was but threepence, except to a few places scuttled off at the sides of the stage at sixpence, which were reserved for people of fashion, who occasionally came to see the fun." Such was the humble beginning of a little house which was destined, when the patents of the two great houses fell through, to afford an opportunity to Mr. Phelps to produce with success the Shakespearean drama, which had failed elsewhere. In the middle of the eighteenth century Sadler's Wells became famous for its pantomime diversissements, and was so successful that greater theatres thought it proper to adopt its class of entertainments. In and previously to the year 1743, Drury Lane, we are told by a recent writer, "had fallen to a level with Sadler's Wells—tumblers and rope-dancers being put forward as the chief attractions." Both the theatres, the little and the great one, have now risen far above this level, and alike aim at the nobler objects of dramatic enterprise. In 1765, the old wooden building disappeared, and an enlarged theatre was erected, in its present form, and at the expense of 4,225*l.*; thirteen years later its interior was taken down and materially improved, the ceiling being considerably raised, and the ascent both of the boxes and pit increased. The improvements in the structure were symbolic of improvements in the management, and we read of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester visiting the theatre in 1778, and Charles Dibdin the elder composing for it "several extremely clever and very favourite pieces." Four years later the name of Grimaldi appears in connexion with it, and from that time the establishment shared in the fate of the minor theatres, vainly aiming at continued prosperity, until, in 1844, the legislature freed the drama from its injurious restrictions, and enabled this humble house to shelter Melpomene and Thalia, when Covent Garden and Drury Lane no longer afforded them the residences to which they were entitled, but neither of which had ever been to them a comfortable home. From that time to the present, under Mrs. Warner, Mr. Phelps and Miss

Marriott, it has continued, during the winter season, to perform the Elizabethan and poetic drama to remunerative audiences.

The present opening was somewhat remarkable. 'Othello' was produced, and the part of *Iago* was sustained by the only son of Mrs. Warner, above named; *Othello*, himself, by Mr. Slater, a young actor from Liverpool; and *Desdemona*, by Miss Leigh, a very young actress, who had matriculated the previous season in a variety of parts as a novice. That three new beginners, each so youthful, should go through three such parts, not only in safety, but in a manner to please the audience and satisfy those good men, the critics, generally, deserves to be chronicled as an extraordinary occurrence. One *debut* is, in general, hazardous enough; but that three such trials should be smoothly made and cordially welcomed would scarcely have been expected in the ordinary course of business. Perhaps it may be the mission of the conductors of this house in future to introduce young talent to the stage, and win for it the earliest recognitions of the public. If so, a highly honourable career lies before them. On Saturday, Miss Marriott herself appeared as *Julia*, in Sheridan Knowles's play of 'The Hunchback,' and on Monday, in Dr. Marston's play of 'Anne Blake,' as the heroine. The houses on both occasions overflowed, and on the first an Address, written by Mr. G. L. Banks, was spoken by Miss Edith Heraud, declarative of the legitimate aspirations of the manageress, and of her future plans.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE Worcester Festival, last week, is described by our contemporaries as having been successful beyond every previous music-meeting of the Three Choirs; this in spite of the injudicious denunciation of an influential neighbouring nobleman, who fondly imagined that his fiat and veto had power to bind and to loose, — in spite of the unexplained absence of Dr. Weeley, who seems chronically afflicted with a restless and disobliging spirit unworthy of such a good musician as he is known to be,—in spite of "wind and weather," which partially disabled Mr. Sims Reeves from singing all that was set down for him. There was small novelty (as has been said) to call for report. One item, however, in the concert programmes merits a word—Maurer's Concertante for four violins, played by M. Sainton, Messrs. Blagrove, Carrodus and Holmes—the last three English artists. Miss Done, the daughter of the cathedral organist, was the solo piano-player. It may not be amiss to repeat a recommendation frequently made. With more enterprise and less self-importance such as would preclude local bickering and jealousy, for the sake of promoting a good cause, these meetings of the Three Choirs might serve provincial music efficiently, besides being an attraction to distant amateurs. Why should London lovers of music go to Birmingham or Manchester?—why travel so far afield as Aix-la-Chapelle, or Cologne, or Düsseldorf, and not as willingly try Worcester, Hereford or Gloucester?—all towns situated in districts in which picturesque objects lie on every side.

The Chester Eisteddfod is understood to have been, in its results, financially satisfactory.

The *Orchestra* conceives it possible that, instead of the winter operas in English at Her Majesty's Theatre which have been talked of, Signor Arditi's Promenade Concerts will possibly be resumed there. Should this tale prove true, we hope that the clever conductor will take warning by his own impossible programme of last year's entertainments.—One report drives out another. The latest respecting Covent Garden Theatre is, that a new opera, by Mr. A. Mellon, with Madame Linas Martorelli Garcia for heroine, will be played there at Christmas, before the Fantomine.

Another English tenor, Mr. Morgan, who during the last few years has been studying and singing in Italy, is announced as about to return to his native country.

Mr. Sims Reeves was unable to sing, as announced, at the Ballad Concert, on Thursday at the Crystal Palace. The performances of bur-

lesques, &c. on Saturdays are only, we trust, temporary expedients *ad captandum*, to fill up the interim before the Saturday Concerts commence.

A Pianoforte Score of Meyerbeer's 'Struensee' music is about to be published.

It is alike evident that our Music Halls are year by year taking an increasingly important position among our entertainments, and that the works represented in them are rising, not falling, in the scale of excellence, whether as regards selection or execution. The new one at Margate appears so entirely to have answered the purpose of its spirited proprietors as to encourage them to project similar establishments at Southampton, Great Yarmouth and Brighton.

The greatest event of this year—the absorption by Prussia of sundry North German kingdoms—will have an influence on every domain of Art, and not the least on that of theatrical music. The opera-houses of Hanover and Cassel were largely sustained by liberal aid from the government; that of Wiesbaden by the policy of those desirous of alluring guests who might be prevailed on to gamble. This state of things, it is obvious, must undergo great modification. We read that the Hanover Theatre is to be placed on the footing of the Court Theatres in the Prussian capital, and under the same superintendence as theirs. Meanwhile, it is said that Herr Niemann, the splendid and self-complacent tenor, of whom some account was here given a twelvemonth ago, has been transferred to the Berlin Opera-house. The "bath" season has everywhere been unprosperous, as compared with what it was in former years. Mlle. Adelina Patti has been "starring it" at Homburg. At Baden-Baden the usual German operatic performances of the Carlsruhe company have been discontinued. A Mass produced there, by Herr Schwab, of Strasburg, on the Grand-Duke's birthday, is well spoken of.

Madame Rudersdorff is retained to sing in three of the *Gewandhaus* Concerts at Leipzig.

Herr Abert's 'Astorga' has been performed among the first operas selected for the autumn season at Stuttgart.—Certain journals assure us that Herr Wagner intends to give another example of that modesty which is his crowning grace by setting the legend of William Tell as an opera. To be sure, Signor Rossini is a mere sensual trifler as compared with the sublimely ridiculous and ridiculously sublime composer of 'Tristan und Isolde,' and the as yet unrepresented 'Hans Sachs,' and the four Nibelungen operas!

The Italian Opera season at Paris will be opened by Mlle. Adelina Patti, in 'La Sonnambula,' to be followed by Madame Lagrua's appearance in 'Norma.' Bellini's attractions bid fair to outlast those of Signor Verdi. There is some talk of the engagement of Mlle. Lespine Colbran, a niece of the famous singer who was the first Madame Rossini.

There is to be, at last, a monument to Palestrina, for which a Roman committee is collecting subscriptions.

Magnificent promises of scenic effects, hitherto unparagoned, are made for the ballet 'La Source,' which is in preparation for the Grand Opéra at Paris.

Let it be noted, with express reference to the controversy betwixt Mr. G. Macfarren and Mr. Henry F. Chorley on the subject of finality in the methods of musical teaching, that some of the text-books of the Conservatoire of Paris—those especially devoted to vocal cultivation—have been re-edited, under the approval, if not the superintendence, of the most distinguished musicians of France. This is as it should be—a measure clearly indicating that, without licentiousness or formality, there may be settled codes of instruction on which artists of the most diametrically opposite humours conceivable can agree as preparatory,—leaving the pupil free, so soon as he becomes a master, to follow any path or form of composition his fancy can suggest and his success justify.—While on the subject of music-schools we may mention, that two of the professors most important to the Brussels Conservatoire, MM. Leonard and Servais, who sent in their resignation some time ago, have been prevailed on to withdraw it, as Master Trappois hath it, "for a consideration."

Mr. John Oxenford is preparing a melo-drama for Sadler's Wells, founded on Mrs. Banks's novel, 'God's Providence House.'

Mr. Henderson, the manager of the new Prince of Wales's Theatre at Liverpool,—the first stone of which was laid by Mlle. Tietjens,—the other day announced that the building, which will open on the 15th of next month, is to be the finest theatre in England. His programme includes a short series of Italian operas, provided for by Mr. Mapleson's company,—Shakespearean revivals on a scale of ample completeness,—a new play, founded on 'Nicholas Nickleby,' by Mr. Walter Gordon, in which Mr. Toole will personate *Newman Noggs* and *Mr. Squeers*,—and another new play, for Mr. Sothern, by Mr. Tom Taylor.

Herr Beckmann, long a favourite comic actor and singer at Berlin, is dead.

MISCELLANEA

Dante, Chaucer and Spenser.—The extracts in last week's *Athenæum*, showing Spenser's debt to Chaucer, must remind many of your readers of the obligation of the latter to Dante, not only for the idea,—the guidance by Scipio Africanus acting towards Chaucer the part performed by Virgil in conducting Dante,—but for the very words of the first quoted line,

And with that my hand in his he toke anon,
Of which I comfort caught.

—They recall forcibly the corresponding, but richer, picture in the third canto of the *Inferno*,

E poichè la mia mano nella sua pose,
Con lieto volto, ond' i mi confortai,

—richer by the "lieto volto." C. C. A.

Geikie on Kames.—Mr. Geikie ('Scenery of Scotland,' p. 308) says of *kames*, "Notwithstanding all that has been said and written about them, they are as complete a *mystery* as ever to the geologists of this country." And page 311, "He must be a *lucky* (!) observer who succeeds in harmonizing the difficulties and presenting a satisfactory explanation of these remarkable ridges." Did Newton in framing his theory of the universe depend on his *luck*? Or did Hutton, in framing his theory of the earth? Let any one discard the monstrosities of glacialism,† and follow the rain and river theory, and *kames*, instead of being a "mystery," are simplicity itself. Instead of being a *difficulty*, they are a *support* to the theory; and they are found precisely where, according to that theory, they ought to be found. They are simply the remains of patches of alluvial plains formed by rain and rivers, and in the act of being carried away by the same agents. Page 16, 'Rain and Rivers,' I have said, "Any one may make 'parallel terraces' for himself in the road-side gutter. Dam up the run of rain. A pool will form above the dam. Every rain will deposit on the bed of the pool till the flat alluvium rises to the height of the dam. Take away the dam. The rain cuts through the alluvium which it has deposited and runs between two parallel terraces, till they vanish by denudation. This is the whole secret of the terraces of Glen Roy, or of any other valley or river." I might have added, "And this is the whole secret of *kames*." For rain in destroying extensive alluviums cuts them into the ridges and knolls called *kames*. I have repeatedly stated in 'Rain and Rivers,' and in the *Athenæum*, that the cause of the patches of alluvial plain is the differing hardness of the strata of the valley. Wherever the strata are hard, the valley is narrow and the river runs in a gorge. Above every gorge rain and the river cut a wide flat valley at the level of the gorge. The flood-water checked at the gorge over-

flows the flat and deposits an alluvium. The gorge is lowered: away goes the old alluvium, and a new one at a lower level is begun. Mr. Geikie, p. 311, describes the *kames* at Carstairs as the most remarkable that he knows. They have been formed by the Clyde and its affluent the Mouse Water. The singularly hard Devonian conglomerate rocks which still form the falls of the Clyde at Lanark, and the gorge of the Mouse Water between those falls, formerly dammed the waters up as high as the *kames* are now at Carstairs, and allowed the formation of enormous patches of alluvial plains. As the gorges at Bonnington, Stonebyres and Cartland Crag have been lowered, the alluviums have been out through, and they are vanishing in the form of parallel terraces and *kames*. Remains of parallel terraces may be seen between the falls at Lanark and below the falls. Above Lanark and Carstairs the same. And the river is at the same work now, that is, it is still cutting through old and recent "hangs" of all ages and at all levels, and forming *new ones*, which it gives, as Aladdin did his lamps, in exchange for *old ones*. This may be seen from the railway at *express pace*. The common people of Carstairs ignore the word *kames*. They call the ridges hills, and the knolls knows, or, if small, knollys. Thus the farm furthest from the village which overlooks the present alluvial plain of the Mouse Water they call the Hills Farm, and the knolls nearest to Carstairs they call *Columbie Knows*, from the farm of that name. Mr. Geikie seems wantonly to introduce "mystery" and marvel where in Nature simplicity itself reigns. He turns a certain pool in a bog, the Red Loch, into "the crater of a volcano like one of those in the Eifel." The "crater," however, is placed in the trough of a long, boggy bottom. Its main inlet is the long, boggy bottom with a deep artificial drain from the direction of the Hills Farm, and its outlet is the same continuous, flat, boggy bottom with an artificial drain into the White Loch. What is there is a long, boggy bottom like a round crater. Mr. Geikie is equally "unlucky" (as he might say) in his observations on the Clyde and Tweed near Biggar. Page 148, he says, "If good care were not taken of its banks, the Clyde would ere long dig the channel for itself and flow into the Tweed." And page 288, "Some trouble is necessary to keep the former stream (the Clyde) from eating through the loose sandy deposits that line the valley and finding its way over into Tweeddale." Now, what art has done here is precisely the reverse of what Mr. Geikie says that it has done. Art has cut a drain (in most parts, perhaps, six or seven feet deep) continuously over the water-parting from the *side* of the Clyde to the *head* of the Tweed. So that what art has done would *facilitate* the junction of the streams instead of *preventing* it. Following the road from the Clyde to Biggar, the springs and drains at the first house we come to run down to the artificial drain and into the Clyde. Just before reaching the second house, the springs and drains run down to the artificial drain and into the Tweed. The water-parting is between the two houses. In very heavy rain I should think it possible that the artificial drain might hold water continually, and so, as Stodart supposes, that the fry of salmon might pass from the Tweed to the Clyde. But no water runs out of one river into the other. With regard to the future junction of the rivers, if the hard rocks at Lanark continue for some thousands or millions of years more to impede the lowering of the bed of the Clyde, the Tweed may, perhaps, tap the Clyde. But the whole affair depends on the comparative hardness of the different strata and their power of resisting the erosion of Rain and Rivers.

GEORGE GREENWOOD, Colonel.
Brookwood Park, Alresford.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. E. C.—C. W. T.—C. C. C.—M. S.—T. E. Y.—received.
C. O.—We are unable to give the information required.

* * * The full price will be given at the Publishing Office for copies of the *Athenæum* for August 25 and September 1.

Errata.—P. 336, col. 1, line 69, for "Azuano" read *Ag-nano*;—p. 343, col. 3, line 40, for "101. per cent., or the produce," read 10 per cent. on the produce;—p. 347, col. 3, line 19, for "folly" read *jolly*.

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Agents: for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for Ireland, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, September 22, 1866.

THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 2031.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866.

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The Session of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Monday, October 1st.

The School will open on Tuesday, September 26th.

CHAS. CASSAL, LL.D., Dean.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
August 18th, 1866.

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Session 1866-67.

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CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
September, 1866.

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CHARLES CASSAL, LL.D.,
Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON,
Secretary to the Council.

University College, London, September, 1866.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The SESSION 1866-7 will OPEN on MONDAY, the 1st of October, with an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE by SYDNEY RINGER, M.D., Physician to the Hospital, and Professor of Materia Medica in the College.

Prospectuses, and the Regulations for Scholarships, Exhibitions, and other Prizes, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

WILSON FOX, M.D., Dean of the Faculty.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

September, 1866.

The Lectures to the Classes of the Faculty of Arts will commence on Monday the 8th of October.

TESTIMONIAL to Mr. CASE on his Retirement from the Vice-Mastership of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL. Former Pupils and their Friends are invited to subscribe. Circulars containing details may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. EDWARD W. SWYER, Univ. Coll., London, W.C., to whom also Cheques and P.O. Orders may be made payable.

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KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Council GIVE NOTICE that the Office of HEAD-MASTER of the SCHOOL will be VACANT at Christmas next, and that they will receive Applications for the Appointment not later than Wednesday 17. For information, apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

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SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington.—The ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS for Science Certificates for Teachers will take place in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Manchester, in November. A Time-Table will be sent on application to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W. All Applications for Examination must be made before the 15th of October, except in Subjects II. and III., which must be made before the 1st of October. By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, Jermyn-street, London.—The Sixteenth Session will commence on MONDAY, the 1st of OCTOBER. Prospectuses of the course of study may be had on application to the Registrar.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY, F.R.S. will commence a COURSE of Seventy Lectures on NATURAL HISTORY, at 10 o'clock, on MONDAY NEXT, October 1, at the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street; to be continued on every Week-day but Saturday, at the same hour, for the Course, 4.

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ROYAL SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND MARINE ENGINEERING, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—This School will RE-OPEN on the 1st of November next.

Application for information as to Admission, &c., should be made to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum, W.

By order of
The Lords of the Committee of Council.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXAMINATIONS in General Education by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, for the years 1866-67, will take place at the following periods, viz.: SATURDAY, October 27, 1866, SATURDAY, November 10, 1866, SATURDAY, April 27, 1867, and SATURDAY, July 17, 1867; and on each occasion the Examination will be continued on the succeeding Monday.

Intending Students of Medicine are reminded that a Certificate of having passed the above Examinations, or one of those recognized by the General Medical Council as equivalent to it, is required before their names can be enrolled in the Register of Medical Students.

Lists of the Subjects of Examination, and all other Information, can be had from the Officer of either College.

D. R. HALDANE, Secretary to the Royal College of Physicians.

JAMES SIMSON, Secretary to the Royal College of Surgeons.

Sept. 1, 1866.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

The SESSION will commence on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. Full details as to Classes, Examinations, Degrees, &c., in the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, together with a List of the General Council, will be found in the "Edinburgh University Calendar," published by Messrs. Macdonald & Stewart, South Bridge, Edinburgh. Price 2s. 6d.; per post, 2s. 9d.

By order of the Senatus, ALEX. SMITH, Sec. to the University.

September, 1866.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

President—SIR R. KANE, M.D. F.R.S.

Vice-President—JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Session 1866-67.

Professors.

Anatomy and Physiology; Practical Anatomy—J. H. Corbett, M.D. F.R.C.S.

Practice of Medicine—D. C. O'Connor, A.B. M.D.

Practice of Surgery—W. K. Tanner, M.D.

Material Medica—Purcell O'Leary, B.Sc. L.A.M. M.D. F.R.S.

Midwifery—J. R. Harvey, A.B. M.D.

Natural Philosophy—John England, A.M.

Chemistry; Practical Chemistry—J. Blyth, M.D.

Zoology; Botany—Joseph Reay Greene, A.B.

Medical Jurisprudence—J. Blyth, M.D.; Michael Barry, Barrister.

Modern Languages—R. De Veroucou, A.M.

Logic—Geo. Sidney Read, A.M.

Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, at the North and South Infirmary, by Physicians and Surgeons of these Institutions.

Clinical Midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital.

The Medical Session will be opened on Friday, the 2nd of November, 1866, and the Lectures will commence on the 2nd of November. The Department will be opened for Dissections on the 2nd of November, under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by Dr. Shinkwin and Dr. H. M. Jones, Demonstrators.

Eight Scholarships will be awarded to Students in Medicine.

Two Junior Scholarships will be given to Students commencing their First, Second, Third, and Fourth Years.

By order of the President, ROBERT JOHN KENNY, Registrar.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

The COLLEGE SESSION will open on TUESDAY, the 15th of October, when the Supplemental Examinations will commence. The Examinations for Junior Scholarships will begin on Thursday, the 15th of October, when the following Scholarships will be offered for Competition:—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Third Year.—One Literary Scholarship. Value, 24.

Second Year.—Five Literary and five Science Scholarships of the annual value of 24 each, and tenable for two years.

First Year.—Five Literary and five Science Scholarships of the value of 24 each.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Eight Scholarships of the value of 24 each; two to Students of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Years respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

Two Scholarships to Students of the First, Two to Students of the Second, and One to Students of the Third Year; all of the value of 24 each.

The Examination for Senior Scholarships and for Law Scholarships will be held at the usual time in December.

Junior Scholars are exempted from payment of one moiety of the Class Fees in their respective Faculties.

The Lectures and Courses of Instruction in the ordinary Classes embrace the subjects required from Candidates at the Public Examinations.

The Matriculation Examination will be held on Friday, the 15th October.

Further information may be obtained from the Registrar.

By order of the President, WILLIAM LIPPON, M.A., Registrar.

Queen's College, Galway, September 20, 1866.

APPULDURCOMBE SCHOOL, Isle of Wight.

Wight, in the late Marquis of the Earls of Varborough. The present arrangements afford admirable accommodation for three Masters and twenty Pupils. There are Three Vacancies, Quarter-day October 6th.

LONDON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—A WRANGLER and Classical Scholar, Graduate of Cambridge University, experienced in Tuition, prepares Pupils for the above Examinations. Address E. R. P. Regent's Park Terrace, Gloucester-road, N.W.

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UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

SESSION, 1866-67.

The Very Rev. THOMAS BARCLAY, D.D., Principal, will PUBLICLY OPEN the UNIVERSITY on MONDAY, 8th November, at Twelve o'clock Noon.

The UNIVERSITY CLASSES will MEET as follows, Daily, unless otherwise specified:—

I. ARTS.

Commencing TUESDAY, 6th November.

| Classes. | Hours. | Professors. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Humanity, Junior | 8 and 11 A.M. | Mr. Ramsay. |
| " Senior | 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. | |
| " Private | 1 P.M. | |
| Greek, Junior | 10 Noon | Mr. Lushington. |
| " Private | 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. | |
| Logic and Rhetoric | 9 and 11 A.M. | Mr. Veitch. |
| Moral Philosophy | 8 and 11 A.M. | Mr. Caird. |
| Natural Philosophy | 9 and 11 A.M. | Mr. Wm. Thomson. |
| " Private | 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. | |
| Mathematics, Junior | 10 Noon | Mr. Blackburn. |
| " Senior | 10 A.M. | |
| Astronomy | 1 P.M. Wed. | Dr. Grant. |
| Civil Engineering and Mechanics | 4 P.M. | Dr. Rankine. |
| English Language and Literature | 4 P.M. | Mr. Nichol. |

II. THEOLOGY.

Commencing THURSDAY, 8th November.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Divinity, Junior | 1 P.M. | Dr. Caird. |
| " Senior | 12 Noon | |
| Hebrew, Junior | 10 A.M. | Dr. Weir. |
| " Senior | 9 A.M. | |
| " Private | 9 A.M. Tu. & Th. | |
| Chaldee | 1 P.M. Tu. & Th. | Dr. Jackson. |
| Eccelesiastical History | 11 A.M. | Dr. Dickson. |
| Biblical Criticism | 10 A.M. | |

III. LAW.

Commencing TUESDAY, 6th November.

| | | |
|--------------------|--------|----------------------|
| Scottish Law | 9 A.M. | Mr. Skene, Advocate. |
| Conveyancing | 4 P.M. | Mr. Kirkwood. |

IV. MEDICINE.

Commencing TUESDAY, 30th October.

| | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Chemistry | 10 A.M. | Dr. Anderson. |
| Practical Chemistry | 12 Noon | |
| Chemical Laboratory | 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. | Dr. Gairdner. |
| Practice of Physic | 10 A.M. | |
| Anatomy | 11 A.M. | Dr. Allen Thomson and Demonstrator. |
| Anatomical Demonstrations | 2 P.M. | |
| Practical Anatomy | 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | Dr. Cowan. |
| Material Medica | 11 A.M. | |
| Forensic Medicine | 4 P.M. | Dr. Rainy. |
| Botany (in Summer) | 4 P.M. | Dr. Walker-Armott. |
| Surgery | 1 P.M. | Dr. Lister. |
| Midwifery | 3 P.M. | Dr. Pagan. |
| Institutes of Medicine | 4 P.M. | Dr. A. Buchanan. |
| Natural History (in Summer) | — | Dr. Young. |
| Eye, Walston Lectures, (in Summer) | — | Dr. Mackenzie. |

* * In the Medical Classes the Session will be opened on TUESDAY, 30th October.

The Office of the Registrar will be open for the purpose of Matriculation on and after Thursday, 18th October, Daily, with the intervention of the Holidays at the Sacrament. The Matriculation Fee is 1s. for the Academic Year.

DUNCAN H. WEIR, D.D., Clerk of the Senatus.

Glasgow College, 25th Sept. 1866.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The CLASSES OPEN for the WINTER SESSION on TUESDAY, October 30, 1866 as follows:—

| | | |
|--|-------------------|---|
| Chemistry | 10 A.M. | Dr. Anderson. |
| Practical Chemistry | 12 Noon | |
| Chemical Laboratory | 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. | Dr. Gairdner. |
| Practice of Physic | 10 A.M. | |
| Anatomy | 11 A.M. | Dr. Allen Thomson and Demonstrator. |
| Anatomical Demonstrations | 2 P.M. | |
| Practical Anatomy | 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | Dr. Cowan. |
| Material Medica | 11 A.M. | |
| Forensic Medicine | 4 P.M. | Dr. Rainy. |
| Surgery | 1 P.M. | Dr. Lister. |
| Midwifery | 3 P.M. | Dr. Pagan. |
| Institutes of Medicine | 4 P.M. | Dr. A. Buchanan. |
| Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery | 8 A.M. | Physicians and Surgeons of Royal Infirmary. |

Preliminary Examinations of Medical Students in Branches of General Education will take place on 25th October, 1866, and on 19th April, 1867.

The Regulations under which Medical Degrees are granted, and notices of the subjects of examination, will be found in the Calendar of the University.

Glasgow College, September, 1866.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY,

30, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET,

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MR. ARTHUR VACHER.

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EVENING CLASS, suitable to Gentlemen preparing for Examinations, 12s. per Month, meets twice a week.

ANALYSES of Waters, &c., executed.

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residing near Town, wishes to meet with One or Two Young LADIES, between the ages of 10 and 16, TO EDUCATE with her own Daughter. They would have the advantage of a very superior and comfortable Home, an excellent Governess and Master. The Lady devotes her time to their comfort. The highest references—Covers and Prices kept.—Terms from 20s. to 120s.—Address E. M., Post-Office, Slough.

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QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

SESSION, 1866-67.

MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

On TUESDAY, the 10th of October next, at Ten o'clock A.M., an EXAMINATION will be held for the Matriculation of Students in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law, and in the Department of Civil Engineering.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on THURSDAY, the 12th of October. The Council have the power of conferring at these Examinations Eight Senior Scholarships of the value of 40s. each; viz.: Seven in the Faculty of Arts and One in the Faculty of Law; and Forty-Six Junior Scholarships, viz.: Fifteen in Literature and Fifteen in Science of the value of 20s. each; Eight in Medicine of the value of 20s. each; Three in Law and Five in Civil Engineering of the value of 20s. each; to Fifteen of which First Year Students are eligible.

Prospectuses, containing full information as to the Subjects of the Examinations, &c., may be had on application to the Registrar.

By Order of the President, ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER (in connection with the University of London).

Session 1866-67.

The SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 1st of October, 1866, and terminate on Friday, the 21st of June, 1867.

Principal—J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A.

Particulars of the Day and Evening Classes for the present Session will be found in Prospectuses, which may be obtained from Mr. Nicholson, the Registrar, at the College, Quay-street, Manchester.

More detailed information as to Courses of Study, Scholarships, Prizes, and other matters in connection with the College, is contained in the Calendar, to be had (price 2s. 6d.) at the College, or from the Publishers, Messrs. Fowler & Sons, St. Ann's-square; Mr. Cornish, Bookseller to the College, 33, Piccadilly, and other Booksellers.

Evening Classes are held for persons not attending the Day Classes.

A more full Advertisement will be found in the *Athenæum* of Saturday the 15th inst.

The Principal will attend at the College for the purpose of admitting Day Students, on Wednesday the 26th, Thursday the 27th, and Friday the 28th September, from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.; and for the Admission of new Evening Students on Monday and Tuesday, the 8th and 9th October next, from 6.30 to 9 P.M.

J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A., Principal.

JOHN P. ASTON, Secretary to the Trustees.

September, 1866.

IN the UPPER and MIDDLE SCHOOLS,

PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E., for First-class Business Pur-suits, the NEXT QUARTER commences October 6th. A Prospectus and Report of Public Examinations may be had on application to JOHN YEATS, LL.D., &c.

BEDFORD COLLEGE (for LADIES),

48 and 49, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

Session 1866-67.

The INAUGURAL LECTURE will be delivered by A. DOLPHE HEIMANN, Ph.D., on WEDNESDAY, October 10, at 3 o'clock. Admission free to Ladies and Gentlemen on presenting their visiting cards.

The CLASSES will BEGIN on THURSDAY, October 11th.

The SCHOOL RE-OPENED on September 27th.

Prospectuses and all particulars may be obtained at the College. JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE, to prepare

Students for the Civil Service, University, and Military Examinations.

Governess—The Lord Chancellor, Lord Boston, Lord Chief Baron, Dean of Wells, Rector of Lincoln Coll., Oxford; Professor of Sanskrit, Oxford; Master of C. C. Coll., Camb.; Harvey Lewis, Esq., M.P.; Ed. James, Esq., Q.C. M.P., &c.

Professors—Rev. Dr. Giles, Dr. Latham, Dr. Osgan, Count Sals, Count de Liancourt, Dr. Kink, &c.

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Model Drawing and Sketching from Nature, RE-ASSEMBLE OCTOBER 1st. Particulars forwarded.

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PREPARER.—The SONS of ENGLISH GENTLEMEN are here PREPARED for the EXAMINATIONS for admission to Woolwich, Sandhurst, Direct Commissions, Indian Civil Service, Home Service, Matriculation, and all other Examinations in the Universities. The Course of Instruction comprises Mathematics, Classics, Modern Languages, History and Literature. Pupils are received as Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars. Added to this Institution is a Junior College for the reception of Youth, from Six to Ten years of age.—For particulars, apply to M. ELINGHIER, Officer de l'Université, Boulogne-sur-mer; or, Prospectuses may be obtained of Mons. Le Prince, 22, Regent-street, London, W.

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at Carlsruhe, the Capital of the Grand-Duchy of Baden, desires to RECEIVE FIVE PUPILS, not more than SIX in number. The terms are 24s. per annum. A thoroughly good education will be given, including German, French, the Elements of the Italian and Spanish languages if desired, and Drawing. A small extra charge would be made for Music. First-rate Masters may also be obtained. The Lady has just left England on account of the death of her father in Germany. She has the highest recommendations from the nobleman's family with whom she was living as Governess.

Letters may be addressed to Fräulein Luise, Schloßheim-Wiesenthal, Grand-Duchy of Baden; or to U. W. FARRER, Esq., Excombe, Warrham.

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2. A **SECOND or CLASSICAL MASTER**, who shall also assist in House-duty. A University Man, Unmarried; otherwise as above. An Englishman preferred. Salary, 200*l.*, with Board, &c., as above.

3. A **THIRD MASTER**, to Teach (mainly) Geography and History, and to assist in House-duty. A Trained Teacher, Unmarried; otherwise as above. Salary, 180*l.*, with Board, &c., as above.
4. A **TRAINED MASTER** to Conduct, with an Assistant, the Infant School, and to assist in House-duty; Married or Unmarried; otherwise as above. Salary, 180*l.* to 240*l.*, with Board, &c., as above.

Testimonials of abilities and experience to be lodged with the Rev. JAMES CURRIE, M.A., Principal of the Training College, Edinburgh, on or before 30th October; when the Electors will appoint immediately.
The Gentlemen selected will be required to leave this country on or about 15th November, and to engage for a period of not less than five years.
Edinburgh, 18th September, 1866.

ALGIERS from KUBAH, by Madame BODICHON.—DAY & SON (Limited) have to announce that they have just published a FAC-SIMILE, in Chromolithography, of a WATER-COLOUR DRAWING of Algiers, by Madame Bodichon. Size, 18 by 19 inches; under a French mount, 19 by 25 inches. Unframed, 1*l.* 1*s.*; appropriately framed, 2*l.*. Orders should be forwarded immediately to DAY & SON (Limited), 48, Piccadilly, W.

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History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. By James Anthony Froude, M.A.—*Reign of Elizabeth*, Vols. III. and IV. (Longmans & Co.)

IN the two volumes which Mr. Froude has added to his historical series the story of Elizabeth's reign is advanced six years. These years extend from the early part of 1567 to the middle of 1573. They were eventful years generally; very critical years for England especially. Within their limit Mary Stuart married the murderer, probably her own confederate in the murder, of her husband. The comedy, or rather the tragedy, of the marriage was soon played out. A short month or so brought separation to the guilty couple, at Carberry Hill. Mary resigned her crown; her half-brother, the Regent Murray, placed it on the brow of her infant son, and the Scottish Parliament condemned her as an accomplice in her husband's murder, and confined her in Lochleven Castle. Meanwhile, in England, Gresham was creating facilities for the extension of English commerce, by laying the foundations of the Royal Exchange; Elizabeth was paying homage to learning, by attending the public disputations at Oxford, and was trifling with the serious interest which the country, anxious for an undisputed succession and fearful of a renewal of the Wars of the Roses, took in the question of her marriage. With the pretensions of the Archduke of Austria and of the Duke of Anjou, with the suits of less likely men abroad and the hopes of aspiring men at home, Elizabeth partly amused herself, partly served her own purpose.

Therewith she had other and heavier business on hand. Shan O'Neill in rebellion, Desmond and Ormond in arms in Ireland;—there was this serious matter to deal with, and it was dealt with not to our national glory. More difficult still was the position into which both Mary Stuart and Elizabeth fell when the issue of the day at Langside sent Mary a refugee, then a prisoner and conspirator, into England, and condemned Elizabeth to crooked policy, tempered by some compassion, to cruel uncertainty of feeling, followed by politic cruelty of action, towards her sister-queen, and which made of herself a stern but suffering, though successful, woman to the hour of her death.

More than half of this present portion of the work is occupied by the story of the wickedness, the wrongs, the intrigues, and the courage of Mary. In brilliant chapters are narrated the strange story of the inquiry in England into the question of her guilt as a murderess, and of the reasons for withholding a sentence and condemnation, on the justice of which all men, save those who hoped to see in her the restorer of the Romish religion and the destroyer of heresy and heretics in England, were agreed. With prospective tragedies, the successive acts of which were to reveal the triumph of Mary, the vengeance wrong from her old adversaries in Scotland, and her accession to the English throne, while its late occupant lay waiting for worse consummation in the Tower, there was her comedy of her variously projected marriages. With her passion for her former husband-*assassin*, Bothwell, unsatiated,—while such marriage as hers was to her bloody-handed bird husband not set aside,—Mary Stuart was ready to wed again with any man by whose means she might be redeemed from captivity and restored to opportunity, for which she thirsted, of full and sanguinary revenge. Nor-

folk, young Carey, Lord Arbroath, Don John, any one was acceptable, not for her love, but the uses she might make of him. While affecting deep regard for the first, a union with whom seemed not unpopular with the English, who looked on her as the undisputed heir to the English crown, she ridiculed him, and confessed her hatred of the religion he avowed, to the King of Spain, for whose kinsman, Don John, and the faith he and Spain might aid her in establishing in England, she was ready to obey any behests from Spain or Rome that would clear the path to her anticipated glory and avenging retribution.

When the end seemed long a-coming, and men knew less what was to be made of the wavering and capacious Elizabeth than what might be made by the delivery of Mary from prison, broke out the two abortive attempts to bring affairs to a crisis by the rising in the North, headed by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, and the less dangerous, but not less maliciously meant one, at the head of which was crook-backed Leonard Dacres. This Queen of Scots was a source of calamity to all connected with, and indeed to many who were connected against her. Because of her the north of England was half devastated, Scotland in despair, Elizabeth's life never safe, and yet the cause of it all was a woman of the most fascinating manners, who had been a consenting, if not an active, party to her husband's murder, who was also heir to the English throne, anxious to hurl from it her more fortunate kinswoman, and to make of a united England and Scotland a sort of vicerealty, the real master of which should be at Rome. The papal excommunication of Elizabeth made of her murder an act of merit; but though the English Queen's life was often aimed at, the agents to attempt the execution only lost their own. The Regent Murray, less fortunate, was murdered by the villain to whom he had given that villain's life when it had been justly forfeited; the Regent Lennox, too, was assassinated; the Regent Mar died; and Morton succeeded to the unenviable eminency,—all within the limits of the period embraced in these volumes. It is a period of the fiercest storms, the intensity of which is only matched by the mendacity of those who were tossed by the tempest or who sought to direct it. Cecil stands supreme in sagacity, and not lower, at least, than any of his fellows in uprightness. When Elizabeth felt that Mary, whose infamous character she had spared, and therefore had rendered her detention of the Queen of Scots a seeming injustice,—when Elizabeth and her Parliament felt that Mary was the focus of continual conspiracy, the object of which was to destroy the religion and liberties of England with the Queen herself, it was a mere matter of defence to decree that to propose with Rome was to incur the guilt of high treason. The penalty of such guilt was also justly levelled against every and all who should affirm that Elizabeth's right to wear the crown was less than the alleged right of any other individual, and against any and all who might dare to hold that Queen and Parliament together could not limit the succession.

The echoes of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, for which work Rome rendered ostentatious thanks to Heaven, only stirred England to greater watchfulness and resolution. She is still in need of that vigilance, and is girding herself daily more closely with characteristic resolution, and the storm is still roaring around her, and the horizon behind indicating heavier hurricane in the distance, when the story is broken off—to be renewed. The tempest is so fierce, the perils so seemingly inevitable, the

threatened destruction so fatal to the peace, honourable policy, the liberty, nay, the very existence of the nation as an independent kingdom, that one has scarcely leisure or inclination to note events of interest, that are of lesser import. Yet we may note that, within this storm-tossed period, the learned Roger Ascham passed to his rest; the bishops quietly addressed themselves to a new translation of the Bible; that lotteries were drawn, night and day, for months together, at the door of St. Paul's; that our merchants opened trade with Ham-burgh, Russia, and Persia; and that the Queen ennobled trade and tradesmen by dining with Sir Thomas Gresham, at the Royal Exchange. There are other incidents of the time not unworthy of record by the chroniclers, though historians may, perhaps, rather apply than repeat them. But there is one incident of the period that should not be allowed to drop out of memory. There was a member of the House of Commons, named Strickland, who, falling under the displeasure of the Privy Council, was forbidden by that all-ruling and over-ruling body, to go down to the assembly of which he was an elected member. At this prohibition the Commons took fire, before which outburst the Privy Council gave way, and affected to permit what it could not prevent, the order of the House that Mr. Strickland should take his seat. Popular liberty was here asserted, and the People's Council, formed of the people's representatives, took its position above the Privy Council, which, in the person of Mr. Strickland, had presumed to attack the people's freedom.

We have noticed that a great portion of the two volumes before us is devoted to the history of Mary Stuart. We may add, moreover, that the result of Mr. Froude's dealing with the story to the Queen of Scots will probably be some increase, not exactly of sympathy, yet of pity for the heroine. She was guilty, no doubt, if not of every crime laid to her charge, yet of much from which modern feeling revolts, but which was not construed so harshly when the standard of judgment and the moral point of view were altogether different from what they are now. The author seems less to care to officiate as a judge, with Mary Stuart at the bar of public opinion, than as an advocate of the strongest partisan spirit. When retained for the defendant, Henry the Eighth, he almost persuaded the world of the complete innocence of the client. Holding now a brief against Mary Stuart, he is not merely violent, but merciless, in the destruction of her character. Or, if Mr. Froude presents himself occasionally to us in the character of a judge, he does not wear the aspect of a calm, unimpassioned, discriminating, anxious awarder of justice, as we are accustomed to see in our courts, where Justice sits, heeds, and decrees, but rather of a French judge, who always assumes that the prisoner is guilty, is eager to prove him so, and fumes and frets, occasionally abusing the witnesses to character, till he obtains a conviction. The verdict would have been to the same purport, probably, without the judge being not only judge, but a party in the cause. It is the ferocity with which some French judges assail the guilty wretch before them that provokes French jurors to snatch him from the extremity of punishment to which the judge would condemn him, by adding to the verdict of "guilty," the saving words, "with extenuating circumstances."

In Mary Stuart's case, these saving words seem to Mr. Froude, we think, altogether inadmissible. She was guilty enough, the woman who slept on the bosom of her husband's murderer, a brief month or two after the hus-

band's slaying, was guilty of all the crime, even if she had not talked of its possibility before it was done, nor been so near at hand when it was doing. But it is not therefore necessary to catch at every straw carried on the hot air of an accuser's breath. Yet nothing comes amiss to Mr. Froude that serves to make "the murderess," "the adulteress," as he, with much iteration, proclaims her, as baser than most murderesses, more unclean than most adulteresses. If proof could possibly arise at this late hour, that Mary was guiltless of the blood of that wayward, cruel, treacherous and loathsome wretch who was, nevertheless, her husband, her character would not be established, that is, if we are to adopt Mr. Froude's estimate of it, and accept as good testimony against her all that he adopts himself and would fain force upon our acceptance. He flings a quiet sarcasm at the application of poetry and painting, by which it has been sought to give dignity or tenderness to some incidents in her life. However Mr. Froude may respect the work, he evidently refuses to be touched by the poetry of Schiller and Pierre Lebrun, or by the illustration of Mary taking leave of her child, as rendered on canvas by Mrs. E. M. Ward.

We must, in justice to the author, remark, that while hunting Mary Stuart to death and disgrace, Mr. Froude is by no means too partial to his client, Elizabeth. He is something like those barristers who profess to be considerably ashamed of the parties whose cases they have to support, but who assail all the more heartily the unlucky persons against whom the case is to be sustained. Then it is the most difficult thing in the world to return a verdict upon conflicting evidence, based upon hard swearing, unless there be one point, which the jury must keep invariably in sight, establishing guilt or innocence, irrespective of what may be deposed on either side by the hard swearers. Now, in the great case, the still vexed question of Mary Stuart's criminality or justification, there are one or two patent facts which establish her wickedness; but as regards deponents, as regards her accusers, as regards her defenders, with respect to her foes in the background, and to her friends who served or affected to serve her unobtrusively,—nay, with respect to Elizabeth and Mary themselves, there is not one who may be implicitly believed. There was among them all a total disregard for truth. The noblest men lied like horse-coupers at a fair; the holiest dignitaries looked at heaven steadily and lied the while fearlessly; and gentle women perverted the truth as audaciously and recklessly as the other two put together.

There is such an atmosphere of mendacity spread over and about everything, that Truth is almost as difficult to come at as if she were at the bottom of the well, dead and irrecoverable. Before Darnley's—nay, previous to Rizzio's—murder, the confederated assassins were deceiving or preparing deception towards each other; after the later of the catastrophes, the false dealing and assertion increased. "Inconsistencies" in Murray, Mary and Elizabeth were only the result of continual antagonism between act and deed. When Mary fell into the hands of Elizabeth, the lying increased tenfold. Both Queens wrote in contrary sense to what they intended. Elizabeth was white one day, black the next; and Mary was not a whit behind her unscrupulous sister. Norfolk, with the prospect of marrying the Queen of Scots (whose passion for Bothwell was never extinguished), and therewith sharing the throne of England with her, was, or he feigned to be, in a fever of delight. His suit was, as it were, at Mary's feet; but to Norfolk's Norfolk joked against the

band had been her accomplice in the murder of the former one, and a union with whom, he said, would bode fatal unrest to his pillow. Nevertheless, he persisted on the one hand, while on the other he solemnly denied to Elizabeth that such an idea could ever enter his imagination as marriage with a woman who was not only oppressed by a burthen of domestic guilt, but who had asserted that her right to the crown of England was better than Elizabeth's. Then, while Mary affected to be willing to wed with Norfolk, she was denouncing his pretensions; and while she feigned to be ready to tolerate, favour, nay, promote Anglicanism, she was assuring her Roman Catholic friends of her orthodoxy, and manifesting feelings which, if they could ever have been carried into action, would have deluged England with blood and sent Elizabeth to the scaffold.

It is to be observed, too, by those who are painfully searching after truth, that it was as little practised by grave men who watched Mary's interests and served her with apparent earnestness and faithfulness. The chief of these was Leslie, Bishop of Ross, who was the most lively liar, for a man of gravity, that any history can produce.

Let us now turn from comment and speculation to the text of the work itself. Here is a scene at Holyrood, on the morning of Bothwell's mock trial, in order to obtain a postponement of which Elizabeth had despatched an officer with a letter addressed to Mary Stuart:—

"His coming had been expected, and precautions had been taken to prevent him from gaining admittance. On alighting at the gate and telling the porter that he was the bearer of a despatch from the Queen of England, he was informed that the Queen of Scots was not yet awake and could not be disturbed. The door was closed in his face, and he wandered about the meadows till between nine and ten, when he again presented himself. By this time all the Palace was astir; groups of Bothwell's retainers were lounging about the lodge; it was known among them that some one was come from England 'to stay the assize,' and when the officer attempted to pass in, he was thrust back with violence. At the noise of the struggle, one of the Hepburns came up and told him that the Earl, understanding that he had letters for the Queen, advised him to go away and return in the evening; 'the Queen was so molested and disquieted with the business of that day, that he saw no likelihood of any time to serve his turn till after the Assize.' He argued with the man, but to no sort of purpose. The gate was thrown back, and the quadrangle and the open space below the windows were fast filling with a crowd, through which there was no passage. Troopers were girthing up their saddles and belting on their sabres; the French guard were trimming their harquebusses, and the stable-boys leading up and down the horses of the knights. The Laird of Skirling, Captain of the Castle under Bothwell, strode by and told the guide that he deserved to be hanged for bringing English villains there; and presently the Earl appeared, walking with Maitland. The officer was chafing under 'the reproaches' of the 'beggars' Scots, who were thronging round him and cursing him. They fell back as Bothwell approached, and he presented his letter. The Earl perhaps felt that too absolute a defiance might be unwise. He took it, and went back into the Palace, but presently returned and said, 'that the Queen was still sleeping; it would be given to her when the work of the morning was over.' A groom at this moment led round his horse—Darnley's horse it had been, and once, perhaps, like Roan Barbary, 'ate bread from Richard's royal hand!' The Earl sprang upon his back, turned round and glanced at the windows of the Queen's room. A servant of the French Ambassador touched the Englishman, and he too looked in the same direction, and saw the Queen 'that was asleep and could not be disturbed,' nodding a farewell to her hero as he rode insolently off."

Of English volunteers in the days of Elizabeth there is interesting notice, under the date 1567. Philip of Spain was on his road from that kingdom to the Low Countries, and he might possibly visit Portsmouth on his way. As it was not quite sure in what humour he might visit us, Government issued the following "Order for the encouragement of Harquebuss-men," or Matchlock Volunteers:—

"In the port towns along the south and west from Newcastle to Plymouth a corps to be formed of 4,000 harquebuss-men, to be taken from the artificers of each town, between the ages of eighteen and thirty, to be duly exercised and held ready for service when called upon. Every member of the corps to receive four pounds a year—out of the which at his own cost to provide a morion, a good substantial harquebuss, with a compass stock of such bore that every three shots may weigh one ounce; flask, touch-box, sword and dagger—a jerkin of cloth, open at the sides and sleeves, with a hood of the same cloth fastened to the collar of the same jerkin. The Queen to provide ammunition. For the better alluring of men to the service, the persons joining to have certain immunities, estimations, and liberties"—as "to be called Harquebuss-men of the Crown—to wear a scutcheon of silver with a harquebuss under a crown, and to be promised preferment in garrisons royal as places should fall vacant; to be free of the towns where they dwell; to pay no tenths, fifteenths, nor subsidies; to be free from all town rates and from muster-rolls except their own; to have liberty to shoot at certain fowl, with respect of time and place, and without hail shot. The magistrates to provide each year public games of shooting; the best prizes to be of twenty shillings at least, the second fifteen shillings, and every man's adventure to be but sixpence. An old soldier in every town to be sergeant. The use of the bow to be continued in villages—and pleasant means to be used to draw the youth thereunto."

The picture and the policy portrayed in the next extract are of equal interest and importance. The success of Alva in the revolted and reformed Netherlands had called forth from Elizabeth congratulations which she could not have felt:—

"Something of this language was perhaps affected. Elizabeth, with the Queen of Scots upon her hands, could not afford to sympathise with rebels. Unfortunately, rebellion and Protestantism in all countries but her own were going hand in hand, and she was alike frightened and exasperated at seeing that the Reforming part of her own subjects were drifting further and further from her own standing-ground. More and more every day they were shifting in the Genevan direction; her own Council was tainted, and her Catholic subjects had better and better ground for complaining of the laws, which forbade them the exercise of their own creed; when doctrines equally heretical from the Lutheran point of view might be taught openly in the churches. Thus, being for ever in fear of the example being turned against herself, she disclaimed for herself all sympathy with the foreign Protestants. She ostentatiously claimed communion for her own Anglicanism with the mystic body of the visible Church, and de Silva caught at every opportunity of encouraging her humour, applauding the loyalty of her Catholic subjects, and contrasting their temper with the anarchic libertinism of the heretics. She was going on progress at the end of the summer. On the 6th of August she came down from Hampton Court, and spent a day at the Charterhouse as a guest of the Duke of Norfolk. She went through the streets as usual in an open carriage, that the people might see her. She was received everywhere with the passionate enthusiasm which showed that her policy had endeared her permanently to the people. De Silva, who accompanied her, remarked on the pleasure which such a scene must give her. She said that her subjects loved her because, while the other nations of Europe were tearing each other in pieces, they alone, under her rule, were living in safety under their own vine and fig-tree. 'To God, she owed it,' she said; 'it was the marvellous work of His hand.' Where

the crowd was thickest, she stopped her horses, stood up, and spoke to those who were nearest to her. At one place de Silva remarked a venerable-looking man putting himself conspicuously forward, shouting 'Vivat Regina! Honi soit qui mal y pense!'—'That,' said the Queen, with evident pride, 'is a priest of the old religion.'—'And thus, Madam,' said the Ambassador, 'you see a proof of what Catholics are. Catholics are the support of thrones, which heretics destroy. In them your Majesty will find the loyalty which will be your stay in the day of trouble, and therefore I have ever prayed you to take care of them, and to forbid their ill-treatment.' Elizabeth had clung as it were convulsively to this happier aspect of her Catholic subjects, hoping that a time would come when the Anglicans and they could come together on some moderate common ground—such a ground as might have been found for all Europe, had not passion been called in to deal with questions which only intellect could grapple with. But the passion was there, and growing. The two moving powers in the Western Churches were Calvinism and Ultramontanism, and it became daily more manifest to Elizabeth that, besides these moderate loyal Catholics, there were others, disciples of the new school of Jesuitry and the Tridentine Council; men by whom she was herself regarded as the bastard offspring of adultery, who acknowledged no Sovereign on earth but the Pope of Rome, and no country but the so-called Church—men who were only watching for the moment when she could be tripped up and hurled out of her seat, to make room for the murderer of Darnley."

Something in the way of help towards this end occurred when, in 1569, there was prospect of a war with Spain:—

"The prospect of a war with Spain kindled the hopes of the Catholics, and made her friends more anxious than ever to secure Philip's interest for her. The Bishop of Ross told Don Guerau that all the noblemen who were interested for his mistress would stand by Spain in the present quarrel. Mary Stuart herself, so sanguine was she, sent him word that if the King of Spain would help her, she would in three months be Queen of England, and mass should be said in every church throughout the island; and stealthy language of the same kind began to be used to him by English Peers themselves. Don Guerau's instructions left him unable to enter into any engagements in Mary Stuart's interests; but under the new circumstances he held himself at liberty to hear what her friends had to say; and the Earl of Northumberland came one night to his house, and had a long conversation with him. Unfortunately for the Catholic cause, an awkward quarrel had arisen among the noblemen most inclined to it. Lord Dacres of Naworth, the richest and most powerful of the northern Peers, had died without a male heir, leaving two daughters. His widow had married the Duke of Norfolk, and died also a few months later, leaving him the guardian of her children. According to ancient usage, the Dacres estate would have gone with the title to the late lord's brother, Leonard. But Norfolk, not for his wards' sake entirely, but to secure the splendid inheritance in his own family, had betrothed the girls to his two sons, and claimed the property for them against their uncle. The suit was pending at this particular moment. Leonard Dacres—Leonard of the crooked back as he was called—had assumed the title and taken possession of Naworth Castle. He was a strong Catholic, and his cause was warmly supported by the Earls of Northumberland, Cumberland, and many of the gentry of the northern shires. There was a general unwillingness to see another great family perish out of the already attenuated ranks of the English Peerage. The Queen was holding the balance between the claimants, and the decision seemed likely to rest rather with her than with the Judges. With the prospect of a revolution which would transfer the crown to Mary Stuart, the Northern Lords had been throughout unfavourable to the scheme for marrying her to the Duke of Norfolk, who was not a Catholic, and, too powerful already, would then carry all before him. They had communicated their views to the Queen of Scots herself, but she

was anxious at any rate to use Norfolk's help till she was extricated from her difficulties, and begged them to be silent."

In the above passage there are samples of Mr. Froude's power, clearness, and, also, of his ready inaccuracy. He has mis-stated the leading incidents of the history of the Dacres succession.

The Lord Dacres to whom Mr. Froude refers as Lord Dacres of Naworth was properly styled Lord Dacres of Gillesland, or of the North. He was the fifth of that line. He died in 1566, not, as Mr. Froude says, without a male heir; he was succeeded by his son George, who was summoned to Parliament the same year, and died a minor three years later. This George had not two, but three sisters, and it was at George's death that his uncle, crook-backed Leonard Dacres, properly assumed the title of Lord Dacres of Gillesland. The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal of England, had the right of trying the validity of this assumption. He waived the right, however, and referred the decision to Commissioners appointed by the Queen. It was a trial of property as well as of title. The powerful Duke had not only married the widow of the fifth baron, but he had also given the baron's three daughters as wives to his own three sons; Leonard had no chance against such weight of competition and superior influence. The barony was declared to be in abeyance. Leonard Dacres and his brother Edward were subsequently attainted of high treason, and died abroad in great poverty. There was a third brother who had kept aloof from Mary Stuart's quarrels, Francis Dacres, who was only a little less poor than his exiled brothers. He left a son, Randal Dacres, the last of the lawful Lords Dacres of Gillesland; but the declaration barred his inheritance, and he died, in London, in 1634, so destitute that there was not money enough of his own wherewith to bury him. There was then no Duke of Norfolk existing, but the Earl Marshal who represented him, and who was enjoying a portion of poor Randal's inheritance, buried him decently among his ancestors the Lords Dacres, at Gillesland. The award of Elizabeth's Commissioners of course affects persons now living. The Lords Petres and Stourton, as heirs of the eldest daughter of the fifth Lord Dacres, who died in 1566, and the Earl of Carlisle as heir of the other of the three daughters, who left children, are co-heirs of the barony in abeyance. If the Queen were to pronounce in favour of either of them it would not restore the rightful heir, neither would it injure him, for the male line is extinct, and to the Howards and their kindred has fallen the splendid state and inheritance once enjoyed by the proud and powerful Dacres of Gillesland.

Leonard Dacres seems to have played fast and loose in the "insurrection of the earls," as it was called in the North, which was so near succeeding. Had Mary Stuart been freed by it, and Elizabeth's army worsted, England would have become "Catholic," Scotland would have lost her Calvinism in the shedding of the blood of its professors, and a foreign army would have polluted the English counties. Elizabeth's feelings, with reference to the question of religion and insurrection, are thus clearly expressed:—

"With tears in her eyes, she protested that she had not deserved the rebellion. For her relations with the Continent, she desired only that neither her own subjects should assist in creating trouble elsewhere, nor French or Spanish Catholics encourage insurrection in England. She spoke with horror of bloodshed. Except for her honour's sake, she said, she would have already pardoned the Earls, and she hoped they would of themselves abandon their enterprise. La Mothe observed that while there were differences of religion, Europe

could never be quiet. Elizabeth admitted in answer that between the Pope's pretended power to absolve subjects from their allegiance and the Protestant theory of the right of subjects to depose their sovereigns, Governments had a bad time before them. It was time to do something, and she would gladly come to some understanding with other Sovereigns on these matters. As to the re-union of Christendom, there was nothing for which she was more anxious. There would be no difficulty with her. She had told Cardinal Chatillon that whatever he and his party might think of the abomination of going to mass, she would herself sooner have heard a thousand than have caused the least of the million villanies which had been committed on account of it. Remarkable words, throwing the truest light now attainable upon the spiritual convictions of Elizabeth. They might be called wise from the modern point of view, to which varieties of religious forms seem like words in different languages expressing the same idea. For men to kill each other about a piece of bread appears, when so stated, the supreme culmination of human folly. Yet Knox and Coligny were, after all, more right than the Queen of England. The idol was nothing, and the thing offered to the idol was nothing; but the mass in the sixteenth century meant the stake, the rack, the gibbet, the Inquisition dungeons, the Devil enthroned upon the judgment-seat of the world, with steel, cord, and fire to execute his sentences."

Our space will not permit of our extending this imperfect notice, or of continuing extracts which, apart from the sustained story, convey but faint idea of the beauty of the edifice from which they are taken. The most interesting portion of the work, to those whom Mr. Froude roughly designates as "sentimentalists," will be found in those pages (and particularly p. 271, vol. 4) where, in drawing a parallel between Mary Stuart and Elizabeth, he presses less harshly than usual against the former, and weighs differences without passion. Again, although much exception may be taken to many of the acts and expressions of Knox, no one will be slow to acknowledge the simple, picturesque power with which Mr. Froude has described his death, and the force, beauty, and, generally speaking, truth with which he has drawn the character of that remarkable man, a man to whom Scotland owes nearly all her final victory, and England much of its consequent good result.

Religio Animæ; and other Poems. By Alfred B. Richards. (Moxon & Co.)

THE young poets of our time cannot complain that we have been backward in welcoming them. When have they put forth any buds of promise that we have not hastened to recognize and joyfully proclaim? When have we tried to trample under foot any single blossom of the Immortal Flower? We are only too glad to find any sign of poetry in the numerous books of verse that come before us. After traversing such sandy desert wastes of words, the smallest bit of living leaf is too precious, when found, for us to speak cynically or unkindly of the giver. Let the writers supply the poetry, and we will award the praise. All we ask is to be inspired. All we want is to feel the communicative warmth which a book with life in it cannot fail to breathe.

But if a writer have not the root of the matter in him, and his book of verse shows neither the flower nor fruit of poetry, we are in duty bound to say so. We should have been pleased to have lent a hand to help the author of these poems up that hill which we find rendered so ludicrously in the frontispiece to Messrs. Moxon's books; but, honestly, we cannot. We sympathize with his earnestness on behalf of the suffering poor, who are treated so shame-

fully in the workhouse wards; but he has not the knack of getting the poetry out of his subject. It takes a Hood to go deep enough for that: to pierce through the rags of wretchedness, the dirt and squalor of poverty, and see and set the human poetry glistening through tears. Mr. Richards has paraphrased a portion of Mr. Greenwood's account of his night spent in the Lambeth Casual Ward. The poetry, however, and the power remain in the prose of the one, not in the well-meant verse of the other. We likewise sympathize with Mr. Richards in his zeal for the Volunteer movement, but he has aided it infinitely better in other ways than in appealing to his countrymen in lines like these:—

By all the Gods of England,
Neath the Almighty God—
Arm, ye who love your country.

This has a startling sound to us, who had thought that England professed to obey the command, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," and, at least, did not profess to have any other. It is not easy to convert earnestness, whether social, political or patriotic, into poetic force when the one thing needful is lacking. Aspiration is not inspiration, though often mistaken for it. Some people can write poetry when they are very much in earnest, while others can only swear; a good deal depends on natural gifts. Many of these pieces appear to have been written years ago; but here is a stanza from a lyric dated 1862, which could not have been worse. The subject is 'Our Volunteers':—

It is a glorious gallant band!
A phalanx grand and rare,
That heart-linked thus doth firmly stand,
Let meet it they who dare!
The chivalry of labour hand-
in-hand with knightly crew—
What living belt boasts other land
As potent and as true?

It must be admitted that the minstrel sings flat and out of tune in parts. This is a strange mixture:—

Hoar ocean chants his war-runes,
When billows change and die—
His rhythm of emerald ripples
Breathes to calm's turquoise sky.

Again, who is to read this?—

While sombre *Jaques* makes moralizing moan.

But to show that our author is no poet, and that he has nothing to *sing* that could possibly have been spoilt by being *said*, we will begin at the beginning of his book. Here are the first lines:—

When summer days are longest,
And summer nights are sweet;
As the shadows of dusk ruins,
Steal softly to her feet.
While the moon shines o'er the forest,
As she hath shone before,
Lighting fair forms of lovers,
Ten myriad, love! and more.

Well, we ask, what then? And we are told that, at such a time,

We seem in unbid fancy,
Thus to have lived before,

—which, as a presentiment of some pre-existence, is not altogether unlike the feeling of the "young man called John" in Holmes's 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,' who had an impression, whilst smoking a cigar, that he had previously passed through a similar sort of experience. Also, on such a night, our author feels that we "shall live hereafter"! And this extraordinary revelation of the moonlight night comes to him in a most curious way. He says—

This is my Religion:
I hold it from on high;
It falls upon my forehead
Like lustre from the sky.

This comes of receiving inspiration from the moon! However, there is one advantage in having such a religion,—it is not likely to become morbidly subjective. As few other

people get their religion in this external way, our author cries—

Oh! for a solemn whisper,
To thrill thro' deafest ear:
A tongue of flame to under
Man's blindness like a spear!

The desire is praiseworthy, but the expression is unfortunate. What would be the use of a *whisper* to affect the *deafest ear*? And how could a tongue of flame sunder man's blindness, even if the tongue had assumed the shape of a spear? We speak of *couching* a spear, but have no notion of a spear being used for the purpose of couching an eye. Our author may think us hypercritical, but we are only minutely noting the little signs of imagery and language which, were there no other and larger, tell in a moment whether a man has the divine gift in any degree. With Mr. Richards the proofs are only too plentiful that he is all the while trying to make other mental faculties do the work of the poetic one. He speaks of—

Mountain summits,
Staircased by heroic deeds.

This is carpentry—not poetry, and as puzzling to us as was that resting-place of Dives, in the old carol which tells us how he

Took his seat all on a serpent's knee.

Again, he has—

Great eels with saucer eyes that peep
Thro' drowned ports in play.

How could he print such incongruity! The fact must stare every one in the face that *saucer eyes don't peep*. From sheer lack of the informing imagination, our author applies phrases most grossly physical to things spiritual. In one piece we find—

Bleed in the dark, my soul!

Of course the *soul* does not, and cannot bleed; but let that pass, as being on the border-land of the permissible in metaphorical expression. In another, the speaker says, he "found Sleep dead," and he lies down alongside of the

Sleep that was murdered in vain.

Now, as the four matter-of-fact Scots who replied to Charles Lamb's wish respecting Burns could have told our author, "that was impossible." He could not have found Sleep dead, because it never was alive. We might as well speak of finding the ancient scythe and hour-glass after we had been "killing Time." Shakespeare made Macbeth speak of having murdered Sleep, and Mr. Richards has discovered the *dead body* lying by him in bed. In a love lyric, the singer sings rather ruefully—

There is a scar beneath my hair,
There is a sorrow at my heart;
The one in old age I shall bear,
The other may not from me part.

We admire the look of vanity given to the last two lines by the statement that he cannot part with the one, and the other will not part from him, although it comes to the same thing in both cases. But we cannot admire the singer's want of gallantry. What a conjugal reminder for a love lyric! "It's come to a fine pass," said the Scotchwoman who had just thrown a three-legged stool at her husband's head, "gin a wife canna kame her ain head!" And if the affair did leave a scar, was it wise, was it judicious to put it into verse? Would it not have been better to remember, with silent gratitude, that the lady had left sufficient hair wherewith to cover the scar? We are not merely jesting. It is our object to illustrate the want of poetic perception in this writer's use of phrases. There is the same mishap in the treatment of facts when he attempts to set them forth figuratively. Of the Duke of Wellington's death, we are told—

The aged oak is withered
Which grew from every heart.

But *how* we cannot see. In 'L'Amour qui passe et l'Espoir qui vient,' the lovers say of his lady—

She swore that she lived in my smile, look, or nod.

Did she indeed! This is provocative of punning, and we might excuse indulgence in it by referring to page 286, where we find some lines "On a late Occurrence," headed with the motto, "*Cur me querelis exanimas tuis?*" These are the first four lines—

'Tis pleasant when a big dog from a small one,
With generous motive, turns him round and flies;
'Tis sweet to see a short man brave a tall one,
And hear an unexpected "D—n your eyes."

So it may be. Still, tastes will differ.

Two of the best pieces in the book are 'Helen and Cassandra' and 'Danaë.' In these the writer seems to have approached his nearest to poetry by the aid of painting, as both are written on pictures. In the piece entitled 'Shakespeare,' there is a good descriptive touch where Falstaff is spoken of as one

Whose wit was nimble sword-player to his sins.

—But such a line as the first, which is addressed to Shakespeare himself—

Wit unsurpassed! Tragedian divine!—
is bad enough to kill the poem in the birth.

Mr. Richards professes to have collected the following "dittie" from two MSS. in the Lincoln's Inn Library. This we take to be a joke. And yet the ballad has a lyric flow and is musical beyond anything else in the book:—

YE DITTIE OF "ALTOUNE TOURES."

O pleasant is ye moneth of Maie,
And swete are vernall shoures,
Whanne sothe they bydde mee forth to stail,
And dyne atte "Altoune Toures."

Myne herte! Thys is a gamesome worlde,
Ye erth hath purfild floures;
Lord Chancellere hys wig hath curled:
Hee slepes atte "Altoune Toures."

Come hyther, come hyther, mie fayre yonge warde!
Busk ye in bonny bowres!
Soe sadde, shee sayde, wilt stail, mie Lorde,
Ane weeke atte "Altoune Toures!"

"Come hyther, come hyther, mie Ladye Abbess,
Said why thy pale fronte loures!"
"Now, by ye roode a boone! Hee bless
Thys moneth atte "Altoune Toures."

Ye proud Erl twies hys win hee spylt,
"Syr Chancellere, 'tis ours
To bydde your presence, an Crist wylt,
Ane yere atte "Altoune Toures."

O, "Altoune Toures" are fayre to see,
And blacke are monikish powres;
Ye fayre yonge mayde to ye nonnerie
And ye Peere to Altoune Toures.

Merly doe ye smale foules syng
Whanne milke it sonest sours:
Alle in a darke vell forth the byrges,
Swete Maie of "Altoune Toures."

And down hir chekis dyd yronne ye byrges,
Hir said forme quails and cowers;
Lord Chancellere hee spyed hys win
Blythlie atte "Altoune Toures."

'Mid lothlie nonnes hir lyfe is passed
Wepynge ye waefulle houres;
For weedes of blacke ye gynghams cast
Shee wore atte "Altoune Toures."

Ryghte to hir dethe ye maden weped;
Fayre girles with meikle dowres,
God send ye a Chancellere hath not sleped
Or dyed atte "Altoune Toures."

With these lines we are enabled to take leave of the writer in friendly spirit.

History of the Atlantic Telegraph. By Henry M. Field, D.D. (Low & Co.)

This history of the great achievement of the century is dated from New York, and proceeds from the pen of one who has been an eye-witness of most, if not all, of the attempts that have been made to carry the earth's girdle round the portion of her circumference which lies between the Old and New Worlds. Dr. Field is related to Mr. Cyrus W. Field; and that circumstance, as he tells us in his Preface, has given him peculiar facilities for obtaining information on all points necessary to an authentic history. The narrative thus produced is a model history of its kind, the materials being so handled as to sustain an unflagging interest, with just sufficient scientific information to render the work

useful as well as agreeable. Dr. Field, in short, has shown excellent judgment in his selection of facts, having borne in mind throughout that he was writing a history for the world in general, and not a purely scientific treatise for the learned. The result is, that in a couple of hours every person who understands the English tongue may be almost as well "posted up" as the actual promoters of the scheme in all that it is necessary or profitable for ordinary people to know on the subject.

Some of our readers will probably be a little surprised when we remind them that no less than four attempts were made, before that of the present year, to pierce the Atlantic with electricity. In this busy age events succeed each other with such rapidity, that the records even of great facts are rubbed out, as it were, from memory's tablets by the constant attrition of new phenomena. For ourselves, we confess our obligation to Dr. Field for brushing up our recollection of the earliest expeditions made with the object of establishing a telegraphic communication between Europe and America. The first was made in 1857, by the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, and the cable was paid out successfully to the extent of 335 miles. But consternation was occasioned on the instant, by the discovery that the electrical continuity was lost. To the inexpressible delight, however, of everybody on board, the electricity suddenly returned, just as the scientific authorities were going to give the order to cut the cable and wind in. Before morning their joy was turned to sadness, for the brakes were applied to stop the cable from running out too fast, and as the stern of the ship rose from the trough of the sea the strain was too sudden, and the cable parted for ever.

The next attempt, early in 1858, was made under the immediate direction of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who, after having been from the commencement the most lavish promoter of the scheme, had now accepted the post of general manager, generously refusing a proffered salary, and preferring to discharge gratuitously the onerous duties of his office. Mr. Everett had now designed a paying-out machine on a new principle, and Mr. Apold had invented "self-releasing brakes," so constructed as to give way when the strain exceeded a ton and a half. As the cable was calculated to support a strain of something over three tons, the recurrence of the accident of the previous year was thus rendered impossible. On this occasion the laying of the cable was commenced in mid-ocean, the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* proceeding in opposite directions after splicing their respective portions. Twice the cable broke when the ships had not long separated, and twice the gallant ships met again and renewed the splice. The third time the ships receded from one another as far as 200 miles, when the electric current again ceased to flow. This time the cable was found broken within 20 feet of the *Agamemnon*! No one could then guess the cause of the disaster; and by experiments which were made before cutting off the now useless remnant from the *Niagara*, it appeared that the cable, or what remained of it, was capable of supporting a strain of four tons for an hour and forty minutes.

Notwithstanding this failure, Mr. Field and his friends persevered; and as they had luckily still got enough cable for the entire length, they determined to make another attempt in the same year. This, the third expedition, gave rise to the greatest triumph, and subsequently to the deepest despondency, that had yet been known in the annals of the Atlantic Telegraph. The *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, after remaining

in Europe just long enough to take in coal and provisions, sailed at once to their rendezvous in mid-ocean, and commenced operations on the 29th of July. On the 5th of August Mr. Cyrus W. Field, from the *Niagara*, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, telegraphed to the Associated Press, New York, that the Atlantic Telegraph was completed. No words can express the enthusiasm with which Mr. Field was received as he steamed in triumph into New York. He was the man who, by his energy and wealth, had first practically started the expeditions, and by his skill and perseverance had now carried them to a successful issue. He was in every sense the hero of the occasion, and the New Yorkers were justly proud of their countryman. Alas! on the very day which they had set apart to do him special honour, the speaking, living existence of the cable was at an end, and it lay along the bed of the Atlantic an inanimate and useless mass!

From that time to 1865, a period of seven years, no fresh attempt was made. There needs no stronger proof of the intense disappointment occasioned by the barren success, ten times worse than failure, of the second expedition of 1858. There were not wanting pseudo-wise men, who had always vaguely scoffed at the idea of any Atlantic Telegraph, and who now, emboldened by seeing the realization of their sinister predictions, mustered up courage to explain gravely why such a scheme could never answer. Some declared that the telegraph plateau—that wonderful submarine highway which runs straight from Ireland to Newfoundland between jagged rocks and stupendous mountains—was a myth and a phantom of the imagination. Yet this plain had been carefully sounded both by American and English mariners, and the chart of its conformation rested on the authority of men who were in no way concerned in the speculation. Other critics, more flippant and still less learned, called the scheme "a moon-hoax," and wrote sarcastic articles under such titles as "Very like a whale," and "Was the Atlantic Cable a humbug?" In the mean time the gallant band held their own, and found some consolation in recollecting that the defunct cable was in many respects imperfectly constructed, and that it had been wound and unwound a great many times, carelessly exposed to vicissitudes of weather, and badly shaken in the heavy gales of 1858. It must be admitted that these revelations, if they comforted the advocates of the scheme, were a little awkward to confess to the public, who would naturally ask, why so momentous a struggle had been undertaken with imperfect weapons? Perhaps the answer might have been, that as there was a sufficient quantity of cable standing over from 1857, the persons in authority did not venture to recommend the company to order any more without first trying what they could do with the old stock.

The expeditions of 1865 and 1866 are fresh in the memory of all, and both have been graphically described in the various daily journals published in London. Dr. Field gives his own heart-stirring account of all the expeditions, availing himself, however, occasionally, of a sparkling passage from the pen of Mr. Woods or Dr. Russell. Perhaps, however, the most instructive part of the book is that which can be found in no newspaper—the personal narrative, which the author can only have derived, as a whole, from the actual promoters of the scheme. It was while turning round a globe, and meditating on Mr. Gisborne's proposition for a telegraph from Newfoundland to New York, that a young merchant, who had retired from business with an ample fortune, was led to ask

himself the question, Why should not there be a wire across the Atlantic Ocean itself? The subject had occupied other people's minds; and Lieut. Berryman, sent out by the Navy Department to study winds and currents, had already reported the existence of the deep-sea plateau. Accordingly, when Mr. Field wrote to the National Observatory at Washington to ask for scientific advice as to the feasibility of the telegraph scheme, Lieut. Maury answered,— "Singularity enough, just as I received your letter I was closing one to the Secretary of the Navy on the same subject." He inclosed a copy of this official letter, and it contained the following remarkable words:—"Whether it would be better to lead the wires from Newfoundland or Labrador is not now the question; nor do I pretend to consider the question as to the possibility of finding a time calm enough, the sea smooth enough, a wire long enough, a ship big enough, to lay a coil of wire sixteen hundred miles in length. . . . A wire laid across from either of the above-named places on this side will pass to the north of the Grand Banks, and rest on that beautiful plateau to which I have alluded, and where the waters of the sea appear to be as quiet and as completely at rest as it is at the bottom of a mill-pond." Strange that this "beautiful plateau" should occur at the narrowest part of the ocean, and between countries which are both occupied by energetic Anglo-Saxons! Here, then, was sufficient encouragement: other men, to whom science was a regular pursuit, had prepared the course, Cyrus Field was the man to run the race. He at once set to work with extraordinary energy, and, with his own example to back his arguments, succeeded in inducing four other men of large fortune to enlist themselves in the enterprise. With some little trouble a very liberal charter was obtained from the Government of Newfoundland, and at six o'clock, one Monday morning, at the house of Mr. Cyrus Field's brother, a company was organized with five directors, the charter was formally accepted, and a capital of a million and a half of dollars was subscribed.

Such was the small beginning of this gigantic enterprise; small, we mean, in numerical force, but great in courage and activity, and powerful in its pecuniary resources. There was a noble self-devotion in the determination of Mr. Field and his four friends, men of secure position, who might have lived without anxiety for the rest of their lives, to throw themselves and their treasures once more into the *mêlée*, for the sake of achieving a result which would benefit the world in general, more than themselves individually. If they met with a good deal of discouragement in some quarters, they were occasionally buoyed up by the most generous faith in others. We are rather proud to say that, while the scheme originated in the United States, England has not been backward in the efforts which have brought it to a successful conclusion. While the American Senate passed the bill brought forward by a majority of one, the English Government, without thinking it necessary to go to Parliament, guaranteed, as early as 1856, work to the amount of 14,000*l.* per annum (or 4*l.* per cent. on the assumed capital) for a certain period, and 10,000*l.* per annum for 25 years afterwards. Before that, Newfoundland, an English colony of no very great wealth, had guaranteed the interest of 50,000*l.* bonds, made a grant of fifty square miles of land, and promised 5,000*l.* towards the construction of a road through the barren plains and wild forests of the interior. Before commencing operations, it was necessary to have recourse to England for additional capital, or a new company. The latter course was chosen, and there was an Atlantic Tele-

graph Company on either side of the ocean. It would appear, then, that the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, the old and the new, have each had an important share in bringing about the great result. To gauge their respective services, and say which has done most, would be difficult, if not impossible. Let us hope, then, that there will never be any national jealousy on this subject, and that Briton and American will be content for ever to share the fame, as cordially as on board the Great Eastern they shared the labour, the anxiety, and the final triumph—a triumph which, we trust, will be enduring, and not again “interrupted.”

NEW NOVELS.

Dr. Austin's Guests. By William Gilbert. 2 vols. (Strahan.)

TOWARDS the end of 1864, or at the commencement of 1865, a tale made its appearance which attracted attention by its peculiar title, ‘*De Profundis*,’ and which, on examination, was generally pronounced to be above the average of the novels and stories of the day. It was, on its own showing, a “tale of social deposits”; but the author, while dealing entirely with low life, had the taste and judgment to reject the adventitious aid which novelists too frequently borrow from the curiosities of vulgarity and the startling effects of crime. Such a beginning was well suited to raise the hopes of the novel-reading public; and we are happy to say that those who read ‘*Dr. Austin's Guests*’ will find that it fully sustains the reputation of its author. The idea of the book is very singular. It is the autobiography of a gentleman of education and talent, who has become insane by brooding over a fancied scientific discovery, and who consents, as he imagines, to become an inmate of a private asylum, in order to withdraw himself from the temptation of injuring the world by the immensity of his imaginary schemes. Of course he is, in fact, a monomaniac; but his family and his medical attendants manage to humour his weakness with such tender delicacy that he never doubts his own sanity, though he knows himself to be surrounded by madmen. Imitating the tact of his keepers, he shows much forbearance to the poor deluded creatures about him, affecting to believe in their discoveries, and good-naturedly putting up with their eccentricities. Now and then, however, his patience gives way, and then a battle royal ensues. The situations which are thus produced are exceedingly amusing, and the skill of the author is conspicuous in the treatment of such scenes. To present the ludicrous side of a story to the reader, while the narrator seems all unconscious of the effect he produces, is no easy task, unless a tone of burlesque is adopted. Such a tone would destroy the character of ‘*Dr. Austin's Guests*,’ which is supposed to be genuine and serious throughout; yet the reader can always see through the superficial coating, and can understand both what the real facts are, and how it is that the narrator fails to comprehend them. The chapter entitled “*A Scientific Evening*” is perhaps as remarkable for quiet humour as any in the book. Three inmates of the asylum are represented as communicating to each other their marvellous discoveries, one for burning sea water, another for moving the universe, a third for the “concentration of eternity.” They converse for some time with perfect politeness, each of them looking upon the other two as harmless enthusiasts, mistaken of course in their views, but rather to be pitied than blamed. At last, however, the insupportable spirit of controversy arises,

the narrator venturing to point out a flaw in the “concentration” scheme. The spark soon bursts into a flame, and the three friends part on about the same terms as a couple of rival doctors or philosophers in Molière. Besides the narrator's own adventures, the machinery of his story is used to introduce numerous accounts of other “guests,” some of which are very pathetic, and others interesting (if founded on fact) in a psychological point of view. One of the most ludicrous features of the connecting story is the perfect *naïveté* with which, after a long string of ills and grievances suffered at the hands of some other patient, the narrator invariably mentions that the Doctor, under some singular misapprehension, takes a different view of the subject, and looks upon him (the narrator) as having been the aggressor throughout!

The Co-Heiress. By the Author of ‘*Charley Nugent*.’ 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

WE should have declared ‘*The Co-Heiress*’ to be a first attempt in novel-writing were it not that the names of two other productions figure on the title-page. Much that we said of ‘*Charley Nugent*’ is applicable to the three closely-written volumes before us. This story would have been far better if told in half the number of pages; the writer would then have been spared a vast amount of manual labour, and the reader, of intense weariness. The ingredients of a good novel are here. The *dramatis personæ* imitate the sensational element throughout; but the domestic scenes are far too minutely described, the details are wearying, the repetitions tiresome, the characters, too, are not natural or life-like. The hero, Sir Charles Bellingham, is represented as a fascinating young gentleman, irresistible among women: he is possessed of every virtue, but, unfortunately, is not blessed with the faculty of knowing his own mind. His mother, Lady Agnes, is supposed, at the mature age of fifty, to be past most of the troubles and pleasures of this life, except a constant course of knitting, to which employment her declining years are devoted. When we remember that Mrs. Piozzi was a swimmer at above fourscore, and that a lively old gentleman lately lost his life by a fall from his horse when he had passed, by several years, the limit of threescore and ten, we think Lady Agnes Bellingham deprived of her rights rather early, even though she was the daughter of one of England's proudest earls, and “patrician was written in every look and gesture, as well as in the stately curve of her still round throat.” Sir John de Burgh, father of the heroines, is of much too kind and genial a nature to have acted as is here described. His character is not that of a man who could desert his youngest child, and separate himself from her for sixteen years, because his idolized young wife died at the child's birth. He is made to selfishly wish to forget his own sorrow, and he thinks the sight of his child, who closely resembles her mother, calculated only to keep her image constantly before his eye. We are prepared from the beginning to discover that Augusta, the co-heiress of Sir John de Burgh, will not be a model young lady. She is descended from two families, of which one being “proud and hot,” and the other “proud and cold,” it is unlikely that this infant scion will not possess some of the ruling traits of both. The best drawn, indeed a rather charming, character, is Emily Crewe, an Irish girl. Her appearance is always a pleasure to the reader. Her wish to influence, for his own good, the vacillating young hero, even at the expense of her own feelings, is touching; and one can fancy her a somewhat fascinating creature,

though her style of beauty is uncommon,—grey eyes and reddish-gold hair not usually assimilating, particularly in one of Erin's daughters. The scene of the story is, for the most part, in Rome, though, but for a foreign name or two, and an occasional allusion, at long intervals, to some peculiar beauty in the scenery, we might as well have met the actors in an English country town. All opportunity is avoided of describing life and its ways. The author has not taken the trouble of at least attempting to imbue his heroes and heroines with individuality. It may have been a light task to compose the novel in which they figure; we wish it were not a heavy one to read it. ‘*The Co-Heiress*’ may, perhaps, be admired by very young persons just allowed an insight into the world of fiction, and ignorant of its best creations; but to those who are familiar with better delineations of character by more finished artists, ‘*The Co-Heiress*’ will be found flat, stale, and unprofitable.

Thrown on the World: a Story. By Ennis Keir. 2 vols. (Newby.)

ALTHOUGH this is a new book, the story contained in it is one with which we have all been familiar from childhood. It is that of a wealthy family who lose fortune and position by an unlucky speculation, and are left to struggle for existence in a world that once seemed ready to place its treasures at their feet. The author desires to show “not what trouble is,” but “the readiest and most practicable way of getting out of it, or the best and most cheerful way of bearing it.” If he does not entirely perform this promise, we must not blame him severely; for so much could scarcely be done in two short volumes. Those who read the book will probably think, as we do, that if the Dallas family were “thrown on the world,” they fell on a softer soil than most people who meet with a similar catastrophe. One young lady at once gets a situation of 80*l.* a year; another becomes companion to a lady who is a very jewel of good humour and affability; a third is promptly engaged and married to one of the aristocratic friends of her more prosperous days. In the mean time, the brother goes out to Australia, gets employment immediately, and comes home with a large fortune, in four or five years. This is a somewhat Utopian view of the difficulties of life; but the book is readable enough, and is free from all objectionable matter.

The Law of the Rubric; and the Transition Period of the Church of England. By the Rev. W. H. Pinnock, LL.D. (Cambridge, Hall & Son; London, Whittaker & Co.)

THIS very exhaustive treatise is devoted to a consideration, legal and historical, of the vestments which may or should be used in the English Church. And Dr. Pinnock's conclusion is, “that the Ritualists are *legally right* in their interpretation of the Rubric; but that in the exercise of that advantage they have ventured on proceedings which are in some points *morally wrong*, and, in other points, *legally wrong*.” We are glad to agree with the last half of this sentence; but, after careful consideration of the subject and the authorities, we consider Dr. Pinnock doubly wrong in the first half, and that the very case he makes out for the Ritualists is the strongest argument against them.

To begin with a simple statement of the point at issue. The words of the Rubric are, “And here is to be noted, that such ornaments of the Church, and of the Ministers thereof, at all times of their Ministration, shall be retained, and be in use, as were in this Church of Eng-

land, by the authority of Parliament, in the Second Year of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth." It is on the authority of this Rubric that the Ritualists claim to wear their divers garments. The ground has been disputed inch by inch. Every clause, every word, has been weighed. The most opposite meanings have been tortured out of the plainest sentences. Great lawyers have come to the conclusion that a clergyman wearing the vestments prescribed by the Prayer-Book issued under the authority of Parliament in the second year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth infringed the law, and committed an offence cognizable by a legal tribunal. Leading members of the Ritualist party have argued that the ornaments and ceremonial in use by the authority of Parliament in the second year of King Edward the Sixth were those imposed upon the province of Canterbury by the Constitution of Merton, in 1305, and accepted by the 25 Henry 8. c. 19. So far as we can understand Dr. Pinnock, he inclines to the legality of the latter view. But he has overloaded his treatise with so many needless details as to cloud over, not only his own meaning, but the clear meaning of the Rubric; and he has blinded himself to the fact that, by his own *ipse dixit*, he contradicts the highest judicial authority in the kingdom.

We do not hold that Judges are infallible; but if a Judge says one thing and Dr. Pinnock says another, we should be apt to look carefully at the dictum of the Judge before setting up that of Dr. Pinnock against it. If the subject was the legal interpretation of words in a statute, we should be still more cautious. And if we found, on inquiry, that the Judge had the distinct words of another statute in his favour, while Dr. Pinnock had nothing but a fancied analogy of language, we should side with the Judge, and not with the Doctor.

Now, the point is this. The Rubric quotes the authority of Parliament in the second year of King Edward the Sixth. The first and most natural question is, What was done by Parliament in that year? We find that the 2 & 3 Edward 6. c. 1. is entitled, 'An Act of Uniformity of Service and Administration of the Sacraments throughout the Realm,' and that by it the Book of Common Prayer, commonly called King Edward the Sixth's First Prayer-Book, received parliamentary sanction. By this Prayer-Book a certain usage was for the first time established throughout the Church of England. Before that time there had been—we learn from the Prayer-Book itself—various uses, "some following Salisbury use, some Herford use, some the use of Bangor, some of Yorke, and some of Lincolne." These were now to be abolished. Down to that year a great many ornaments had been used in churches and by the ministers, according to the provincial constitutions of different dioceses, or the "uses" of others. These were now to be controlled and made uniform. Before that time the ornaments of the minister had included albe, amice, chasuble, cope, dalmatic, and other garments. By the first Prayer-Book, the minister saying or singing mattens and evensong, baptizing and burying, in parish churches, was to wear a surplice, and, when administering the sacrament, a white albe, plain, with a vestment or cope. Seeing, then, that the first legislative act of the second year of Edward the Sixth was to prescribe uniformity for the Church of England, we might think that there was no difficulty in referring the subsequent Rubric to this Act and this Prayer-Book.

But Dr. Pinnock says No. The Rubric cannot refer to the first attempt at uniformity, but to the variety which existed before it. His reason is, that as the Act probably did not receive the

royal assent till after the expiration of the second year of Edward the Sixth,—and as, at all events, the first Prayer-Book could not have been printed, published, and brought into use till some time in the third year,—there could have been no ornaments in use under that authority during the second year; and, consequently, whatever ornaments were in use under any previous authority are those referred to by the Rubric. That is to say, the book which opens with a statement of the benefits of uniformity purposely refers us to the time before uniformity existed! It purposely misleads us by referring to the end of that time, not to any part of it when variety was sanctioned. And this theory is maintained in the face of the Privy Council judgment, which says most clearly—

"There seems no reason to doubt that the Act in question received the Royal assent in the second year of Edward VI. It concerned a matter of great urgency which had been long under consideration, and was the first Act of the Session; it passed through one House of Parliament on January 15th, 1549, N.S., and the other on the 21st of the same month; and the second year of the reign of Edward the Sixth did not expire till January 28th. In the Act of the 5th & 6th Edw. VI. c. 1. s. 5. it is expressly referred to as the Act 'made in the second year of the King's Majesty's reign.' Upon this point therefore no difficulty can arise. It is very true that the *New Prayer-Book* could not come in use until after the expiration of that year, because time must be allowed for printing and distributing the Books; but its use, and the injunctions contained in it, were established by authority of Parliament in the second year of Edward VIth, and this is the plain meaning of the Rubric."

It is strange that Dr. Pinnock cannot see the legal force of this argument. A Rubric, which is part of the statute law, refers to the authority of Parliament in a certain year. The plain inference is that it refers to an Act made in that year, because if it referred to an Act made in an earlier year, that earlier year would be specified. If it referred to the state of things existing until the passing of a certain Act, it would never mention the year in which that Act was passed, for the simple reason that in that same year two states of things existed; and if it meant the earlier state of things, it would make its meaning clear by the words "down to the passing of such and such an Act." Any doubt as to the year in which an Act is passed may be removed, first by the history of the Act, and then by its description. If an Act forbids you to throw offensive matter into the Thames "from and after the passing of this Act," it would be sufficient answer that the matter was thrown in before the Act came in force. But if a subsequent Act referred to the Thames Navigation Bill as the Act of the 29th and 30th of the Queen, it would be no answer that it did not come into force till the year after. This is the case here; and the argument used by the Privy Council, that this Act is described in another statute as the Act made in the second year of the King's reign, completes the description. Whether this description is historically accurate or not, makes little difference. The object is not to discover in what year such an Act was passed, but to what Act such another Act refers. It is immaterial to know whether the royal assent was given in the second or the third year; but it is very material to know whether successive statutes agree in speaking of the Act as that of the second or the third year; and when we find one statute speaking of it as the Act of the second year, the logical inference is that another statute alludes to it when it cites the same authority and the same date.

Dr. Pinnock's ground is untenable for another

reason. The Rubric of Charles the Second's Prayer-Book is a clause in Elizabeth's Act of Uniformity. It is a well-known rule, that doubtful expressions in statutes are to be interpreted by the context. Charles's Act of Uniformity, sanctioning his Prayer-Book and its rubrics, begins, "Whereas in the first year of the late Queen Elizabeth there was one uniform order of common service and prayer." We turn to Elizabeth's Act of Uniformity, which begins with very similar words—"Where at the death of our late sovereign lord King Edward the Sixth there remained one uniforme order of common service and prayer." It is plain, then, that the object of the Act is to promote uniformity. Expressions, therefore, which might bear two meanings must be interpreted in a manner consonant to this object. Which is more consonant, that the ornaments should be settled directly by the Act of Edward, which gave them fixed rules, or indirectly by an Act of Henry the Eighth, which allowed every conceivable variety? It is clear that the second interpretation would defeat the statute.

We conceive that Dr. Pinnock's mistake arises from the carelessness with which the Rubric was drawn up and worded. He writes as if the clause "shall be retained and be in use as were in this Church of England," meant "as were retained and were in use." But this interpretation is by no means necessary. The "were" applies more properly to the words "by parliamentary authority," and does not of itself include previous usage. Still, the wording is not clear, and must be explained by reference to the facts and to the law. Dr. Pinnock twists both facts and law to this obscure wording, instead of looking to them for its explanation. He is so enamoured of his interpretation that he sacrifices to it the scope and purport of all the Acts of Uniformity. And what does he gain by it? Simply this, that he has no chance of a hearing save from those who are already on his side, and that he is put out of court as soon as the question comes to be really argued.

When we say that the Rubric was drawn up carelessly, we allude to something more than the wording. But as it does not justify a recurrence to the state of things before the First Prayer-Book, we do not mean that it errs in want of precision. What it errs in, is, in taking half a clause of Elizabeth's Act, and never inquiring to what that clause alluded. The Act of Elizabeth declared that such ornaments should be in use "until other order shall be therein taken by the authority of the Queen's Majesty, with the advice of her Commissioners appointed and authorized under the Great Seal of England for causes ecclesiastical, or of the metropolitan of this realm." The Rubric of Charles does not appear to have noticed this reservation, or to have decided what was exactly wanted. It merely adopted a clause that seemed to have worked well, and it left the ground open to subsequent disputes.

Hitherto the argument of the Ritualists has been, that they may wear copes and vestments by the permission of the First Prayer-Book; but now they are not content with this. They take Dr. Pinnock's line, and abandon the First Prayer-Book for the state of things which existed down to the second year of King Edward. By so doing, they cut their own throats. There may be some doubt whether they can claim the cope,—there cannot be the shadow of a doubt that they cannot claim the "use of Sarum" or the Provincial Constitutions. And if they themselves give up the First Prayer-Book, they will not find that any others will keep it for them.

There is another point, which has slipped out of Dr. Pinnock's memory. The Rubric may be

undecided as regards ornaments, but it gives no latitude as to ceremonial. The Act of Charles the Second is very positive on this head. All ministers are bound to say and use the "morning prayer, evening prayer, celebration and administration of both the sacraments, and all other public and common prayer, in such order and form as is mentioned in the said book annexed and joined to the present Act." This of itself settles the further pretensions of the Ritualists, and disposes of many of their ornaments; for, as the purely Roman ornaments are unmeaning without much alteration of the English ceremonial, there is only a choice between what is unmeaning and what is illegal.

We have no wish to see Ritualism put down by law. We fully agree with the noble words of Dean Stanley, that the vestments matter little, but the zeal shown in the cause of religion is of great importance. Only we do not wish it to be supposed that Acts of Uniformity countenance every variety of usage, and that appeals to the legislation of a certain year can be made to cover the absence of legislation in the years preceding.

Stonewall Jackson: a Military Biography. With a Portrait and Maps. By John Esten Cooke. (New York, Appleton & Co.)

Life of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas J. Jackson (Stonewall Jackson). By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D.D. Vol. II. (Nisbet & Co.)

Of writing about the most popular and successful of the Southern chieftains there is no end. As soon as we lay aside one memoir of his career, another is put into our hands; and, unless rumour is at fault, many biographies of the same hero are still in course of preparation for the press. Of the two sketches now upon our desk—both of them by writers who served under the General and enjoyed excellent opportunities for studying his character—each has its own good points, but neither makes any important addition to our knowledge of the soldier.

Possessing considerable ability, Capt. Cooke re-tells with completeness and force the story of Stonewall Jackson's brief and glorious course from comparative obscurity to an honourable grave; but, notwithstanding its meritorious qualities, his book confirms our opinion that enough has been written about the gallant commander in recognition of whose military instincts and services no language can be too emphatic. Even to those who cherish the deepest veneration for General Jackson, it must by this time be apparent that he is a poor subject for biographic art. The interest of his career lies altogether in its last two years, and the incidents of that closing period of an honourable life are affairs of national rather than personal history. Apart from his profession, in which he was conspicuous for no great length of time, even his most prudent eulogists admit that he was an awkward, prosaic person,—amiable, manly, and thoroughly respectable, but in no respect an actor who would have been deemed worthy of historic honours, or meet to figure as the hero of a tale, had he died before the outbreak of the rebellion. As soon as he fell, he was made the subject of many memoirs, which created a general impression that the record of his battles would be the only story of the quarrel that would have any permanent value; and this judgment has not been discredited by any later attempts at a literary portraiture of the man. Occasionally Mr. Cooke gives us a new anecdote; but in outline, and in the picture on his canvas, he gives us a familiar likeness.

Here is a favourable specimen of the style of the personal narrative:—

"He was by nature kindly, and on many occasions displayed an exquisite sense of true courtesy, and spoke very nobly. Just before Chancellorsville, while riding with General Lee, he met Col. Wickham, of the cavalry, who received some instructions from General Lee as to the disposition of his force. When General Lee had finished, Jackson said, 'Colonel, there is a gap in the line yonder; General Wright is too much to the left. Tell him to close up with your cavalry.' Col. Wickham looked at the speaker, whose dress exhibited no evidences of his rank, and said, 'From whom shall I say the order comes, sir?'—'Why, Colonel,' said General Lee, 'don't you know General Jackson?' Col. Wickham bowed and replied, 'I did not, General. I keep with my command, and never before had the pleasure to meet or know you, General Jackson.'—'But I know you, Colonel,' replied Jackson, with the bow of a nobleman and his most winning smile. * * He was very simple and unostentatious in his manners and habits; used neither tea, coffee nor tobacco, and never touched spirit, except as a medicine. When he was sick one day, Dr. M'Guire, his surgeon, gave him some whisky, and he made a wry face in swallowing it. Dr. M'Guire asked him if it was not good, when he replied, 'O yes, very good. I like liquor, both the taste and the effect, and that is the reason I don't drink it.' He cared not what he ate, and would sleep in a fence corner with perfect content. There was never a greater sleeper. His physical constitution seemed to require it, and he would drop asleep under a tree, in his chair, or in the saddle on a march. 'If his rest was broken for one night,' says Dr. M'Guire, 'he was almost sure to go to sleep upon his horse if riding next day.' On one of these occasions, when he was swaying uneasily with the movements of his horse, a soldier who did not recognize him called out and asked facetiously 'where he got his liquor.' The noise woke the General, and he laughed heartily. His propensity for lying on the ground had much to do with the dingy appearance of his uniform. His old coat was covered with dust collected from the battle-fields of many regions, as he slept upon the earth, in rude bivouac, after the hard-fought day. All this endeared him to his soldiers, at whose camp-fires he would stop to talk in the friendly fashion of the officers of Napoleon, and whose rations he would frequently share. The sight of his faded coat and cadet cap was the sign to cheer, and 'Old Jack' was personally adored, as in his military capacity he was regarded by his men as the greatest of leaders. Even his peculiarities became sources of popularity, and endeared him to his troops. It was said of Suwarrow that his men mimicked him, gave him nicknames, and adored him. It was the same with Jackson. His troops laughed at his dingy old uniform, his cap, tilting forward over his nose, his awkward strides, his abstracted air, and christening him 'Old Jack,' made him their first and greatest of favourites. There was one peculiarity of the individual, however, which they regarded with something like superstition. We refer to the singular fashion he had of raising his arm aloft, and then suddenly letting his hand fall at his side. On many occasions he made this strange gesture as his veterans moved slowly before him, advancing to the charge. At such moments his face would be raised to heaven, his eyes closed, and his lips would move, evidently in prayer. The same gesture was observed in him, as we have seen, at Chancellorsville, whilst gazing at the body of one of his old command."

However these details are construed, they are interesting, and none more so than the need for much sleep, which distinguished the soldier whose rapid movements and startling appearances at points from which he was supposed to be far distant, encouraged the impression that he required less repose than ordinary mortals. In his account of the calamitous blunder which closed for ever the eyes of this immoderate sleeper who caused so much anxious wakefulness at Northern camp-fires,

Mr. Cooke thus notices a circumstance that is unmentioned in most accounts of the disaster:—

"The firing had ceased as suddenly as it began, and Jackson was back in the road near the spot where he had received the first volley. None but Capts. Wilbourn and Wynn, of the signal corps, were present now; the rest were dead or scattered. But some one was seen sitting on his horse by the side of the road, and looking on, motionless and silent. This unknown individual was clad in a dark dress, which strongly resembled the Federal uniform; but he was directed to 'ride up there, and see what troops those were,'—the men who had fired the volleys. The stranger slowly rode in the direction pointed out, but never returned. Who this silent person was, is left to conjecture."

To glorify his hero is the avowed object of the author, whose volume concludes with these words: "He sleeps now, cold to praise or blame; but a poor writer, proud to have touched his hand and followed him, offers this tribute to his illustrious memory." Upon the whole, however, Mr. Cooke effects his purpose with fairness, neither displaying any want of generosity to his opponents nor making extravagant claims for the heroes of his own side. But though his work is sufficiently truthful on all matters of importance, it contains more than a few stories concerning the genuineness of which we have our doubts. "Hence," says the biographer with respect to one feature of the commander's military policy, "his inscrutable mystery. He would not permit his men to inquire the names of the towns through which they passed; and on the march against General M'Clellan at Richmond, issued that order directing the troops to reply 'I don't know' to every question. He said that if his coat knew what he designed, he would take it off and burn it."—The same sentiment was more happily expressed by Wellington, who used to say that "if his own hair discovered his secrets, he would shave and wear a wig."

Introducing himself as the official and authorized biographer of the General, Dr. Dabney announces that he reluctantly undertook his onerous task at the request of "the widow and family of General Jackson, supported by the urgency of his successor in command, Lieut.-General Ewell, of his venerable pastor, and of many other friends in and out of the army." Moreover, he informs us that he was permitted to examine "the correspondence of General Jackson with his family, his pastor and his most prominent friends," and was furnished "with copies of all the important official papers on file in the War Department of the late Confederate Government." But though the Doctor enjoyed these and other special advantages, he tells us very little that is new, and, upon the whole, is less successful than Mr. Cooke as a delineator of the hero's moral and intellectual characteristics. In one respect only does he differ greatly from previous writers, and on that point the evidence is so directly opposed to his representations that we are inclined to think that, after the fashion of official biographers, he must have been more anxious to gratify the members of a private circle than to tell the unvarnished truth, when he resolved to divest his hero "of those bizarre traits which the popular fancy loves to find in its especial favourites," and to relieve him of all those quaint and ungainly peculiarities which were amongst his most prominent though least important features. But though we are compelled to question his sincerity on this matter, we would cast no doubt on the general honesty of the writer, who proclaims himself a partisan unconverted by defeat, and frankly intimates that his readers had better exercise their judgment in making due allowance for the strength of his prejudices and the violence of his political

antipathies. Scarcely less amusing than this candour is the ingenuity with which he finds in every event an occasion for glorifying his own side. When the Southerners are defeated, the disaster is invariably attributed to the overwhelming numbers of their enemy; when they gain a victory, the success is attributed solely to their patriotism and valour, which, under the guidance of consummate generals, enabled them to wrest a triumph for adverse circumstances. Even the Doctor's account of the evacuation of Winchester concludes with an intimation that if Jackson had not been persuaded against his judgment to make the retreat and relinquish his plan for a night attack, he would assuredly have made the Northern cowards fly in terror before his troops. "The Federalists found not a single prisoner, horse, musket, or waggon, to enrich their conquest. The citizens of Winchester, who saw their nervous timidity at the thought of Stonewall Jackson's proximity, and their ignorance of his real numbers, were convinced that, had the night attack been made, they would have been utterly routed." There is sometimes consolation for the fallen in imagining what might have taken place if that which did take place had not taken place; but it is not often that an historian ventures to record such consolatory imaginations to the credit of his chosen hero. Having thus given honour to Jackson for a battle which he *might* have won, the biographer, in another part of his volume, glorifies the chieftain at the expense of his men, by arguing that, at a time when he was supposed to have a numerous army under his command, his force had been largely reduced by desertion, straggling and other consequences of bad discipline. Hence the reader is led to magnify the heroism of the faithful few who maintained the contest under every variety of discouragement.

Describing the state of Lee's army at the battle of Sharpsburg, the Doctor says:—

"Here, then, was one explanation of the imperfection of General Lee's victory. Another, more important, was in the miserable vice of straggling, which the mistaken good nature of officers had fostered. For in this army, so heroic as a body, there were two elements commingled,—the precious metal and the vile dross,—the true patriot, citizen-soldier, animated by a high principle, and the base skulker, who did nothing save under compulsion. The great vice of the Southern armies was on this occasion prevalent: that the ignorance of the practical details of duty among officers, with the easy *bonhomie* of their character, remitted the bonds of discipline; so that the base were not compelled to act with the true, as one body. The losses of the army from straggling had begun upon the Rappahannock. When it moved thence against Pope, at Manassas, the country behind it was left infested with thousands of laggards and deserters, who preyed upon the substance of the citizens, and wandered about, with arms in their hands, defying arrest. At every stage of the march this depletion increased, until, at the final struggle, there were fewer Confederate soldiers in line of battle, along the Antietam, than there were along the course of the Potomac, and the roads over which the army had marched. General Lee declares that the battle was fought with less than forty thousand men. The confusion reigning in many parts of the army makes an accurate enumeration for ever impossible. But the highest estimate made by well-informed actors in the scene gave him thirty-three thousand effective men."

Of the firmness and prompt resolution with which Jackson checked, in the "Stonewall" brigade, the demoralization which unquestionably prevailed to a very great extent in several sections of the Southern army at a comparatively early period of the contest, a good illustration is found in the following anecdote:—

"One incident remains to be mentioned, illustrating Jackson's iron will, which occurred while the army paused on this march, at M'Dowell. A part of the men of the 27th regiment, in the Stonewall Brigade, who had volunteered for twelve months, now found their year just expired. Assuming that the application of the late conscription to them was a breach of faith, they demanded their discharge, and laying down their arms, refused to serve another day. Their gallant Colonel, Grigby, referred the case to General Jackson for instructions. On hearing it detailed, he exclaimed, his eye flashing, and his brow rigid with a portentous sternness, 'What is this but mutiny? Why does Colonel Grigby refer to me, to know what to do with a mutiny? He should shoot them where they stand.' He then turned to his Adjutant, and dictated an order to the Colonel to parade his regiment instantly, with loaded muskets, to draw up the insubordinate companies in front of them, disarmed, and offer them the alternative of returning to duty, or being fusilled on the spot. The order was obeyed, and the mutineers, when thus confronted with instant death, promptly reconsidered their resolution. They could not be afterwards distinguished from the rest of the regiment in their soldierly behaviour; and this was the last attempt at organized disobedience in the army."

When we say that the above story is the only new anecdote of Jackson that we have discovered in Dr. Dabney's volume, there is no need to add, that students desirous of further information concerning the General will not find much to satisfy their curiosity in the authorized memoir of the gallant and devout soldier.

English Church Furniture, Ornaments and Decorations, at the Period of the Reformation. As Exhibited in a List of the Goods Destroyed in Certain Lincolnshire Churches, A.D. 1666. Edited by Edward Peacock. (Hotten.)

MARVELLOUS must have been the bewilderment of a steady orthodox clergyman, in a remote district of England, during the changes which were crowded into some thirty or forty years in the middle of the sixteenth century. It mattered not "whatever king did reign,"—or queen either,—Henry, Edward, Mary or Elizabeth,—every one of them was continually turning over a new theological leaf, alternating forwards and backwards, now in this direction, now in that, "to one thing constant never." True, the fine old clerical gentleman whom we are imagining was still the Vicar of Bray—there was consolation in that; but—how he must have grieved over the hard fate which condemned him to live in a period in which everything that he was acquainted with was turned topsy-turvy! How he must have sighed over the recollection of the good old times before Wolsey began to meddle with the monasteries! Conceive a clerical worthy of the *Mumpsimus* class, or one like that other good man who, having the cure of three thousand souls, was somewhat maliciously asked by a Vicar-General at a visitation to explain the meaning of the word "function"—conceive, we say, the heaviness of heart with which an old doctor of that school of divines must have been oppressed, if in the year 1666—to which the book before us relates—he permitted his mind to revert to some of the changes which had been effected by that merciless deluge in the very vortex of which he, who admired quiet and rest above everything, had passed his whirligig existence! The monks, among whom he had probably picked up many an honest penny by serving their churches for them, were all gone, "black, white and grey, with all their trumpery." The Pope had followed them!—it had been a world of trouble to our old friend to scratch the name of his Holiness out of the mass-book. The Latin service was gone!

—he no longer stood at the altar as a sacrificing priest, but had to descend to a reading-desk, and lead the devotions of a body of worshippers according to a book, in which it must have been a great trouble to him even to find his place. Then conceive the loss of dignity, the wound to his personal vanity, inflicted by the deprivation of his beautiful garments. Any one who has seen a priest unlock his cope-box, and draw forth for admiration his vestments of white, red, green, purple, black, and perhaps other colours, of silk, and satin, and damask, and sarcenet, can imagine what a parting that must have been! How affectionately he smooths down the ruffled edgings of lace, and dwells upon the beauty of the embroidery, and all the other peculiarities of a frippery which excites his own self-conceit and makes him an object of envy and admiration to the silly women of his congregation. To be robbed of all these adornments was a calamity—a spoliation—which, to many men, must alone have made the Reformation hateful. Nor was the trouble lessened—far from it—when our old priest looked around upon his bare and empty church, denuded of the rood and the other images, and all those pretty little knick-knacks, those ecclesiastical playthings, which art and excellent workmanship rendered beautiful in their kind, and in the symmetry and costliness of which there was great rivalry between neighbouring churches. Where was the chrismatory for his holy oil, where the dear little boat for his incense, where the scaring and the sanctus bells, the splendid candlesticks, and especially the gigantic Easter post, the censers and the banner-cloths and the cross-cloths—where the many things which are termed, in one of the documents here published, the "trifling toys and trumpery" which had been deemed necessary accessories to the service of God?—all gone! For a few years these articles had, indeed, re-appeared during the reign of Mary, and an instructive chapter in the history of the religious feelings of the people might be written on the way in which the churches, dismantled of all this kind of ecclesiastical furniture during the reign of Edward the Sixth, were supplied again in the days of his successor. That gloomy and un-English reign at an end, and the preceding state of things restored on the accession of Elizabeth, what, then, became of all the renewed clerical stock-in-trade? Who succeeded to the priests' trappings? What was the fate of all the pretty little articles of *virtù* then scattered over the country? Did they find their way into the royal treasure-house, into the collections of the curious, or to the dealers, or where else?

The book before us answers these questions with respect to about 150 parishes in Lincolnshire. We will give a few extracts, which will show the nature of the answers and the character of the documents, which, it will be observed, are churchwardens' returns. We modernize the spelling.—

Alford. The rood, Mary and John, and all other pictures [*i.e.* images], brent.—The censers, cruets, and such like trash was sold by the churchward[ens] and defaced.

Ashby juxta Seaford. A cope, which we borrowed of Mrs. Stringar of Darbie, and restored to her again, *anno primo Elizabethæ*, not defaced.

Ashby juxta Spilaby. Our rood, with Mary and John and the rest of the popish pictures, *anno primo Elizab.*, was brent, Thomas Goodchere and John Bowghe then being churchwardens.—Rood-loft, sold *anno tertio reginæ*, which is defaced.—Our mass-book, with all the rest of the popish books, brent by the churchwardens.—Altar-stones, broken, *anno secundo Eliz.*—One vestment, with cross-cloths, given to the poor, *anno tertio Eliz.*—An alb, whereof we made a surplice.—One holy water stock, whereof is made a mortar.

Aslackby. One altar-stone, laid upon a grave and so continueth.—The pixes, the cruets, and the pax, defaced in the second or third year of the Queen's reign that now is, upon our oaths.—The mass-books, the processioners, the manual, and all such peltry of the Pope's sinful service, was made away, torn and defaced in the second or third year of the reign of our sovereign lady that now is.

Aswarby. All the mass-books, and all books of papistry, were torn in pieces in *anno primo Eliz.*, and sold to pedlars to lap spice in.—One cruet, cruste [crushed] in pieces, and sold to a plumber for solder.—One chrismatory, sold to a tinker, but it was first broken in pieces.

Bardney. One mass-book and all the other popish books were taken away by one Sir Robert Cambrige, which was our priest, and what he hath done with them we cannot tell.

Barholm. A rood, Mary and John, were burnt before the parish in the first year of the reign of the Queen's Majesty that now is.—A pix of latten and an old cloth, destroyed before the parish in the said first year.—An altar-stone broken in the said first year.

Barrowby. The rood, Mary and John, and all other images of papistry, burnt by the whole parish in 1561.—One cross-cloth, sold to Mrs. Thimbleby, and she hath made a cushion thereof.—[Mr. Peacock's researches have drawn to light three Mrs. Thimblebys, all living in 1566. Which was the naughty Mrs. Thimbleby he cannot decide.]

Belton juxta Grantham. A rood-loft, taken down and part of it given to poor folk, and the other part occupied about the mending of the pinfold gates and the churchyard gates.

Bickfield. Two altar-stones, broken in pieces, *anno Eliz. primo*, which altar-stones lieth on Broad Bridge to bear up the bank.

Billingborough. One cope remaineth in our parish church with a surplice and five towels, which we occupy about the communion; but all the trumpery and popish ornaments is sold and defaced, so that there remaineth no superstitious monument within our parish church.

Birton. Two albs and two linen sheets, cut in pieces, and given to three poor women.—One sacring bell, William Eland had, and hung it by his horse[s] ear a long time; but now it is broken.

Bradley. One altar-stone, broken and laid in the highways.

Braunton. To Robert Bellamy, two corporasses sold this year, whereof his wife made of one a stomacher for her wench, and of the other, being ripped, she will make a purse.—A mass-book, a grill, a portees, and a manual, cut in pieces before my Lord of Lincoln, four years since, when he was there and preaching.—[This was Bishop Nicholas Bullingham.]

Castle Bythe. As for mass-books and other books of papistry, we had none but that we borrowed of our vicar, which he had again at the time of the defacing of all papistry, which vicar is now dead.

Croaby. Rood, Mary and John, were burned the last year, to make a plumber fire, which mended the church leads.—Two altar-stones; one Mr. Sheffield hath made a sink of in his kitchen, and the other maketh a bridge in that town.—A cross-cloth, sold to a poor woman for 1d.

Deeping James. The image of the rood with Mary and John and all other images of superstition were burned by the churchwardens in the face of the whole parish, *anno 1560*.—Three copes sold to two men of Leicester for the sum of 20s., which money was debt to the poor of the same parish, and defaced.—Two old copes and two old vestments sold for the sum of 5s., and bestowed, *anno 1562*, in the setting forth of soldiers to Newhaven, and defaced.—One cross-cloth and two hand-bells, sold by the said churchwardens *anno 1562* for the sum of 20d., and the money bestowed upon shows, and given to a poor child within the parish; defaced.

Dowsby. One vestment, one alb, with all things thereunto belonging, sold to Robert Warren, one of the churchwardens, who defaced it, and thereof made necessary things for his children, and cushions for his house, and hangings for his bed.—One altar-stone, paved on the top of a grave, and part of it broken.

Dunsby. The rood-loft was taken down by the churchwardens, and sold to the whole parish, and they have made bars and rails for a bridge thereof.

Durrington. Sepulchre was broke and sold to William Storre and Robert Cappe, who have made a hen-pen of it.

Edenham. All mass-books and other books serving for idolatry before the time of King Edward were, by Mr. Gilby, being parson here, defaced and burnt before Queen Mary's reign.

Everby. 16 candlesticks, 2 hand-bells, a holy water stock, and two crosses, were all broken, saving the candlestick, and sold to one Cuthbert, a pewterer, of Lincoln.

Folkingham. We had neither mass-books, grayles, legends, couchers, and but only one portuis, which was carried from Folkingham by one Sir John Tyson, for all other were rent, burned, and utterly destroyed in King Edward's days, and never any other bought by the parish.—The rood-loft, besides the images, were sold in 1560.—The images belonging to the same rood-loft, as the image called the rood, Mary and John, with another image called St. Andrew, were burnt in the same year by the churchwardens.—The other ornaments, as two copes, crosses, a pax, a chrismatory, a pix, a pair of censers, a ship of brass to put frankincense in, two candlesticks of brass, and one cruet, were sold in the forenamed year to one John Townsend, tinker, dwelling in Haconby, who brake them in pieces, and put them to other profane uses.

Gonwarby. All the priest's apparel that he was wont to wear at mass, cut in pieces *anno primo Eliz.* and sold to William Carter, tailor.

Grantham. The rood-loft stood up in carved work in the first year of the Queen's reign, and was broken down and sold to the use of the poor.—The rood, Mary and John, and all other idols and pictures, mass-books, legend-books, and all other papistical books and ceremonies, was openly burned at the Market Cross.—The vestments, copes, albs, tunicles, and all other such baggages was defaced and openly sold, by a general consent of the whole corporation, and the money employed to setting up desks in the church, and making of a decent communion-table, and the remnant to the poor.—Two chalices of silver, their patens, and a silver and copper shrine called St. Wulfran's shrine was sold, and bought with the price thereof a silver pot, parcel gilt, and a ewer of silver for the ministration of the holy and most sacred supper of our Lord Jesus Christ called the Holy Communion.

Horbling. The rood-loft sold to two persons who had made a weaver's loom thereof and windows and such like things.—Two vestments, one hath Thomas Wright and hath cut it in pieces and made bed hangings thereof, and the other was given to Richard Colson, a scholar, and he hath made a player's coat thereof.

Oneby. One pillow which lay on the altar given to a maid to make her a stomacher of.

Stallingbrook. A cross-cloth, sold to players, who defaced it.

Tallington. Two altar-stones, given to the mending of Tallington bridge.—Two banner-cloths, sold to John Wright, which painted them, and made cloths for to hang his hall with."

Such was the fate of these "monuments of superstition." Our extracts tell the tale with sufficient distinctness. It is one from which we might deduce many inferences, but we prefer to deal only with the historical facts; others may point from them the morals which they clearly teach.

The editor's work would have been more complete if, instead of his reflections, which might have been beneficially curtailed, he had given us, in his Introduction, a general account of the class of documents to which these returns belong, with some information respecting the peculiar circumstances which called forth this particular inventory. Passages in his text make us occasionally doubt whether his manuscript has been copied with sufficient care, and his use of what is called record type is strangely inaccurate. These peculiar characters have definite meanings. Each one of them indicates not

merely that letters are omitted, but that certain letters are omitted. To use them in improper places is therefore tantamount to absurd misspelling.

The author's glossarial notes are extremely useful. He explains the nature and uses of the various articles mentioned in his text with the knowledge and feeling of a Roman Catholic, but (greatly to his credit) without an atom of bitterness. The following respecting Holy Bread contains facts which will probably be new to many people. We do not agree with the author's reasoning respecting the non-responsibility of the Church for the superstitions which it incorporated into its system; but it is right that the Roman Catholic view of these matters should be known.—

"The holy bread has sometimes been confounded by moderns with the eucharistic bread, but the two were quite distinct. No writer, Protestant or Catholic, of the Reformation period, ever confuses the two. Unleavened bread in the wafer form was alone used in the holy communion from the days of St. Augustine until the publication of the Prayer-Book in 1552. The holy bread, holy loaf, or Eulogia, was ordinary leavened bread blessed by the priest after mass, cut up into small pieces and given to the people. It was also customary for women, when they came for their purification or churching after childbirth, to have some of this blessed bread given to them. The words of blessing varied in different churches; the following is the Roman form:—'*Domine Jesu Christe, panis angelorum, panis vivus eternæ vitæ, benedicere dignare panem istum, sicut benedixisti quinque panes in deserto, ut omnes eo gustantes, inde corporis et animæ percipiant sanitatem.*' This holy bread was frequently, in early times at least, carried home by its receivers. The religious feelings of the people led them to believe that miracles were often wrought by its agency. Thus we are told by Bede, that when a certain Hildmer, an officer of King Eadfrid's court, was confined to his bed by a sickness that his friends thought mortal, one of them gave him a cup of water in which was a little fragment of a holy loaf blessed by St. Cuthbert. As soon as the water was swallowed, the pain in the sick man entirely departed, and ere long he was restored to robust health. Imaginative legends such as this, the offspring of a time when medical science, as we understand it, had no existence, were the result of forces that had been in operation long before Christianity was planted among us. The Church was not responsible for them any more than she was for the darkness or the poetry of the times on which she worked; but it is owing to her influence that imagination did not harden into a fixed creed or degenerate into magical dogma. One of the demands of the Devonshire men who rose in rebellion in the year 1549 for the restoration of the religion of their youth, was, 'We will have holy bread and holy water every Sunday'; and when these same rebels marched to lay siege to Exeter, they bore before them the host under a canopy, with crosses, banners, candlesticks, holy bread and holy water. Foxe, the Martyrologist, has preserved for us the words which Hugh Latimer was accustomed to use when he gave the *Panis Benedictus* to his parishioners:—

Of Christ's body this is a token,
Which on the cross for your sins was broken;
Wherefore of your sins you must be forsakers,
If of Christ's death ye will be partakers."

Like a true antiquary, the author draws into his notes a good deal of genealogical matter, with a few pedigrees (his own, of course), hanging them upon the briefest mention of some Lincolnshire people in his text. The particulars which are thus given are often useful, but who would ever dream of finding them in a collection of Lists of Church Furniture? Who would look in such a book for particulars respecting Kelham, the author of the Norman Dictionary and the book on Domesday, —or of Ferne, who wrote the 'Blazon of Gentrie,'—or of other worthies of the times of the Tudors and Stuarts? Who, for example, would

turn to such a volume for a discussion on that difficulty in legal biography, the parentage of Sir Christopher Wray, the Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Elizabeth? It seems that a "Mr. Wraye" bought three of the vestments which belonged to the parish of Glentworth. Our editor plunges thereupon into the question of Sir Christopher's birth. Mr. Foss states the difficulty, and abandons it in despair; Mr. Peacock thinks he solves it by the help of heraldry. Rumour has it, that the Chief Justice was a son of "Sir Christopher Wray, the parson of Hornby," his mother unknown, and he brought up at Bedale by a brother of his priestly father. This uncle married a Jackson. Mr. Peacock finds that the Chief Justice in his heraldic bearings quartered the arms of Jackson. He deems this quite conclusive. "If he had been the bastard son of" the parish priest, the editor remarks, "he would, in fact, have had no right to coat armour at all; whereas, if he were the legitimate issue of Thomas Wray, by his wife, a co-heiress of the Yorkshire family of that name, it was natural for him to do so." With all submission to Mr. Peacock, we think it very natural in either case. Legitimate or illegitimate, when the Lord Chief Justice wanted arms,—indispensable for a gentleman in those days,—would it have been "natural" for him to have proclaimed his own illegitimacy and to have sued to the heralds for a coat, or quietly to have assumed those of the uncle and aunt by whom he had been brought up, who were to him as father and mother, and in all probability were so termed by him, even if he knew that such was not their actual relationship? As to any difficulty with the heralds, we take it that the gentlemen of that College often, in those days, found it necessary to treat little family secrets very tenderly. He would have been a bold herald who would have raised the question of "right" with the Lord Chief Justice.

Differing from Mr. Peacock on many points of opinion, we yet commend his book, as containing curious facts applicable to a variety of important subjects.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Shilling Book of Old Testament History for National and Elementary Schools. By the Rev. G. F. Maclear, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS is an attempt to give a brief summary of Old Testament history from the Creation till the reforms of Nehemiah. And the attempt is not unsuccessful. The author has put a great quantity of matter together in a very small compass, clearly and lucidly arranged. Everywhere the narrative in the Old Testament is taken literally, and treated as though it were infallibly correct. The author seldom explains, but adheres to the words or obvious sense of the text. Sometimes he throws in a phrase or two by way of elucidation; sometimes, and oftener, not. To write a shilling book like this correctly and well requires a good knowledge of the results of modern criticism, otherwise wrong ideas will be countenanced or given. We doubt whether the author knows enough to avoid the inculcation of erroneous views both by what he says and by what he avoids saying. His little book might have been better executed had he explained the words of Scripture where they are ambiguous, instead of merely repeating them; and if he had inserted more of the principal dates. Could he not have given his own view of the history as he goes along, especially if that view be the one which criticism has fairly established? In this way he would have taught much more than he does. As an instance of culpable reticence we take Jephthah's vow, where the language of Scripture is simply retained, instead of its being said that the daughter was sacrificed. The poetical language of Joshua commanding the sun to stand still is also given as prose, without a hint of the quotation of it from

the book of Jasher. Many of the remarks are incorrect. Thus of Solomon's songs it is said that the Song of Songs alone remains. Ecclesiastes i. 12-18 is referred to in proof that Solomon confessed the vanity of his life in his latter days. After stating that the creation of the world took place in six days, "or periods of time" is appended, which is wrong. *Lamech* is interpreted *powerful*, and *Manasseh* *forgetter*. The age of the Book of Job is said to be unknown, whereas it is well ascertained. Darius the Mede is called, without a shadow of authority, Cyrus's "viceroy." Of course the compiler's standpoint leads him to narrate as historical all that is contained in the Books of Daniel and Esther; and to repeat that Cain built the first city, in the land of Nod. But with all its drawbacks, and they are many, the 'Shilling Book of Old Testament History' is likely to be useful. With a good teacher to supplement the information and to expound what the author leaves as he found it, it will save time and trouble. It cannot be followed implicitly, nor does it meet the requirements of the day. Neither shilling books nor larger ones should be pitched in a key which scholars disallow.

The Student's Manual of Modern History, containing the Rise and Progress of the Principal European Nations, their Political History and the Changes in their Social Condition; with a History of the Colonies founded by Europeans. By W. Cooke Taylor, LL.D. New Edition, revised and edited by C. Duke Yonge. (Longmans & Co.)

Dr. Taylor's Manual for Students of Modern History is one of those excellent works which needed an able editor to continue the narratives which it tells so skilfully. The Manual is not a cramming book; it is a collection of *résumés* of history, which are of great value to those who wish to keep in memory the leading facts of which they have read in works of great detail. No man could write such a manual who had not great powers of condensation and of explaining clearly all that was condensed. These are very rare powers, but they were possessed by the late Dr. Taylor, and they distinguish Mr. Yonge. The latter gentleman has shown equal judgment in what he has omitted of the old edition, and what he has added in the new.

A Synopsis of Heraldry; or, a Short and Easy Method of Acquiring the Art of Blazon. With upwards of Four Hundred Engravings illustrating the Arms of many Families. By C. N. Elvin. (Hardwicke.)

THERE was a time when a man who could not read a coat of arms was held to be without the knowledge that became a gentleman. If a gentleman had few books, one on heraldry was sure to be among them. The time has gone by when such a circumstance settled a man's character; but the numerous works published on heraldry show the interest that is still taken in the subject. It is a subject which, we hope, will continue to meet with favour. In Mr. Elvin's Synopsis, the learner will find great assistance. It may even be profitably referred to by persons who read descriptions of shields, the terms used in the blazoning of which, he will find explained as in a dictionary. With this Synopsis, Cussan's Grammar, and Dr. Barrington's Lectures, the student will be able to enjoy Boutelle, and hold up his head with Garter, York, Somerset, Rouge Croix, or any other of the gentlemen of the dignified College of Heraldry.

Food for the Celestials. By Sir Crank Fitz-Crank, Bart. (Ward, Lock & Tyler.)

THE title of this book is the funniest part of it, and that is not saying much. The oddity of the name consists in its having nothing at all to do with the contents. The book may be described as the story of an eccentric young man, who, having been accustomed in joke to represent himself as being many hundred years old, is taken at his word by the learned Professor Swigwiffer, who sincerely believes him to have lived in mythological ages, and to have been on familiar terms with the heroes of the Iliad. The German Professor has long indulged in a theory that there are numerous people of the "Wandering Jew" description mixing in society under various disguises,

and he is most anxious to decapitate Sir Crank Fitz-Crank, and to ascertain his age by "counting his rings," like those of a veteran oak. To this proceeding Sir Crank decidedly objects, and he wholly refuses to credit the Professor's assertion that he can "vancouver" heads on again without any inconvenience to the owner. Finding the Professor resolute, he seeks safety in flight; but the "Swigs" or "Wiffers," the disciples of the learned antiquary, are legion, and he is in peril wherever he goes. Such is the conception of the book, and it is an idea of quaint originality, out of which much nonsensical fun might be made. But the author has mistaken his vocation; his power does not lie in exciting the risible muscles of mankind.

We have on our table, *Novum Testamentum, Græcè, in Usum Scholarum, ad Fidem Testium Antiquissimorum recensuit* Thomas H. Candy, B.D. (Rivingtons).—*Selections New and Old*, with a Preface by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford (Masters).—*Discourses on the Lord's Prayer*, by Caleb Webb (Houlston & Wright).—*Godly Meditations upon the most Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper*, by Christopher Sutton, D.D. (Parker).—*Reflections concerning the Expediency of a Council of the Church of England and the Church of Rome being holden, with a View to accommodate Religious Differences, and to promote the Unity of Religion in the Bond of Peace*, by Samuel Wix (Church Press Company, Limited).—*The Everyday Companion*, Part II., from Whitsuntide to Advent, by the Rev. W. H. Ridley, M.A. (Parker).—*New Editions of Knowledge is Power*, by Charles Knight (Bell & Daldy).—*The Sea, the Railway Journey, and other Poems*, by the Rev. Edward Dalton, D.D. (Dalton & Lucy).—*The Inductorium, or Induction Coil: being a Popular Explanation of the Electrical Principles on which it is constructed, with a Description of Experiments illustrative of the Phenomena of the Induced Current*, by Henry M. Noad (Churchill).—*An Old Acquaintance*, by Frank Foster (Snow & Co.).—*A Bad Beginning*, by K. T. Macquoid (Smith & Elder).—*Gilderoy: a Scottish Tradition*, by Robert S. Fittis (Routledge).—*Moods*, by Louisa M. Alcott (Routledge).—*The Three Musketeers*, by Alexandre Dumas (Routledge). We have also the following Pamphlets: *A Sister's Love: a Sermon preached at St. Martin's Church, Liverpool, on the 14th Sunday after Trinity, 1866; being the Sunday after the Death of Sister Charlotte, of St. Martin's Sisterhood, Liverpool*, by the Rev. Cecil Wray (Rivingtons).—*The Prayers of Scripture*, compiled and adapted for Family Worship, by the Rev. C. R. Teape (Edinburgh, Grant & Son).—*A Plea for Tolerance toward our Fellow-Subjects in Ireland who profess the Roman Catholic Religion*, with a Prefatory Letter addressed to His Excellency the Earl of Kimberley, by Orlando T. Dobbin, LL.D. (Longmans).—*Hints for Harvest Services, and Notes for Harvest Sermons*, by John Baines, M.A. (Parker).—*The Signs of the Times; Democracy and the Brotherhood of Nations; Hints for whom they may concern*. No. I. England's Free Slavery. Dedicated to Government (Hall & Co.).—*Treaty of Alliance against Paraguay; signed on the 1st of May, 1865, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, the Empire of Brazil, and the Argentine Republic* (Lucy & Gregory).—*How People manage Things in Manchester; or, Sir E. A. as a Trustee*, by John Burd (Printed for the Author).—*The Reformers' Reform Bill: being a proposed New and Complete Code of Electoral Law for the United Kingdom*, by Montague R. Leverson (Trübner).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bacon's Theory of Colouring, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Carpenter's Six Months at the White House, post 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Champer's Health and Longevity, 12mo. 4/ cl.
Child's Garland of Little Poems, 18mo. sq. 7/6 cl.
Collins's Critical Commentary on Old and New Test. vol. 3, 15/ cl.
Donald Cameron, or Trust winneth Troth, 18mo. 2/ cl.
Ellis (Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. B.), Memoirs of Services of, 8vo. 21/ cl.
Great Fun, Stories by T. Hood and T. Archer, 48 illust. sold. sq. 6/ cl.
Heiress of Blackburnfoot, 12mo. 1/ swd.
Hort's Henna, or Life in Tahiti, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21/ cl.
Kennedy's Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Lewis's English Language, its Grammar and History, fcap. 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Literary Pearls strung at Random, by R. A. M. fcap. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Macleod's Acheolic Diseases, Jaundice, &c. post 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Meadows's Dame Perkins and her Grey Mare, illus. by Philz, 5/ cl.
Meredith's Evan Harrington, post 8vo. 6/ cl.
Napoleon Buonaparte, History of, by Lockhart, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Nora's Trial, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.

Old Picture Bible (The), 2nd series, large sq. 2/6 each, cl.
 Payne's Eclectic Medicine, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
 Platt's Anglo Lyons, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
 Sansom's Arrest and Prevention of Cholera, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
 Shakespeare, Cambridge Edition, Vol. 9, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
 Smith's (H.) Sermons, Vol. 2, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
 Stallard's Female Casual and her Lodging, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
 Story of Nelly Dillon, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21/ cl.
 Walcott's Memorials of Bath and Wells, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
 Wedgwood, Life of, by Meteyard, Vol. 2, 8vo. 21/ cl.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE list of works announced as just ready, or forthcoming, by the Messrs. Longmans, is rich and varied. In Biography, we find the 'Life and Correspondence of Archbishop Whately,' by Miss E. J. Whately, and 'Some Account of the Life and Opinions of a Fifth-Monarchy Man, chiefly extracted from the Writings of John Rogers, Preacher,' edited by the Rev. E. Rogers. In History, we have 'The History of Philosophy, from Thales to the Present Day,' by G. H. Lewes, a new edition, re-written and enlarged, 'The History of France, from Clovis to Napoleon the Third,' by E. E. Crowe, Vol. IV. From the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685, to the Close of the Convention, October, 1795,—and 'Florence the New Capital of Italy,' by C. R. Weld. In Natural History, there are 'The Wild Elephant, its Structure and Habits, with the Method of Taking and Training it in Ceylon,' by Sir J. E. Tennent,—and 'A Hunter's Experiences in the Southern States of America, being an Account of the Natural History of the various Quadrupeds and Birds which are the Objects of Chase in those Countries,' by Capt. Flack (The Ranger). In Art, Science, and Philosophy, are to be enumerated 'Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,' re-written and enlarged by R. Hunt,—'Maudslayi's Scientific and Literary Treasury,' in great part re-written, with upwards of 1,000 New Articles, by J. Y. Johnson,—'Outlines of Physiology,' by J. Marshall,—'Six Lectures on Sound,' by J. Tyndall,—'Gwilt's Encyclopedia of Architecture,' by W. Papworth,—and 'McCulloch's Dictionary, Geographical, Statistical, and Historical, brought up to the latest returns,' by F. Martin. For religious study, there are 'The Acts of the Apostles, with Commentary,' by the Rev. F. C. Cook,—'Sunday Afternoons at the Parish Church of a University City,' by A. K. H. B.,—and 'Our Sermons: an Attempt to consider familiarly but reverently the Preacher's Work in the Present Day,' by R. Gee. Poetry yields an 'Illustrated Edition of Miss Ingelow's Poems,'—'The Æneid of Virgil,' translated into English Verse, by Prof. J. Conington,—and a 'Miniature Edition of Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome.' To Music are devoted 'An Introduction to the Study of National Music,' by C. Engel,—'Sacred Music for Family Use,'—and 'Part Music, Sacred and Secular, for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass,' both edited by J. Hullah. These, with 'Notes on the Folk-Lore of the Northern Counties of England and the Borders,' by W. Henderson,—and 'Occasional Essays,' by C. W. Hoakyna, close the Messrs. Longmans' list.

Among works of general or especial interest about to be issued by the Messrs. Rivington may be noted:—'Curious Myths of the Middle Ages,' by the Rev. S. B. Gould,—'Songs of the People,' by the Rev. A. Brodick,—and 'Some Account of the Bodleian Library, Historical and Descriptive,' by the Rev. W. D. Macray. One of Dr. Goulburn's popular single volumes is promised in 'The Acts of the Deacons,' and another may be looked for in 'The Distinctive Peculiarities of the Evangelists,' by the late Rev. J. T. Round. The Rev. H. Jones contributes to the list 'Priest and Parish,' and one of the offices of a priest when he gets there is treated of in a work 'On the Duty and the Discipline of Extemporary Preaching,' by the Rev. F. B. Zincke. A useful book is promised, by the Rev. O. Shipley, in 'A Glossary of Ecclesiastical Terms,'—the Rev. J. H. Blunt furnishes the concluding part of his 'Annotated Book of Common Prayer'; and 'A Christian View of Christian History,' 'The Bampton Lectures for 1866,' by the Rev. H. P. Seddon, are in preparation for publication; and to these works we may add the announcement of a new series of classical authors, commencing with twelve Books of the Iliad, and the Electra of Sophocles, the former edited by Mr. J. H. Rey-

nolds, of Brasenose, the latter by Mr. Jebb, of Trinity, Cambridge.

Messrs. Hurst & Blackett announce the following new works for publication in October and November:—'A Book about Lawyers,' by J. C. Jeaffreson,—'Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood,' by G. MacDonald,—'Madonna Mary,' by Mrs. Oliphant,—'Lights and Shadows of London Life,' by the Author of 'Mirk Abbey,'—'Christie's Faith,' by the Author of 'No Church,'—'A Winter with the Swallows,' by M. Betham Edwards,—'My Pilgrimage to Eastern Shrines,' by Eliza C. Bush,—'Kingsford,' by the Author of 'Son and Heir.' The same publishers have also in preparation new works by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, the Author of 'John Halifax,' Miss Amelia B. Edwards, Miss Kavanagh, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Mr. Mark Lemon, and the Rev. J. C. M. Bellaw.

Messrs. Churchill's literary announcements include, among entirely new works, 'Lectures on the Relation of Chemistry and Mechanics to Pathology and Therapeutics,' by Dr. H. Bence Jones,—'Emotional Disorders of the Sympathetic System of Nerves,' by Dr. W. Murray,—'Acholitic Diseases; comprising Jaundice, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera,' by Dr. A. C. Macleod,—an English edition of Hirschfeld's 'Descriptive Treatise on the Nervous System of Man, with the Manner of Dissecting it,' by A. M. Macdougall: an Atlas of Coloured Illustrations, by J. B. Leveillé, is contained in this edition, which will be published in monthly parts,—'A New Method of Treatment for Cancer,' by Dr. W. H. Broadbent,—'A Manual of Comparative Anatomy,' by Prof. T. H. Huxley,—'Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic,' by Prof. C. L. Bloxam,—'On some of the more Important Diseases of the Eye,' by H. Power,—'The Indigestions,' by Dr. T. K. Chambers,—'Clubfoot,' by W. Adams,—'The Application of the Graphical Method to the Study of Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels,' by Dr. B. W. Foster,—'Uterine Disorders,' by Dr. H. G. Wright,—'Treatises on Diseases of the Skin,' by Erasmus Wilson and G. Naylor,—Various Clinical Lectures and Hospital Reports,—'On Curvature of the Spine, and other Deformities of the Trunk and Upper Extremities,' by T. P. Salt,—'The Tropical Resident at Home. Letters addressed to Europeans on their return from India and the Colonies, on Subjects connected with their Health and General Welfare,' by Dr. E. J. Waring,—'Handbook of Local Anæsthesia,' by Dr. B. W. Richardson,—'On Epilepsy, Hysteria, and Ataxy,' by Dr. J. Althaus,—Vol. II. of 'Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Ovaries,' by T. S. Wells,—'On Apoplexy and Allied Affections of the Brain,' by W. B. Mushet,—'Clinical Histories, with Comments,' by Dr. H. Day,—and 'The Induction Coil: being a Popular Explanation of the Electrical Principles on which it is constructed,' by H. M. Nead, Ph.D.

For this week the above must suffice; with the next we may afford additional proof that for the coming winter there will be ample provision for the thought, amusement, and improvement of mankind.

THE WORKMEN'S EXHIBITION AT ISLINGTON.

SOON after the Industrial Exhibition of the City of London Working Classes, in the Guildhall, in the spring of the present year, the prospectus of another exhibition, on a larger and more extended scale, appeared, and a "Metropolitan and Provincial Working Classes Exhibition and Industrial Festival" was announced to take place in the Agricultural Hall, at Islington, in the autumn. Contributions of skilled workmanship and amateur productions were requested from all parts of London, the provinces, Scotland, Ireland, and the colonies; and the principal railway companies undertook to return unsold goods free of charge. Prize medals were to be awarded, the sale of articles exhibited was to be specially encouraged, small workshops were to be fitted up for those who desired to manufacture and sell, lectures were to be delivered, *conversazioni* and flower-shows held, choral and musical entertainments to be given, and an Art and Industrial Union was to be established for the sale of articles the exhibitors might desire to dispose of. What, too, gave as much, perhaps

more, promise even than this extensive programme, was the fact that the Executive Council consisted of men of sufficient position in society to be looked up to by the working men amongst themselves, and yet neither removed nor dissociated from their own class. The promise of success has been realized, and the great Hall has been well filled with objects of interest.

The combination of a workmanship exhibition with an industrial festival must necessarily, it may be thought, make the criticism of the institution almost as bizarre as the collections displayed and as the characters of the entertainments; but in reality there are two directions in which criticism may be fairly and legitimately pursued to its ultimate ends. In the first and highest place is the judgment of the absolute merits of works of skill; in the second the charitable and encouraging views to be taken of the works of amusement and recreation.

Taking first the skilled workmanship, we have altogether to express greater satisfaction than we could conscientiously have done in regard to any previous display of the same character. Unless the working men can or will employ the manufacturer's machinery, they cannot, in their special exhibitions, compete in the excellence of their productions with the grand types and examples in international exhibitions; and the consequence will be that the highest and best branches of workmanship will be unrepresented, and the objects displayed will be confined mainly to a few classes, for which manual labour, and not machinery, is best adapted. This fact is prominent at the present time at Islington, the main mass of meritorious objects consisting of models, carpentry, and hammered iron-work, wood-carving, metal-chasing, and the like results of absolute manual dexterity. Many of the models convey original ideas of much utility, most of them are exquisitely finished; and there are higher flights towards machinery of a practical nature which cannot but produce future better results, not merely in future exhibitions, but in the workshops of the world. Mr. Harvey, for example, produces a model of a mast-making machine, which appears to have many claims to admission into our ship-building yards; and the planing-machine devised by Mr. Munro will probably hereafter exert more influence upon the productions of the smaller tradesmen's workshops than anything that has been devised for many years, especially in respect to ordinary iron-work and metal fittings. No filing, no hammering, no repeated succession of cuts or blows will ever produce the same clean effects as the plane, and up to the present time all metal-planing has been done by steam-power. Here, however, the common treadle or the fly-wheel is applied as the motive power, and the cutter, plough or plane, and the travelling bed are conveniently fitted, as it may be said, to an ordinary bench. The apparatus may stand in any workshop, costs nothing for fuel, and all small work may be turned out by it as effectually as by the more costly machinery of the steam-factory.

The railway-switch of Mr. Deas is a simple but useful improvement upon the common one in this respect, that in using it the lever-handle which works the rails is moved away from the ballast, not towards it, and is automatically brought back again into position by a weight. Shoes are made now-a-days by the hundred, and not, as in days of yore, by the pair. It would be difficult, however, to cut out by the hand more than one at a time; so for the larger numbers more rapid means have been devised. Nothing neater for this purpose has come before us than the stamping-out machine of Mr. Patrick. The vertical action is obtained direct from a cam, and in rising and falling the upper bed presses on a cutting mould, stamping out a dozen leathers at a time. The motion is derived from the foot by a pedal acting on a spur-wheel, and the pressure exerted is thus very considerable. The same machine can be employed for paper collars, cuffs and various other articles by simply changing the cutting mould and punching die.

To take a brief glance over the whole collection, we may select as a few of the most prominent and praiseworthy objects, Mr. Christie's plan for expe-

the delivery of books in free libraries; the rain-hand wagonette of Mr. Betts; Mr. Bryant's, with double doors and an arrangement of axles and bolts than which it is difficult to conceive anything more effectual against thieves desiring to break through and steal; Mr. Puxley's grindstone; Waite's model of Howard's moulding-machine; Thompson's jointed leather straps for machinery; Mr. Price's sash-pulley and fastener; Mr. Curtis's tramway for colonial back-districts; Mr. Witt's screw-propellers; and Mr. Saunders's railway coupling-hooks.

In wood-carving, the most meritorious works are 'The Hawk and Rat,' and 'Dead Game,' a bit of matting, by Mr. Richards, and Mr. McKelburn's lions in walnut-wood, for the buttresses of a chiffoier. In hammered iron-work, nothing at all so good as Mr. Albon's has appeared any recent exhibitions. The pair of gates, too, Mr. Winstanley and fourteen other workmen, is good; but are unequal in quality in various parts, and in none come up to the excellence of Mr. Albon's correctness of curve and outline.

The mechanical models are the gems of the exhibition, and their merits rank high, as we have already indicated. They are nearly without exception worthy of careful examination. Mr. Tyrrell's locomotive and Mr. Franklin's plough are prominent examples; but there are models of another sort, of which we do not personally think nearly so well. There are at Islington, as there were at the Guildhall, very numerous ornamental models, as they are termed in the Catalogue, which occupy a considerable number of tables. We do not think so much prominence has been given to them in this as there was in the former case, and some now, as when—nay, many—have very slight claims to the descriptive title. Amongst the best—and really they are not condemnable efforts—are 'May-Day in the Olden Times'; 'The Maypole Inn,' a scene from 'Barnaby Rudge'; and 'Bosobel House,' in Hampshire, the refuge of Charles the Second after the battle of Worcester, by Mr. and Mrs. Aldred. The stuffed birds, and the cases of butterflies, show taste in arrangement.

In painting on porcelain, Mr. Evans, of Great Gorton, in Staffordshire, stands first, and exhibits some really good work. Mr. Cunningham has laboured, by illumination and gilding, a very same subject—the rules of Billiards—into a very gorgeous picture; but, withal, restraining his efforts entirely within the legitimate bounds of art and good taste; and there are many pen-and-ink sketches by various persons, peculiarly good for their class.

In all the groups of skilled work, there are representatives of many provincial towns, showing how wide has been the sympathy with the movement and the institution; and amongst the pictures are the names of one or two colonial painters of promise. The great collection of pictures, however, cannot claim a very large amount of praise, as most are the mere desultory efforts of scanty leisure or childish ambition. Some there are, indeed, which deserve encouragement even when under an artist's criticism, such are, Miss Anne Paulson, of Victoria, Australia, for her pictures of Mushrooms and Vegetables; Mr. Scholz for his small picture of A Miser astonished by the Apparition of the Skeleton in the Closet, a not very intelligible subject, but carefully and neatly handled. There are some landscapes of considerable excellence, and some very fair water-colour drawings; but the good are so mingled with the meagre, the talented with the devoid of talent, that it is a work of difficulty, if not impracticability, to do justice. On another occasion we would suggest that the artistic works be selected from the purely recreative and amateur, and that those who have any just pretensions to be regarded as artists may be judged of by themselves. It would be well, too, if a line of merit were drawn, upon which the best pictures should be hung. Such a line of honour it would be an ambition to lay claim to, and a healthy rivalry might be created in this way; whilst, if such a rivalry had already germinated, it would be effectually stifled by a continuous persistence in the depressing system of covering the walls with as many pictures of all sorts as possible. The postman-artist, Mr.

Major, again comes out with a most meritorious fruit-picture, 'The Uninvited Visitor to the Desert,' a work of such excellence as to make it a duty on the part of the critic to encourage him to court a higher rivalry than mere amateurs, and to urge him to try for space amongst the true artists in the Academy Exhibition next May.

The evening entertainments have often been on grand scales, the Band of Hope children and other societies having mustered largely, and many hundreds of voices often joining in the concerts. Flower-shows have been added to the entertainments; and in every way the executive have endeavoured to carry out their scheme, and to give effect to the Exhibition.

DISCOVERY IN THE EAST.

Athenæum Club, Sept. 22, 1866.

It may interest those who are engaged in the study of the Semitic Palæography of the Holy Land to be informed of the discovery of an early type of Chaldeo-Pehlvi writing on the coins of Artaxias, the Satrap of Armenia, who, about the year 189 B.C., disavowed his allegiance to Antiochus the Great, and established the independence of the kingdom of Armenia, which descended, after an interval, to the subordinate branch of the Parthian Arsacide.

A modified form of this species of character has long been known to orientalists, as having gradually intruded upon the Greek on the later coins of the Imperial Arsacide, and as being largely employed in the Bilingual Inscriptions of the early Sassanians in Western Persia—(De Sacy, Ker Porter, *Journ. R. Asiatic Soc.* xii. 253, xlii. 373; Prinsep's 'Essays on Indian Antiquities,' ii. 163).

The legends on the coins of Artaxias have hitherto defied all attempts at satisfactory interpretation through the medium of purely Phœnician palæography (Duc de Luynes' 'Satraps,' *Numismatic Chronicle*, xviii. p. 143), and it is only by a summary change in the value of certain letters, fully authorized, however, by the subsequent alphabets, that the nominal identifications have now been effected.

The legends may be transcribed into modern Hebrew as follows:—בְּנֵי יְהוֹרְזַרְזֵי אֲרִיָּאסִי

I will not detain your readers with any critical examination of the proper version of the name of Artaxias, which varies in its orthography even in the limited Numismatic examples available, and is likewise singularly distorted in the various classical reproductions (Strabo, xi. c. xiv. s. 5-15; Justin, xlii. c. ii); it may be sufficient to say, that the identification is supported by a large amount of direct and collateral evidence. The opening term *Bagdi*, "divine," is in complete accord with the Eastern usage of the time; and the concluding title of *Arsak* may possibly contain the real elements of the titular name of *Arsaces* (Scythic *ira*, "great"?), which was borne, in his younger days, by Artaxerxes Mnemon,—and traces of which may be found in the designation of *Ares* (the son of Artaxerxes Ochus).

A second royal name that appears on medals of identical fabric, and which reads יְהוֹרְזַרְזֵי אֲרִיָּאסִי, may be associated with *Artavandus*, the son of Artaxias. Later types of money furnish the name of יְהוֹרְזַרְזֵי, *Iturdad*,—an authoritative version of the ancient Armenian Ardoates or Artovart (St. Martin, i. 409); and still more modern specimens of the coinage exhibit the name of יְהוֹרְזַרְזֵי, *Tiridates*, with an obverse bust closely imitating those of Tiridates I. (Arsaces II.) of Parthia.

Were I not averse to entering largely into numismatic details, there is much to be gathered from the types and devices of this local currency. Artaxias appears, in the first instance, wearing a Persian turban, which might have served for the exact model of the head-dress of the Parsees of Bombay at the present day; he is next represented in a quasi-Scythic garment,† with the bonnet projecting over the front, and the ears and throat closely covered, after the fashion (as has been shown by Mr. Vaux) prevailing in the costume

† One—if not more than one—of these coins has been struck upon a piece of Alexander the Great; his profile is still to be seen on the edge of the coin, outside the new die.

figured on some of the early Darics. His son, Artavandus, continues the same style of head-dress, while the rulers next in succession adopt a well-shaped helmet surmounted by a Roman eagle. It is to be noted that the coins of this series are altogether deficient in legends. The helmet in the succeeding division of Mint issues is decorated with a crescent, from which the gradation passes to purely Parthian designs. The reverse devices are also highly suggestive,—commencing with an adaptation of the seated figure of Baal-Tars and the Jupiter of the Macedonians, which is here converted into the representation of the king on his throne, crowned as on the obverse, and wearing the long Median robe. This design is almost immediately replaced by the Fire Temple, with the ministering King. This device is subjected to successive modifications, indicative of the progress of the creed and its varying outward emblems, while the earlier inscriptions in the severally associated terms יְהוֹרְזַרְזֵי אֲרִיָּאסִי seem to point to an already advanced stage of Zoroastrian teaching.

EDWARD THOMAS.

THE LEE PENNY.

AMONG some family papers which have lately fallen into the hands of a Correspondent, he found the subjoined record concerning the "Lee Penny," which contains matter illustrative of history and social manners worthy of being preserved:—

"That curious piece of Antiquity called the Lee Penny, is a stone of a dark red Colour and Triangular shape, and its size about half an Inch each side. It is set in a piece of silver coin which tho' much defaced by some Letters still remaining is supposed to be a shilling of Edward the first, the cross being very plain, as is on his shillings, it has been by Tradition in the Lee Family since the year 1320: odds, that is a little after the Death of King Robert Bruce, who having ordered His Heart to be Carried to the Holy Land, there to be Buried, one of the Noble Family of Douglas was sent with it, and tis said got the Crowned heart in his Arms from that Circumstance, but the person who carried the Royal Heart was Sir Simon Locard of Lee who just about that time borrowed a large sum of money from Sir William De Lindsey, Prior of Ayr, for which he granted a Bond of Annuity of Ten Pounds of Silver during the Life of the said Sir Wm De Lindsey out of his Lands of Lee, and Cartland, the original Bond dated 1323, and witnessed by the Principal Nobility of the Country, is still remaining among the family papers. as this was a great Sum in those Days, tis thought it was borrowed for that Expedition, and from his being the Person who carried the Royal Heart he changed his Name from Locard, to Lockheart (as tis sometimes spelt) or Lockhart, and got a heart, within a Lock, for part of his Arms with the motto, Corda, Serrata, Pando. This Simon Lockhart, having taken a Saracen Prince, or Chief Prisoner, His Wife came to Ransome Him, and on counting out the Money or Jewels, this Stone fell out of Her Purse, which she hastily snatched up, which Simon Lockhart observing, insisted to have it, else he would not give up his Prisoner, upon this the Lady gave it to him, and told him its many Virtues Viz.: that it cured all Diseases in Cattle, and the bite of a Mad Dog, both in Man, and beast, tis used by dipping the stone, in water, which is given to the diseased Cattle to drink, and the Person who has been bit with a mad dog, and the wound, or part infected, is washed with the water. there are no words used in the dipping of the stone, nor any money taken by the servants, without incurring the owners displeasure. many cures are said to be performed by it, and people come from all parts of Scotland, and even as far up in England, as Yorkshire, to get the water in which the stone is dipped, to give their Cattle, when ill of the Murra. Especially, or Black Leg. a great many years ago, a Complaint was made to the Ecclesiastical Courts, against the Laird of Lee, then Sir James Lockhart, for using Witchcraft, a Copy of the act is annexed, there is no date but both by the orthography, and the Complainers being called Goodman of Raplock, a title then given to the smaller Lairds, and by Sir James being the Name of the Laird of

Lee, it must be at least an Hundred years ago. tis said when the Plague was last at Newcastle, the Inhabitants sent for the Lee Penny, and gave a Bond for a large Sum in trust for the Loan (5000*l.* it is said) and that thus it did so much good, they offered to pay the money, and keep the Lee Penny, but the owner would not part with it: a Copy of this Bond is very well attested, to have been, among the Family Papers, but supposed to have been spoiled along with many more valuable ones, about 50 years ago, by Rain getting into the Charter Room during a long minority, and no Family residing at Lee House. the most Remarkable cure performed upon any person, was that of a Lady Baird, of Saughton Hall, near Edinburgh, who having been bit by a mad dog, was come the Lenght of the Hydrophobia, upon which having begged the Lee Penny might be sent to her house, she drank the water for some weeks, and Bathed with it, and was quite Recovered, this happened about 80 years ago, and is well attested having been told by the Lady of the then Laird of Lee, who died within these 30 years, she also told that her husband Mr Lockhart, and she, were Entertained at Saughton Hall, by Sir — Baird, and his Lady for several Days in the most sumptuous manner, on account of the Ladys Recovery, and in Gratitude for the Loan of the Lee Penny, so long as it is never allowed to be carried away from the House of Lee. N.B. it was tried by a Lapidary, and found to be a stone, but of what kind he could not tell."

"Copy of an Act of the Synode and Assembly at Glasgow 25th Debr.

"Quhilk Dye amongst the Referies of the Brethern of the Ministrie of Lanark it was propoundit, to the Synode, that Gawen Hamiltonne of Raplocke had preferit ane complaint before them against St James Lockhart of Lee, anent the Superstitious using of ane Stone, set in silver for the curing of diseased Cattel, qlk the said Gawen affirmed could not be Lawfullie Vsed, and that they had differtit to give any decisione therein till the advise of the Asemblie might be had concerning the same, the Asemblie having inquired of the manner of Vsing thereof and particularlie understood be examinationne of the said Laird of Lee, and otherwise that the custome is only to cast the stone in sume water, and give the diseasit cattell therof to drink, and y^t the same [is] done without using onie wordes such as charmers and soceres use in their Unlawful Practisess and considering that in nature they are many thinges sain to work strange effects, q^t of no humane wit can give a reason, it having pleased God to give unto stones & herbes a special Vertue for the healinge of many Infirmities in man and beast, advises the Brethern to surcease thair process as qrin they perseive no ground of offence and admonishes the Laird of Lee in the Vsing the said stone, to tak heed that it be Vst heir after wt the least scandall that possiblie may be. extract out of the Bookes of Asemblie Halden at Glasgow, and subscribed by thair Clerk by thair Comand. M: Robert Young Clerk to the Asemblie at Glasgow."

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

UNDER the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will begin its week's session, at Manchester, on Wednesday, the 3rd of October. Six addresses will be delivered by presidents of departments, including one (perhaps) on Thursday, by Lord Brougham, who on the 19th inst. entered his 89th year. Besides the addresses and disputations, there will be *soirées*, excursions to co-operative factories, and a banquet, of course.

The amenities of literature continue to receive droll illustration. The Rev. Dr. Maziere Brady is in various ways (of course metaphorically) setting fire to the Irish Church. He is demolishing its traditionary history with alacrity, and pooh-poohing a great deal of what we believe the Reverend Doctor held fast by when he was himself a viceregal chaplain. Of late he has particularly disgusted his old friends and brethren by pronouncing as mere moonshine the accredited history that, at the time of the Reformation, the Irish bishops accepted

the new doctrine. The Doctor, in fact, deprives the Irish Church of its apostolical descent, and levels it to the condition of a mere *parvenu*. But his pamphlet has been answered by the Archdeacon of Ardagh, the Rev. J. Martin, who, among other flowers of speech, says that Dr. Brady is ignorant of what he himself means, as well as of how to prove it; that such proofs as he puts forward are unfounded and ridiculous; that his assertions are groundless; and "that his pamphlet presents so many examples of mis-statement, or misquotation, or unfair omission, or inaccuracy and illogicality, that it is almost beyond the limits of christian charity to believe that some of its errors are not wilful."—This is as close sailing to giving "the lie direct" as was ever performed even by an Irish Archdeacon.

A new serial story, by Mr. Shirley Brooks, is announced for publication,—"Sooner or Later."

Mr. Halliwell has sent us the following note:—

"Eastbourne, Sept. 28, 1866.
"The interest you have always taken in Shakespearean matters induces me to believe that you will support any step tending to increase the circulation of the writings of the great dramatist, and that the announcement of a new edition of the complete works of Shakespeare, now in preparation by Mr. Hotten, to be published by him at the very low price of *one shilling*, will be favourably received. My chief object, however, in now addressing you, arises from a natural desire on the part of the publisher and myself that this undertaking may not be considered a refinement on the idea of any recent cheap edition. The fact is, that 'The Shilling Shakespeare' was projected as long since as 1863, and after the size, type, and general appearance had been settled, the work was placed in the printer's hands early in 1864. Some difficulties in the way of publishing having been arranged, it will now be completed forthwith, the most anxious care being taken to ensure typographical accuracy.
J. O. HALLIWELL.

As companion-volumes to his "Shilling Shakespeare," Mr. Hotten announces a "Library of World-wide Authors," including the best productions of Fielding, Smollett, Victor Hugo, Lamartine, and other famous writers, together with the principal novels of Sir Walter Scott, at the low price of sixpence each.

It seems that Lord Portarlington not only had the temerity to prophesy about the weather generally, but he especially foretold a wonderfully fine September! Thereby he is accused not only of wronging the Irish farmers by his "deceit," but Irish seaside visitors, who, confiding in his Lordship's confidential relations with that well-known personage, the Clerk of the Weather, thronged into Bundoran, which (having, happily, nothing whatever in common with the place to which it is likened) is called "the Irish Brighton." But at Bundoran all the visitors have been living throughout this month under hatches. The consequent fury against the prophetic lord is both terrific and amusing. The visitors rush into indignation literature in the journals, and there seems a universal wish to have Lord Portarlington sent down among them, to share the misery of which they accuse him of being the author.

The Salterns, near Lymington, formerly used for the manufacture of sea salt, but which have long been in disuse, have been recently converted into oyster-breeding grounds, by Mr. Dawson, and are likely to be made available in adding largely to our supplies of this delicacy.

A project is on foot, at Brighton, to give a ball on the new pier, which would be covered in for the occasion. Wind and weather allowing, and the ball-room not as much inclined to dance as the company, the light fantastic toe will be left to trip it above the sad sea wave.

Mr. Carpenter writes to us as follows:—

"53, Norland Square, Notting Hill, Sept. 22, 1866.

"In your long notice of some little song-books published by Messrs. Routledge & Sons, you complain, in this day's *Athenæum*, that the titles do not bear out the contents. Permit me to say that I never knew of the titles until I saw the books

in Messrs. Routledge's warehouse; the four parts are portions of a half-crown volume of Miscellaneous Songs and Ballads which I compiled for them and which they themselves divided and published, under the titles reviewed, for trade purposes. I am quite content to bear any blame that may legitimately fall on myself as compiler, but trust to your justice to allow me to explain this, and, if you will, to observe that songs like the 'Wail of Agricultural Distress' you admire so much are not so well calculated to *sell* a book of popular songs as those included in the compilations of, Yours, &c.,
"J. E. CARPENTER."

One of the most curious of blunders is going the round of the press in this form:—"The effect of *Adonais* is slightly marred by the remembrance of the doggerel verses which, it is alleged, Shelley first wrote on the death of Keats. It seems almost incredible that the pen which could so eloquently express grief, affection, fame, and friendship, could have written the mock epitaph,

'Who killed poor Keats?'
'It was I,' said the Quarterly,
So savage and Tartarly,' &c.

There was an old version even more naive, as it stated that on Keats's death Shelley wrote a poem called 'Adonais,' beginning "Who killed John Keats," &c.; but the story as it stands above could hardly be mended.—Another story is misleading the public, to the effect that Theodore Hook, when at Westminster, succeeded, in the disguise of a beggar woman, in obtaining alms from the head master. Theodore was of Harrow. The sprightly Westminster lad was his much elder brother James, who ended a successful ecclesiastical career as Dean of Worcester, who wrote two novels ('Pen Owen' and 'Percy Mallory'); the first, at least, better than anything of his brother's in that way, and who was the author of two farcical pieces, which (except by Barham) are invariably ascribed to Theodore,—'Jack of Newbury' and 'Diamond cut Diamond.'

The MS. sermons and addresses of Alexander Henderson, a Scottish Presbyterian minister, delivered in 1638, have been recently discovered (so it is said), and are being prepared for publication by Mr. Maclaren, of Edinburgh. They were delivered during the weeks between the first signing of the Covenant and the Glasgow Assembly. A report of his, the preacher's, words is said to have been made with copiousness and fidelity. Any genuine remains of Henderson, it is supposed, will command attention. We are told that some specimens of the MS. having been submitted to Thomas Carlyle in the beginning of August last, he was pleased to say in reply: "I may fairly expect there will be something of interest for me in these excerpts, so soon as I have leisure to read them with due deliberation," which, after all, is not compromising to Mr. Carlyle. On the other hand, Dr. M'Crie writes to Mr. Martin: "It opens up a curious chapter in our history. The prayers and the prefaces are singular, affording us glimpses into the interior of a Presbyterian church in 1638." Dr. M'Crie has contributed the weight of his authority in behalf of the genuineness of the whole collection, "which of itself would be decisive of the question," so says the Prospect; but in these clever days we shall require something more decisive.

The Registrar-General's half-yearly Report on Births, Deaths and Marriages in Ireland contains a statement which is worth thinking about by those who take an interest in Irish affairs. In the quarter ending the 30th of June last the number of births was 38,816; of deaths 24,763, and of emigrants 41,124; the result of which is a diminution of the population of Ireland by 27,071 in the three months. Does this represent a continuous movement? If it does, the cry throughout Ireland will be in a few years—immigrants, not emigrants. Some of the public works are pining for want of convicts as labourers: what will she do when the honest labourers are all gone?

We lately noted the state of the famous well of St. Keyne, near Liskeard, by way of supplement and correction for the guide-books. Not far from this place is another long reputed well, the present

condition of which is incorrectly described, even in the last edition of Mr. Murray's 'Devon and Cornwall,' although that volume is dated with the present year. The Well of St. Clare, a saint known out of Cornwall as Clere, so far from being "the ivy-mantled ruin of the baptistery or chapel," as the guide-book describes it, was restored some two or three years since, by way of memorial to the late vicar of the parish, and has hardly a leaf about it. "Murray" is unreasonably silent about the church of St. Clare, which is very picturesquely situated, and interesting in its character. There is a good stoup in the remarkably fine north porch; these remains are common in Cornwall. The structure points E.S.E., whereas most of its fellows incline to the north. The tower is an excellent example in its class, and of that Perpendicular period which prevails throughout the county, and noteworthy by some for the growth of those large bushes which hold valiantly to the chinks of the granite, and defy the breezes of their lofty station. The interior comprises a nave and two aisles; the roof of the latter, on the south side, is somewhat higher from the floor than that of the nave; the general style of the interior is Perpendicular; the caps of the nave-arcade on the south side are fairly carved, no common thing in the neighbourhood of granite; the roof is of the prevalent waggon form, panelled out by lines of mouldings, and decorated with bosses of admirable workmanship. There is a large hagioscope, or squint, on the north side of the altar. On an altar-tomb on the east end of the south aisle is a curiously carved and incised slab of slate, which in two compartments commemorates the family of Robert Langeford, who is stated to have died in 1614, and Petronilla, his wife, whose death-date is not given in the space reserved for it; the figures of this pair kneel before their faldstools. Thus for one half of the slab. The other half is subdivided, and represents, by the same means, 1, the son of these persons, and his wife, kneeling; 2, nine children of the same. On the wall, above this tomb, is placed the injunction of a dole to those who could answer questions as to their faith. Also, a curiously-jumbled inscription, combining "Oh, Redeptor" with a highly pagan allusion to "the fatal sistris' knife." On the edge of the altar-slab is an acrostic of "Robertus Langeford." The dole has been long ago misappropriated. In the north porch still stand the venerable pariah stocks, with evidences of ample service. The ground stage of the tower within contains upon its wall a quaint inscription painted on a board, to the following effect:—

THE RINGER'S ARTICLES.

We ring ye Quick to Church
The dead to grave.
Good is our use,
Such usage let us have.
Who swears or curses
In an angry mood,
Quarrell or skilful
Although he draw no blood,
Who wears his hat, or
Spits, curreturns a bell,
Or through unskillfull
ringing marris a peal,
Shall forfeit sixpence
For each single sin,
'Twill make him cautious
against another time.

Against the superstition of Friday being an unlucky day, especially to sailors, a Correspondent, C. W. H., has a protest. "See," he remarks, "how many lucky Fridays we find in the history of the most momentous of all maritime enterprises in the discovery and exploration of America:—Aug. 3, 1492, Columbus sets sail on his voyage of discovery, —Oct. 12, 1492, first discovery of land by Columbus, —Jan. 4, 1493, sets sail on his return, —March 15, 1493, arrival at Palos, —Nov. 22, 1493, —arrival at Hispaniola on his second voyage, —June 13, 1494, discovery of the American continent. "All these days," says C. W. H., "were Fridays."

Astronomical observers of the sun will be interested to know that M. L. Foucault has discovered a method of diminishing the effect of the sun's rays on the focus of telescope lenses. By means of an extremely thin layer of silver placed on the object-glass, the sun can be observed without any injury

to the sight. M. Foucault has communicated the particulars of his invention to the Paris Academy of Sciences.

Science is beginning to establish herself on the River Plate. Buenos Ayres has a public museum, and, under the editorship of Dr. German Burmeister, has just published, in large quarto, with plates, the first part of 'Anales del Museo Publico de Buenos Aires,' in which new or little known objects of natural history are described. The contents of this part are, a summary of the history of the museum, —Paleontology in its present tendencies and results, —on the Picafores, and descriptions of fossil remains, the *Macrauchenia Patagonica* and the *Glyptodontes* of the museum. The printing and lithography are creditable specimens of South-American workmanship.

Our Naples Correspondent writes:—"The excavations which have long been suspended in Herculaneum will be shortly resumed. For years it has been in contemplation to push the work of discovery under a piece of ground on the left of the city as you enter. It is said that the commencement of these excavations will be inaugurated with a certain degree of solemnity, as it is a fact of the highest interest to the archaeological world. In Herculaneum were the first efforts made to bring to light the artistic wealth of past ages; and however beautiful may be the works discovered in Pompeii, it was in Herculaneum that were found those graceful models which have so modified and refined the taste of the civilized world. No doubt it is due to the incessant representations of Commandatore Fiorelli, the learned and laborious Director of Excavations in Southern Italy, that the Government has resolved on an enterprise which will create an epoch in its history. By a decree dated the 16th of last month, there has been established in Naples, and, indeed, for the whole province, a Consulting Commission of Fine Arts, dependent on the Minister of Public Instruction, and presided over by the Superintendent of the National Museum in this city. The Commission is to be divided into four sections: one of Painting, one of Sculpture, one of Architecture, and one of Archaeology and Artistic Erudition. Each section is to be composed of three counsellors, nominated as are those of the Consulting Commission of Florence. The National Museum of Naples and the excavations will, however, continue to be under the exclusive direction of the Superintendent-General and Director of the Excavations of Antiquity."

MR. MOREY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 34, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—E. M. Ward, R.A.—Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—Egg, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Picherrell, R.A.—Galderson, R.A.—Bant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Faed—Frère—Ruipers—Brillouin—Lidderdale—George Smith—Duverger, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—George Buckland's Musical Entertainment, entitled 'The Castaway; or, the Unlucky Cruiser, commonly called Cruise.'—The Cherubs floating in the Air, and Shakespeare and his Creations, with F. Damer Cape's Recitals.—Exhibition of the Prussian Needle-Gun—Dugwar's Indian Feats.—Matthew's Magic, &c.—Open from 12 till 5, and 7 till 10. Admission, 1s.

SCIENCE

British Spiders: an Introduction to the Study of the Arachnida of Great Britain and Ireland.
By E. F. Staveley. (Reeve & Co.)

LIKE some of his betters, the Spider is at length being drawn from his obscure corners in the world, and examined in the full light of day. After long years of neglect and contumely, he is at length receiving pictorial if not poetical justice. Mr. Blackwall has been the chief patron of the spider, as Buxton was of the negro. No doubt housewives and housemaids will still pursue him with remorseless brooms; no doubt silly girls will still shriek at his presence; no doubt he is doomed to destruction wherever discovered and disliked. Planters and Americans once bound and abhorred the

blacks; but the negro is now free and befriended; and the spider is vindicated and written about. Pictorially, and not poetically, as we have said, full justice and even flattery are being meted out to him, which, if any one doubt, we recommend him to inspect the numerous and beautiful coloured plates of the volume before us.

At the same time, distinction and justice have their inconveniences for the spider, as they have for the negro; but in very opposite ways. The negroes do not know what to do with their freedom; the spiders, on the other hand, do not know how to brook captivity. To understand the true qualities of the negro, as we have long been told, you must set him free, while to understand the true characters of the spider, you must catch and imprison him. Only since increased attention has been paid to this insect have prisons been prepared for him. Could he but be aware of the boxes with trays, of the pill-boxes, and of the little open-mouthed bottles of spirit, the camel-hair brushes wetted with spirit, the capacious nets, and half-a-dozen other cunning instruments and preparations for his capture, which every spider-seeker is furnished withal, he would be moodily content with his dark and dirty corner, or his home of earth, or his old brick wall, or deep, dark cellar, and never court the perils of notoriety or the vanities of pictorial portraiture.

To be properly classified and to be duly placed and painted in Plate III. or IV., is but a poor compensation for being boxed or bottled or impaled. Freedom is pleasant even in the centre or corner of a suspended web, and life is enjoyable even in the dark places of the earth, and in the haunts of blue-bottle and other flies. If Baalzebub, or any other synonym or relative of Baal, was really the god of flies, no doubt his idol-image was encircled by admiring and gloating spiders, and enwrapped with floating webs. No doubt the biggest spiders solemnly ensconced themselves in the pagan temple or grove, and awaited, like sacrificing priests, the flying multitudes of adoring flies, many of whom were instantly entangled and mangled in honour of Baalzebub. But in process of ages the tables are turned, and the spiders themselves become the victims; and perhaps in their present webbed retirement they deplore these times of enlightenment, and the march of Entomology, which sacrifices them in hecatombs, and which, under the name of Science, perpetrates deliberate cruelty and perpetuates hopeless captivity.

Poor spiders! we deeply sympathize with you; but if it be any consolation to you, you are not alone in your captivity. The whole race of insects is equally under systematic pursuit and persecution at home and abroad. Your friends the beetles are more mobile than you, yet they cannot escape. Your winged and gay and swiftly passing friends the butterflies are still more nimble, but nets and snares are spread abroad for them. Nay, your very victim cannot escape scientific disquisitions, for is not Miss Louisa Lane Clarke (as she herself informs our readers) at this very hour writing "an easy history of the Diptera—flies in the garden, flies on our window-pane," &c.; to which, of course, she will add—flies in the spider's web? Since pursuers and pursued, the whole family of insects is thus under the pen of authors, and consequently within the power of persecutors, it is vain to mourn, for all must submit to their fate. Brooms, or pill-boxes, or spirit-bottles, or sweeping-nets, or some kind of capturing implement, await us all. In one shape or another they come even upon poets and authors, for are there not

remorseless critics and cruel reviewers? They come, too, upon poor tourists, for are there not rapacious innkeepers and greedy guides? They come upon most people in one form or another, with this great difference in *your* favour, that none of us are so carefully delineated and so prettily coloured as you are by the Blackwalls and Staveleys of the day.

The *naïveté* with which Mr. (if it be not Miss or Mrs.) Staveley gives advice "On Collecting Spiders" is charming. Thus, "The first difficulty to be overcome is that of catching the spiders, which is greater than might be expected," and then "every spider missed should be a help towards catching the next individual of the same species which may be met with." This maxim is plainly of far broader application than it here receives. Further, the beginner is carefully instructed to "start with a pocketful of empty pill-boxes, a pencil and a card on one side, and an empty pocket to receive filled pill-boxes on the other. Probably he will see several cobwebs before he sees one spider. Let him take up his station before one of these, and determine to find its inhabitant." When he has been found, advice is given as to his capture. But "before attempting the capture of a spider, the beginner should carefully observe the character of the snare; and when the spider is in the box, should note upon the lid what he has remarked. If the web was a geometrical one, he should note whether it was placed horizontally, obliquely, or vertically. 'Geo. hor.' is soon written, and will be a great help when he examines the contents of his pill-boxes." Conceive only of the happiness of the spider-collector with a dozen pill-boxes before him, each containing a captive spider, and each inscribed "geo. hor."! A useful addition is a glass-topped pill-box (of course without any such inscription as geo. hor.) and the spider inside, the watchfully observed of the capturing observer. But a worse fate than being closely watched is before the poor captive; he is to be dropped into spirit, which is one mode of killing him, but not such instantaneous insecticide as dropping him into boiling water. His cemetery is a homeopathic tube filled with spirit or turpentine. Such is the end and final lot of these long-legged but short-lived little prisoners.

Sad effects may possibly result from this pursuit. It would, for instance, be alarming to contemplate the consequences to any delicate or highly nervous lady of unexpectedly opening a case in order to find her favourite homeopathic globules, and suddenly discovering only an array of bottled and labelled spiders! Equally painful would it be for any valetudinarian gentleman to rise in the night to take a pill, and to be misled by the feebleness of his chamber-light into the innocent error of mistaking some pill-box inscribed "geo. hor." for the one he required. Possibly disgust and dismay might give a healthy shock to his system.

To attempt to find out any entomological novelty in the present volume is out of the question, as the author professedly "lays no claim to originality. The writer, therefore, here begs to acknowledge Mr. Blackwall as the chief authority, his work on British spiders having been most freely used. The writings of MM. Latreille, Simon and several others have also been made use of without acknowledgment in the body of the work."

For ourselves, in drawing attention to the pill-box imprisonments and spirituous murders of these unhappy insects, hundreds, if not thousands, of whom I doubtless, passed into homeopathic vases, with no other epitaph than "geo. hor." we do trust that we have earned some atonement to the

honourable title of "The Friend of the British Spider"!

We had purposed to say something in a different strain about the spider's web. Its formation, shape, contexture and fibre are all subjects for curious disquisition and careful examination. But we fear we should spin too long a yarn if we descanted upon the work of this wonderful spinner, who apparently derives his English name from his aerial workmanship. It is singular that in the early English Psalter (printed by the Surtees Society) our insect is styled (Ps. lxxxix.) Spinnandweb. Moreover, the ingenious labours of our garden spiders have been already commented upon in some popular works. Yet many minute matters remain to be explained, and many, perhaps, to be observed and recorded. Our younger microscopists may not be aware that the thread spun by the genus named *Epeira*—that family of the Epeiridae, which are to most non-entomologists representative of the whole order,—the thread composing the spiral line which intersects the radiating lines of the web of this genus of spiders, differs from that spun by any kind of spiders. "It presents," says our author, "the appearance of a string of glittering beads, sometimes of uniform size, sometimes varying in size at uniform intervals, and sometimes presenting some irregularity of size and interval. A more beautiful object than these threads seen under a moderately high magnifying power can hardly be found." All who have thus seen it will long remember it; and as the object is plentiful, young microscopists may be thankful for the hint.

The present volume is neatly got up, and, as we have before remarked, well illustrated.

SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Sept. 3.—Sir John Lubbock, Bart., President, in the chair.—M. A. Dupuiset, of Paris, was elected a Foreign Member.—Mr. A. F. Sheppard exhibited a box of Lepidoptera, all bred or captured in the Isle of Man by Mr. Gregson, and including *Dianthæcia cæsia*, *D. caposiphila*, *Sesia philanthiformis*, *Sericoris littorana*, *Eupacilia albicapitana*, *Sciaphila Colquhounana*, *Gelechia vicinella*, and *G. leucomelanella* (which Mr. Gregson believed to be but one species), and the new Phycis allied to *P. ditulæ*, of which Mr. Bond exhibited a specimen at the July meeting.—Mr. Stainton exhibited *Gelechia vicinella*, bred by Mr. Gregson from larvæ which fed on *Silene maritima*; and *G. atrella*, bred by Mr. Jeffrey from larvæ collected near Saffron Walden, which fed in the stems of *Hypericum*. Mr. Stainton also exhibited a series of Micro-Lepidoptera, received from M. Millière, of Lyons, amongst which were *Depressaria Rutana*, of Fabricius, bred from *Ruta angustifolia*, and a new *Gelechia*, allied to *G. costella* and bred from *Hyocyanus albus*.—Mr. Bond exhibited a male specimen of *Bombyx Cynthia*, measuring 6½ inches in expanse; those bred by Dr. Wallace at Colchester during the present season varied in size from 3 to 6½ inches.—Mr. Pascoe referred to an account, by Mr. Consul Meadows, recently published in the *Times*, of a Chinese silkworm, of which the pupæ were a favourite article of food.—Prof. Brayley communicated an extract from the report of Mr. Consul Lay on the trade of Che-foo, respecting a brown silk produced from wild silkworms which swarmed in the mountain forests.—Mr. S. Stevens exhibited a house-fly with six cheliferous upon it; and had observed another upon which were no less than eight of those parasites. Mr. Stevens also exhibited some coloured drawings of butterflies of extreme beauty and the most minute accuracy, executed without the aid of a lens by Mr. Mitchell, who was present as a visitor.—Mr. Janson exhibited a small collection of Jamaican insects, principally Coleoptera, but including a few Hemiptera, &c., the produce of the first two or three weeks of Mr. C. P. Gloyne's residence in that island.—

Mr. M'Lachlan mentioned that the genus of Trichoptera recently published by him under the name of *Sciops* was identical with the *Hydromanicus* of Brauer, which had priority over *Sciops*, so that the latter name must sink; the species described by Mr. M'Lachlan were, however, both different from Dr. Brauer's *Hydromanicus irroratus*.—Mr. E. S. Haines sent for exhibition a curious specimen of *Cidaria fluctuata*, captured in Staffordshire in 1864, and resembling the var. *costarata* of Haworth.—Mr. F. Moore read an extract from the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* respecting the simultaneous exhibition and extinction of their light by fire-flies. The writer, Mr. W. Theobald, jun., stated that though in Bengal he had never witnessed the phenomenon in question, yet in Pegu he had seen "myriads of fire-flies emitting their light and again relapsing into darkness in the most perfect rhythmic union," and the synchronous flashing of the Pegu fire-flies was corroborated by Mr. Montgomery, of the Survey Department.—The Secretary exhibited coloured drawings of the larva, pupa and both sexes of the imago of a new Geometrideous moth, belonging to the genus *Agathia*; these were communicated by Mr. H. L. Schrader, of Shanghai, who found the larvae on a *Salix*, but which for some time escaped detection by reason of their resemblance to the remains of a leaf, of which the softer parts had been eaten away. The Secretary read a communication respecting the injury done to the cotton crop of Louisiana by the "army worm," the larva of *Heliothis armigera*.—Mr. C. A. Wilson communicated a further instalment of his 'Notes on the Buprestidae of South Australia.'—Mr. Pascoe read a description, under the name of *Anastetha*, of a new genus of Tenebrionidae, from Rockhampton, Queensland.—A paper, entitled 'Notes on the Butterflies of Mauritius,' by Mr. Roland Trimen; and a paper, entitled 'Notes on some Hymenopterous Insects collected by Mr. Peckolt at Catagallo, South Brazil,' by Mr. F. Smith, were read; in the latter was described the long-desiderated female of *Trigona*.—The President announced that there would not be any meeting of the Society in October; and that the future meetings would, by permission of the Linnean Society, be held in Burlington House, Piccadilly.

FINE ARTS

ART-UNIONS.

MANY parliamentary committees have concerned themselves with the operations of Art-Unions and the nature of the laws affecting them. As it is not uncommon, these committees have reported in diverse ways. The ordinary middle-course has been adopted in the matter; so that what is in reality favour has been shown to one class of associations, while others have been vigorously condemned, if not rigorously prosecuted. Thus, no fewer than fifty-one unions have been permitted to exist and flourish as well as they could, "for the encouragement of the Fine Arts," while hundreds of goose and plum-pudding clubs, raffles, and one knows not what, which were equally lotteries, and obnoxious to the principle of the law, have been objects of attack by the Home Office. Even a poor fellow who wanted to dispose of a gigantic bride-cake, proposing to do so at the Hanover Square Rooms by lottery, and in the most "respectable" manner, was admonished by the highest authority that in doing so he would become amenable to the Lottery laws, and be proceeded against by Her Majesty's Government.

We have the excellent authority of the Librarian of the Board of Trade, a witness before the latest of these Art-Union Committees, to show that the Lottery laws are inoperative. The witness recommends they should be abrogated *en masse*, and the evil they were intended to suppress left "to work itself out." In truth, a purely British arrangement exists with regard to the method of putting these injunctions in force. Mr. Bucknall, the witness in question, enlightens us on this point by stating that the Board of Trade cannot stop infringements of those laws; that is the duty of the Home Office; but it can grant exemptions from their action in favour of Art-Unions: and to show how it has done so

to some effect, it is stated that the "Board" "inadvertently" sanctioned the working of a scheme for the distribution of works of art applied to manufacture, to wit, as one of the committee expressed it, "candlesticks and teapots." Nothing could be in this way more desirable than to bring articles of this sort into common use. Nevertheless, it appears that that had better be effected in the ordinary manner of trade, by means of the growth of public taste and education, than in an exceptional fashion, and with the aid of the gambling spirit which, even by the honest advocates of Art-Unions, is admitted to enter so largely into the causes of their success.

What is the true nature of many of the associations which style themselves "Art-Unions," how much the subscribers pay for their "chances" of prizes, the character of those prizes, the effect on Art of their distribution, the cost and moral results of the present state of the law, which seems to stultify itself with exceptions of the most illogical order, cannot be better stated than in the words of the Report, as drawn from the evidence to which it relates, both of which are before us.

The good faith and pure intentions of several among the agents of the associations which concern themselves with the Fine Arts are testified to by all speakers. Others, so says the official witness whose name we have quoted, act in open defiance of the law (Reply 118), and are "practically," i. e. unofficially, known to carry on their work, although the sanction of the legally authorized persons has been refused to it (Reply 119).

The Art-Union Act was passed in 1846, and, under the pretence of benefiting Art, exempted from the operation of the Lottery laws those schemes which were ostensibly devised for the distribution of pictures and engravings. Sir R. Peel, as became his statesmanship, strenuously opposed the passing of this Act, saying that it was a violation of right principle, and, like all such, sure to produce great practical inconvenience. He doubted if this violation would be of advantage to Art, and still more did he doubt if a high style of Art would be encouraged by the exceptional nature of the Act he opposed. This does not, however, as it seems to us, necessarily imply that the kind of Art now most frequently chosen for distribution is best fitted for its supposed purpose of pleasing the multitude; on the contrary, we believe that the best Art is commonly the most popular, and that, had the aims of promoters of Art-Unions been really what they professed, they might plead now in their defence that they had always chosen noble examples for distribution, instead of very many absolutely bad ones, or, as is commonly the case, merely indifferent subjects; such—to take in hand the working of the best of these societies, the Art-Union of London—as 'The Last Supper' of Leonardo da Vinci, in place of 'Raphael and the Fornarina' of Sir Augustus Wall Callcott.

There is no work of art so popular as the former; every one knows it; electrotypy, lithography, all the methods of engraving, wood-cutting, photography, and even Berlin wool, have been employed in its reproduction; nevertheless, it is true, also, that only at an outrageous cost, such as the masterpiece of Raphael Morghen demands, is even a tolerable copy of it to be had by any of these processes; probably the worst is the most pretending. Had the Art-Union of London set to work to produce such a desired engraving and sold it to the subscribers, who can doubt but that, however objectionable the means, the result would have been promising of good? Raphael's Cartoons are best reproduced in photography; yet what dismal copies are these of originals most enjoyed? Could not good Art have been fostered by the circulation of fair transcripts by the Society? For a pleasing subject, and by way of varying the serious elevation of such themes as the above-named, would not the very famous and most attractive of Guido's pictures, the 'Aurora,' which is probably the only sound one among them, have been greeted in preference to that very poor thing 'Jephtha's Daughter,' by Mr. O'Neil,—wretched work as it was, and aptly produced at a cost of more than 4,000*l*.? There would be nothing to pay for

copyright in such subjects as these we suggest; whereas that had to be bought from the "modern masters," at a cost which must have swallowed up a large portion of what might have produced a second print.

It is out of the power of any one to say that good Art, whether modern or ancient, is not loved by the people. The success which attended the engraving of 'The Horse Fair,' by Middle. Rosa Bonheur, surpassed that which followed the merely "pretty" 'Ramsgate Sands,' although produced by the same means, and even more energetically "put upon the market." The result is equal with the former, although the aim of the promoters is very different, when we compare the profitability of 'Raising the Maypole,' which cost 3,757*l*. 6*s*. to bring out, or 'The Water Party,' by Mr. F. Goodall, that surpassed the last in expense. To give a modern instance, it will hardly cost greater sums than these to reproduce such noble Art as Mr. Holman Hunt's 'Finding of the Saviour in the Temple,' although engraved by the most admirable hands,—hands whose wonderful ability has been occupied for at least one of the probable thirty years of their perfected practice upon a work by M. Meissonnier, a production of so decidedly inferior an order. Thus prodigal are we of genius, thus futile are our complaints of the decay of Art, that the now unrivalled powers of M. Blanchard are deliberately given, rather say woefully wasted, on what any fair cutter of copper could have done fortunately enough.

The strength of the challengers of Art-Unions and the weakness of their managers' defence are shown by these instances; the latter persons rarely aim at the publication of good Art, rather at that which is merely popular, without being good. That they effect benefit to Art is thus effectually disproved, and, of course, with it the only merit of their existence in violation of the principle of the law. It can be shown, also, that bad art does not pay, comparatively, better than good art, however published. Thus, of thirty prints and series of illustrations, only three or four have had even the pretence to first-rate quality, 'The Castle of Iechia,' 'The Clemency of Richard Cœur de Lion,' 'The Norman Conquest,' &c. Those named cost less than 'Life at the Seaside,' 'Claude Duval,' 'A Water Party,' 'Jephtha's Daughter,' 'English Merry-making in the Olden Time,' and other simply popular or utterly trivial conceptions. To issue to the subscribers, the first-named three works cost, with another, 11,000*l*.; on the other hand, 'Life at the Seaside' cost singly nearly 7,000*l*. (6,980*l*. 18*s*.), or about double as much as 'Richard Cœur de Lion,' with another, or 'The Norman Conquest.' 'Jephtha's Daughter' cost no less than 4,060*l*., and was every way unworthy. Strange to say, yet significant to those who go with us in this matter, the returns of subscribers to this society for the years succeeding those which witness the distribution of merely popular prints have by no means answered the hopes of such as expected a larger harvest from the meaner appeal, and more guineas to flow in when an untalented constituency was addressed. Thus, since 1857, a period which has produced by the society a greater number of inferior "popular" pictures than before, the amount of money paid in subscriptions has been below the average, and, by nearly 4,500*l*., the total of the preceding eight years. The subscriptions for 'Claude Duval' were nearly 1,000*l*. less than for the by no means excellent work that preceded it,—2,000*l*. less than that attained by 'The Norman Conquest' of Mr. MacIise, which immediately followed it,—and 2,000*l*. less than that which attended the announcement that the 'Richard Cœur de Lion' of Mr. Cross was in prospect.

It must be remembered that these publications are announced long beforehand, and subscribers are to a very great extent influenced by the choice of prints offered in exchange for their guineas. Other conditions being equal, 'Life by the Seaside' produced—notwithstanding the universally admitted spread of taste in Art between 1859 and 1845, when Mulready's by no means remarkably excellent picture, 'The Convalescent,' was issued—280*l*. less than the latter, a purely unpuffed but otherwise meritorious work, which

had, nevertheless,—so one would think—ininitely less popular attractiveness. 'Raphael and the Fornarina' brought 12,334*l*.; while 'The Castle of Iechia,' a landscape only, brought 14,848*l*., and 'The Convalescent,' which immediately followed these, 15,440*l*. It may fairly be presumed that the impetus of these satisfactory publications continued for sometime; for 'Jephtha's Daughter' and 'The Last Embrace,' with another commonplace work, brought the receipts to 16,979*l*. and 17,871*l*. odd respectively, from which they precipitately fell to 12,800*l*. odd in the next year, when 'The Prisoner of Gisors' came out,—a work which one would think most attractive; it really was not the most trivial. 'Sabrina,' by Mr. Frost, was pretty enough for any public, however emaculate; yet the decline continued, and went lower with 'The Smile' and 'The Frown'—unobjectionable works as they were, however tame. 'English Merry-making' surpassed 'The Prisoner of Gisors' in cash attractions by no more than 60*l*., although it was a much larger work; both were weaker in pecuniary effects than the 'Richard Cœur de Lion' before named as an admirable picture. The bound upwards from 11,743*l*. was to no less an amount than 13,684*l*. between the years 1865 and 1866, when the 'Claude Duval' was followed by 'The Story of the Norman Conquest.' 'Claude Duval' brought nearly 1,000*l*. less than even 'The Ancient Mariner,' 'Raising the Maypole' about an equal sum less than even 'Italy'—a landscape. Probably some effect was produced in this case by the glutting of inferior tastes with those pictures of the same class which had preceded it, i. e. 'English Merry-making' and 'Ramsgate Sands.' In some cases engraved outlines were given, in addition to the print; yet the effect on the year's subscription was not always commensurate. A wretched series issued in 1849, to illustrate 'The Entry to Jerusalem,' joined by 'Sabrina,' did not save a fall of more than 2,500*l*. from the receipts which attended the unobjectionable 'Prisoner of Gisors.' 'Italy' cost 2,101*l*., and brought 10,882*l*.; while 'Life at the Seaside,' costing nearly 7,000*l*., brought but 15,210*l*. Thus it appears that by catering for a low order of taste the very society which is admitted to be least objectionable in its class has by no means secured the most of the loaves and fishes. These results are very startling, and do away with one of the apologies for Art-Unions, that they must necessarily supply common orders of taste.

It appears that the production of such works as we have named has had no good effect on public taste, but that whatever improvement may have taken place in that direction, the reality of which we are very much inclined to doubt, has been due rather to the spread of wealth and luxury, than to the distribution (as the advocates of these societies allege) of Art of such questionable or trivial quality as was supplied in 'Life at the Seaside,' 'Raising the Maypole,' and 'A Water Party.' Some statistics are obtainable from this Report, which are strongly condemnatory of the practice of the societies in question. The average value of the prizes of the London Art-Union is 32*l*. 16*s*.; the chance against winning a prize is 99 to 1; in 1859, the chance against winning a 25*l*. prize was 144 to 1. Thus much for the value and economy of the Art-Union process of distributing pictures. How it acts with regard to the alleged aim of encouraging fine and good Art by the circulation of prints we have just shown. It is to the engraving the public are told to look for the effect on Art of these societies (Reply 826).

The case is far worse with the "little goes" of the shilling Art-Unions, where the average value of the prizes is from 5*l*. up to 15*l*. In the Birmingham Shilling Art-Union the chance against winning a 15*l*. prize, in 1859, was 325 to 1. The expenses of the shilling art-unions generally swallow up at least 50 per cent. of their revenues. The Liverpool Shilling Art-Union was found to engender so much evil, that the artists of that town entirely withdrew from it. Like all other shilling Art-Unions, it is a mere lottery, worked by the secretary for his own profit: if Mr. Pelham's evidence be correct. The secretary of the Liverpool Art-Union is paid 500*l*. a year, and receives large sums of

money for clerks and "office expenses." There is no check on the sale of tickets, and each prizeholder receives from the secretary a prize, the value of which is not more than half the amount which he was supposed to have won. It is, moreover, always doubtful whether a ticket obtains even the chance of a prize, for it never can be ascertained whether any ticket has been put into the wheel. The public pay twice as much for their shares as those shares are worth.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

BESIDE the town-hall about to be erected in Todenham a site has been chosen for the bronze statue of the late John Fielden, Esq., M.P., the work of Mr. Foley, R.A. Mr. Fielden took an active part in the movement for the better regulation of the hours of factory labour. This statue was completed three years ago (the result of general subscription). The erection of it has been deferred until the present appropriate site was prepared.

In noticing some of the great line-engravers in our last number, we omitted one who should not be passed over—Mr. Vernon, the engraver of Dyce's 'Virgin and Child,' of Herr Winterhalter's two portraits of 'The Lady Constance Grosvenor' and 'The Princess Helena,' of Mr. Cope's 'First Born,' of Leslie's 'Olivia Unveiling,' and other works, which, as a Correspondent who notes our omission, remarks, "display a degree of learning and mastery that entitle him to rank amongst the very best artists in this difficult and now little practised branch of Art."

Gustave Doré's drawings for the illustration of Milton's 'Paradise Lost' are now all complete, and will shortly appear in a folio volume from the press of Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin. This will afford the Art-critics a fair opportunity of judging how far the prolific pencil of the young French artist is equal to rendering the text of one of our greatest English poets.

Messrs. Marion & Son, Soho Square, have published 'Fifteen Photographs, taken from the original marble statues, &c., by Thorwaldsen, in the Church of Notre Dame, Copenhagen,' as produced by M. Georg E. Hansen. These comprise the twelve figures of the Apostles, which, after the fashion which has been so wofully destructive to the dignity and beauty of innumerable Gothic churches, are placed against the piers of the remarkable edifice in question,—but in this case, it must be owned, without injury to the building, and without noteworthy effect further than that of creating a resemblance to a sculpture gallery. Also, the statue of Christ, which, as if still further to increase the force of the resemblance to which we refer, or to complete the suggestion which is otherwise offered, of a pagan temple, stands behind the altar in the apse, beneath the cornice of which is sculptured the well-known procession, in bas-relief, of "Christ bearing the Cross." Lastly, the much-admired "Angel Font" of the same church,—the design of which, it may be said in passing, has supplied a model to at least half-a-dozen drinking fountains in London. As a work of Art, this font seems to us to be founded on what might have been originally a good, indeed, a noble idea, but which, in working out, sank to one of the tamest, most soulless, of modern sculptures, very little, if at all, superior to statuary in sugar. The photographs are extremely good, very soft and clear, and well lighted; in fact, most desirable by those who wish to satisfy themselves whether or not these famous works, by one of the most highly-praised of recent sculptors, are truly inspired by a vigorous, original and healthy spirit, and are remote from that triviality, meanness and inanity of conception which has been ascribed to them. Few will look at the "Angel Font" without wonder at its reputation. The features of the angel are regular, but void of elevation and spirituality; the execution is smooth enough for any taste. The figure of Christ poses well, but moves not the spectator with any deeper appeal than for admiration at the drapery and the modelling of the surface. That chiselling is a thing of the most learned kind. The designs are so obvious in the designs that brings the same

results before us, is visible in the statues of the Apostles. Nothing can be "nicer" than the disposition of the hair and beard of St. Thaddeus, parted and ordered as they are; but few attitudes are tamer than that it shows of placing the tips of the fingers together, without purport,—the one leg advanced with its knee bent, after the antique fashion, which is highly beneficial to the drapery, but singularly insignificant. The figure of St. James is superior to this; that of St. Peter, apart from its obvious debt to the antique, has much character. Probably the best statue is that of St. Thomas. On the whole, notwithstanding the exceptions the works named afford to the generally conventional and insipid character of the series, it is undeniable that they exhibit too much of that sentimentality, as distinguished from sentiment, and that attitudinizing, which is so obvious in the works of Ary Scheffer, cold and affectedly abstracted from passion as these are, without that grandeur of design which, rising above humanity, justifies departure from the simplicity of Nature herself.

The well-known and, for its date of 1498, fine brass of Abbot Esteney, of Westminster, Caxton's patron, which has of late years lain in the floor of the north ambulatory of his church, exposed to much wear, has been placed on a simple chest of stone, standing about eighteen inches from the ground at top, and removed about two feet six inches to the north of its recent position, so as to bring it close to the foot of Wolfe's monument, which last, in the most unfortunate manner, divides the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist from the ambulatory, and entirely masks the noble tomb of Sir Francis Vere, which is in the last-named chapel. A cast from the Vere monument is in the North Court, South Kensington Museum. Dart says, with reference to Abbot Esteney's brass, that it was in his time on the top of a raised tomb, forming, with Sir John Harpedon's monument, part of the screen of the chapel of St. John the Evangelist. The Harpedon monument is also a brass, sadly impaired, but retaining traces of its original value, and now inserted in the pavement of the north ambulatory of the Abbey, near the foot of the monument of Aveline, Countess of Lancaster; it is dated c. 1457. Mr. G. G. Scott's (Burgess's) 'Gleanings from Westminster Abbey' states that Abbot Esteney's tomb has been twice opened, 1706 and 1772, when, as usual, the body was found dressed in eucharistic vestments, similar to those of the effigy, where the pastoral staff points outwards.

In a few weeks the Archbishop of Canterbury will lay the foundation-stone of a new cathedral, at Inverness. The building will probably be completed, so far as at present contemplated for erection, in about three years.

The church of St. Michael, near St. Albans, built on the confines of Verulamium, and famous as containing the tomb of Bacon, has been restored under the direction of Mr. G. G. Scott. The tomb of the great Chancellor has been protected during the recent works. The building was in a very bad state of repair.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

DRURY LANE.—When the present theatre in Drury Lane, built by Wyatt, first opened its doors, in October, 1812, the "publick" were "respectfully informed, in order to prevent disappointment, that every seat in the boxes has been taken for some days past, for this evening." Some such announcement might have been published last Saturday, when the theatre entered on its fifty-fourth year, with a double measure of homage to Shakespeare, the pieces chosen for representation being 'King John' and 'The Comedy of Errors.' There is no theatre in Europe that presents a more brilliant spectacle than Drury Lane when it is filled, as it was on Saturday, from the base to the roof. It is almost perfect in the beauty and appropriateness of its architecture in the interior, the decorations are profusely rich and eminently tasteful, and these are heightened by a flood of light, which adds splendour without giving inconvenience to the audience. When that vast audience arose on

Saturday night, as the first notes of 'God save the Queen' were played, the spectacle was as dazzling as a transformation scene. The boxes looked like moving masses of flowers, and the variety of colour and beauty there was enhanced by an oriental costume or two, which seemed to flash additional light over all around. The other parts of the house lent all the force which excited crowds could give to the picture. The opening night, in 1812, could not have afforded a more gratifying sight, when 'Hamlet' was played, with Elliston for the Dane. Of all the company of that much-talked-of night, the Ophelia alone survives. Miss Kelly may still be occasionally seen, we are told, wearing her years with the content and complacency that health and happy memories alone can give.

To play-goers, and especially to those whose admiration is almost exclusively confined to Shakespeare's works,—and there are very many whose enthusiasm cannot be otherwise moved,—there were various sources of attraction on Saturday night. It was not merely that there were old favourites, like Mr. Phelps and some of his gifted fellows, to welcome, but there was Mrs. Vezin about to try a new and bolder flight than she has been wont to take, and Mr. Barry Sullivan, back from the Antipodes, to challenge the public judgment by his assumption of *Faulconbridge*. We take Mrs. Vezin's line to belong to comedy; her *Mr. Oakley*, as charming an interpretation of character as the stage has seen for many years, settled that matter last season, when she was ably supported by Mr. Phelps, as *Mr. Oakley*. But the *Lady Constance* is another matter. It is a part full of difficulties, presenting pit-falls and temptations to actresses lacking judgment, and hardly possible to be played otherwise than very well or very ill. The famous interpreters of this character began a hundred and thirty years ago with Mrs. Hallam, and there has been a brilliant and intellectual succession of representatives in Mrs. Cibber, Mrs. Bellamy, Mrs. Spranger Barry, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Siddons, Miss O'Neil, perhaps Mrs. W. West, who certainly did not play it ill, Mrs. Faucit, who acted it with remarkable force and dignity, and her accomplished daughter, Miss Helen Faucit, whose rendering of the character was, with less physical strength, and not quite such noble presence, as dignified as that of her mother.

Mrs. Vezin, it will be seen, succeeded to a perilous inheritance; but she showed herself worthy and competent. She avoided that into which all inferior Constances fall, *rant*. There was not any over-piling of the agony. The *Lady Constance* of the night made you feel that she was the most wronged and wretched of ladies, not by screeching assertion of her misery, but by touching expression of her sorrows. Now and then, indeed, Mrs. Vezin seemed a little over-weighted by her part. It really requires an intellectual giantess in some portions; but she met the difficulty with an art which surmounted it, and, by intonation and action, left little to be desired in the illustration of her heart-crushing woe. The famous incident where the majesty of her misery takes the earth for its throne, and she bids kings come there and worship her, was enacted with the discretion and effect which only a true artist could give to it; and, in here taking leave of Mrs. Vezin for the moment, we will add, by way of suggestion, that no true artist should obey a call to come forward, always uttered by the least discriminating part of the audience, when obedience to the call interrupts the business of the scene. Miss Helen Faucit avoids such obedience, as far as she may, even between the acts; but to come forward after an exit, and interrupt a scene, the stage kept waiting, the actors thrown out of gear, while the heart-broken mother of *Arthur* breaks into wretched smiles, and a noisy portion of the house makes them broader and more expressively radiant by its senseless shouts, is what no great artist should stoop to, nor any effective stage-manager allow.

The *Constance* of the evening was, however, a decided success; and in equal measure was the new *Faulconbridge*, represented by Mr. Barry Sullivan. This fine part has always been a favourite one with the greatest actors, some of whom have, nevertheless, perilled their laurels in it. Taken for all in

all, perhaps, it has never had a more effective representative than Walker. We are accustomed to associate Walker with one single character, of which he was the original representation, *Captain Macheath*. But Walker was only an operatic hero by accident. He was the young lover and gay prince of the stage, was the original *Charles* in Cibber's 'Nonjuror,' and played the *Rambles*, and *Plumes*, and *Townleys* with hilarious effect. Indeed, we may say that Walker was a general actor, who played everything with great effect, from *Cato* and *Oronooko*, from *Young Fashion* and *Harcourt*, to heavy gentlemen and to dreary sovereigns, like *Henry the Sixth* in 'Richard the Third.' *Captain Macheath* was his great part; but Walker's greatest part was his *Faulconbridge*. In him alone, say now long silent critics, "were found the several requisites for the character,—a strong and muscular person, a bold and intrepid look, manly deportment, vigorous action, and a humour which descended with an easy familiarity in conveying a jest or sarcasm with uncommon poignancy."

This is high praise, and, probably, need not be qualified even now, though Walker's successors comprise Ryan, Delane, and Sparks, who did not approach him; silver-toned Spranger Barry, supreme in all else, but whose only qualification for *Faulconbridge* was his incomparable figure; Garrick, who had none of the requisites, not even figure; Holland and Palmer, dull butterflies; Lewis, a voluble comedian; Smith, almost too "gentleman-like"; Wroughton; Charles Kemble, admirable in intention, look, bearing, significance, in everything but that weak pipe of a voice, so unheroic in all his heroes; Wallack, with his effeminate beauty; Wigan, with rare skill in presentation; and, latest of all, Mr. Anderson, with his rough and ready way, thundering voice, and absence of feeling.

The new *Faulconbridge* was safe with his audience from his very first utterances. Mr. Sullivan's conception of the character is nearer to that of Charles Kemble than of any other actor within the memory of contemporaries. There is an abundance, but not a superabundance of spirit in it; the utmost freedom without vulgarity, a graceful ease, and not a braggart swagger. The "bastard *Faulconbridge*" is a phrase which seems to have suggested to some actors that he to whom it is applied was a fellow cast upon the world; a common soldier, with barrack or camp ways and speech and licence; without education, save such as he had picked up in hosteleries, and with no more reflection than such as he might catch by finding his own face, after a deep draught, at the bottom of a tankard. Mr. Sullivan's *Faulconbridge* is a true gentleman and a soldier. He becomes his rank; and his freedom in the King's presence just indicates the pleasant licence he allows himself by right of his royal blood, of which he is so proud, though he comes of it a little awkwardly. The capital scene in which he taunts *Austria* was replete with this spirit. The sarcasm was winged with the wit of a brave gentleman, not made potent by the resonant delivery of a truculent guardsman. It was all the better winged, and all the more effectually pointed, because delicacy was mingled with force; and we never saw an audience more hilarious, or a pit more joyously carried away by it. Mr. Sullivan's success was not confined to the comedy or melo-dramatic element of the character. There were other portions in which his display of feeling was given with a quiet but telling effect, no jot of which was lost with the critical part of his audience, who were closely scanning his speech, action, bearing, and expression. His by-play was equally good; that is, his part in the drama was never forgotten. His very bow to *King John* was of a real Sir Richard to a substantial king; and, when he bent over the body of the dying monarch, there was earnestness of significance in the action, as if the gallant knight felt a respectful sorrow for the condition of his uncle. Old Drury, in short, may be congratulated on its acquisition of Mr. Barry Sullivan. Some time has passed since he won golden opinions by his impersonation of *Hamlet*; but a certain lack of strength and want of practice were observable. Since then, however, his experience in the colonies has made a considerable difference in this respect.

As manager and chief actor of an Australian theatre, he was compelled to venture what in England he might have avoided; and having, by his excellent conduct of his establishment, secured an extensive patronage, was enabled to make essay of his powers in the most trying parts. He succeeded, and now has so manifestly improved in health and physique, that he supported the part of *Faulconbridge* with the utmost ability and success.

Of the other performers there is nothing new to be added. Mr. Phelps's *King John* is one of the most effectively rendered of his heroic parts. Though heroic, it is perfectly natural, and the bursts of his rage and the villany in his suggestiveness for the commission of villany, were not more remarkable than the simple truthfulness and great effect with which he haughtily interfered between the two saucy exchangers of rough words, in a royal presence, in his delivery of "We like not this." Let us add, before the curtain falls, a word of praise for Mr. Mead, who played the *King of France*. He has been in a bad school, and come very well out of it. His utterance was so clear, without being in the least strained, that no syllable of it was lost. It was the same in 'The Comedy of Errors,' in which he made interesting an unthankful part by his intelligible delivery of the text. To us, this was a matter of as much interest as the lively buffooning of the brothers Webb, and their antique impersonation of the two *Dromios*.

OLYMPIC.—Reserving till next week fuller account of Mr. Tom Taylor's new drama, 'The White Boy,' acted for the first time on Thursday, we will simply record here that a full-dress rehearsal of it took place, with success, on Wednesday night, before a select group of critics and playgoers, privately invited by Mr. Horace Wigan. We give warrant for the excellence of the story when we say it is taken from Mrs. S. C. Hall's 'White Boy,' a fact which should have been mentioned in the bills. It is skilfully adapted to the stage, but lacking force, however, in the delineation of the heroine, as is often the case in Mr. Taylor's dramas. Every old member of the company acted his best. Two additions to it are to be noticed, Mr. Dominick Murray, who showed himself a genuine actor, and Miss Milly Palmer, from the Strand, who acted with grace, good taste and feeling. We will point out as matters to be amended after a rehearsal, that in a drama, the date of which is 1795, a young officer should not wear boots of the time of William the Third; that teetotalism and the pledge and lighting *dudeens* with lucifer matches are all anachronisms in another direction, and that never since Ireland rose out of the ocean was there ever such a thing seen in it as native peasants dancing in smock frocks! White Boys wore shirts, at night, over their dress, but real old Saxon smocks, like Somersetshire rustics, never! These matters are for the consideration of the manager. In all other respects (barring the brogue and the moon, which declined to move) every one may be congratulated, and Mr. Wigan may hope for a prosperous season, though the graceful pillar of his house has gone with the departure of Miss Kate Terry.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Dr. Marston's well-known 'Anne Blake,' recently produced here, is in five acts, but it scarcely occupies two hours in performance. In structure it is very simple, and deals with a single action. Every act is worked up to, an effective tableau, and great skill is exhibited in the drawing of the characters, each standing out most distinctly and contributing to the general effect of the plot. But the two main characters, that of *Anne Blake* and her lover *Thorold*, are especially prominent, and command the serious attention of the spectator. We need not repeat the well-known plot. It is only necessary to say that Miss Marriott, who has won a reputation for her ability to sustain the masculine women of the drama, and also some of its male personages which admit of a feminine interpretation, such as *Hamlet*, *Romeo* and *Ion*, came to the present assumption with specific credentials, and they were well borne out by this example of her powers. The scenes of passionate emotion were distinguished from the rest, not only by their vehemence, but their truth of expression.

As each of the tableaux denotes a crisis in *Anne Blake's* moral state, Miss Marriott had to reserve her force for its demonstration, and every time brought down the curtain to enthusiastic plaudits. We have also to praise Mr. J. H. Slater for the very careful style in which he brought out the points in the character of *Thorold*. Mr. L. Warner, as *Llanistion*, did not, unfortunately, see all the capabilities of his part. Mrs. Saville, as *Lady Toppington*, realized the part, both in manner and costume, with the discrimination of a well-practised actress; and Mr. Sheppard rendered *Sir Joshua* effective without caricaturing his extreme selfishness and want of principle.—On Saturday Miss Marriott acted the part of *Hamlet*. It is an extraordinary performance, and combines much ideality with force of acting. She works out a conception with persistent energy, and a grace of attitude, which gives to the delineation gentleness and tender relief, and she pleasingly varies the transitions of thought and passion with which the character abounds. The part of *Ophelia* was charmingly impersonated by the young lady with the stage name of Miss Leigh. The mad scenes were enacted with great delicacy and beauty. There is bright promise in her, the realization of which, we hope, will not be obstructed by that sort of praise which often prevents what it implies.

GRECIAN.—This theatre has commenced the autumn season with a new piece, by Mr. H. Leslie, entitled 'The Sin and the Sorrow.' It was enthusiastically received by a crowded house, and is well calculated to attract all the play-going population of the neighbourhood.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

IN the season, or out of the season, a greater sensation has been rarely made than by Herr Wilhelm's appearance at Mr. Mellon's Promenade Concerts. It may be recollected that, a few years ago, after hearing at Leipzig this best of Herr David's pupils, we predicted a career for him of no ordinary brilliancy. For the moment the above announcement of its having commenced must suffice. We shall not fail to have many opportunities of speaking in detail of his amazing executive powers.

Hardly is the past season disposed of than we receive notices of music, professional, religious and amateur, in every corner of the kingdom. The *Glasgow Choral Union*, whose efficient aid to the Festival held there is not forgotten, has been giving a choral and orchestral concert of sacred music in the nave of the Cathedral, conducted by Mr. Lambeth. The selection was good and well varied.

The last two Ballad Concerts at the Crystal Palace have been conducted by Mr. Sullivan. We are told that he is preparing a new overture for the Norwich Festival. The Saturday Winter Concerts at Sydenham will commence this day week.

Mr. W. Harrison, say the journals, is to take the part of *Faust* in the new dramatic version of the story which will be produced at Drury Lane. The original intention was to assign it to Mr. E. Phelps.

A rumour is abroad that Signor Arditì will no longer conduct Mr. Mapleson's Italian operas. The successor named is Signor Bottesini.

M. Offenbach's new opera (or should we not rather say one of his new operas?), about to be presented at the Théâtre du Châtelet, will bear the title of 'Haroun-al-Raschid.'

M. Dumas, we are told, is to write the book of the opera to be fabricated for Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, drawing on his own novel, 'Le Vicomte de Bragelonne,' for materials. M. von Flotow is named as the composer.

A late number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* contained a curious letter from Antwerp, describing a performance there of a miracle-play, after the fashion of those singular exhibitions which are held every twenty years in the Ober Ammergau, near Munich (one of which was so graphically described by Miss Howitt). A drama on the sufferings and death of the Saviour, not after Bavarian fashion in the open

air, but behind the footlights of a modern stage (the play, be it observed, sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church), offers a jumble of things sacred and profane so strange as almost to make us doubt the sight of Time, or the reality of progress.

The October term of the Conservatory of Music at Cologne will commence on the 3rd of next month.

The *Gazette Musicale* announces the approaching *début* at Leipzig of a son of Herr Wachtel, who, like his father, is said to possess a tenor voice of the finest quality.

A word in addition to our last week's obituary notice of a valuable musician and a good citizen (such was Mr. Brownsmith). Though he was outdone in execution on his instrument, the organ, by other players who could be named, as an orchestral performer, otherwise as supporting and accompanying choral music (a task by no means so easy as some might fancy), he could not well be exceeded. The value of his services to such performances as those of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the great Handelian celebrations at Sydenham, was as great as its unobtrusiveness.

MISCELLANEA

Assyrian Inscription.—While examining part of the Assyrian collection in the British Museum, I lately discovered a short inscription of Shalmaneser II., King of Assyria, in which it is stated that Jehu, King of Israel, sent him tribute in the eighteenth year of his reign. That he received tribute from Jehu is well known from the Black Obelisk Inscription, but the date of the event has not been previously ascertained. This fact is of chronological interest. I may add, that Jehu in this inscription is styled "Son of Omri," the same as on the black obelisk. GEORGE SMITH.

Routes to India.—In noticing the Overland journey of Mr. Edwards, in 1837, we merely wished to praise, as it deserved, the adventurous spirit of that gentleman, who, when just entering the service of Government, and never having visited the East before, chose a route which might still be called experimental, as no regular communication had been established by it between England and India. Capt. Wilson has well shown in his pamphlet, 'Facts connected with the Origin and Progress of Steam Communication between India and England,' that since 1819 many efforts had been made to open the Overland route, and to establish regular communication by it, and that amongst the "Pioneers" of this important route no one is entitled to so conspicuous a place as Capt. Wilson himself, who commanded the *Hugh Lindsay* in her voyage from Bombay to Suez in 1830.

Vivisection Prize Essays.—In a review of 'Vivisection Prize Essays,' in your last number, you say you "do not know whether Prof. Owen took an active part in the labours of adjudication." Will you allow me to call your attention to the words in the Preface to Dr. Markham's essay: "I have the satisfaction of knowing, and am permitted to state, that it received the approbation of those scientific members of my own profession whose opinion was taken on the occasion." And will you also let me add, that the gentlemen in question were Prof. Owen, Prof. Carpenter and Dr. Quain. These three men of science, I happen to know, not only selected this essay of Dr. Markham's out of some thirty competing essays (and, of course, without any knowledge at the time of who was the author), but recommended it to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in very warm terms of approbation as the prize essay.

PHYSIOLOGIST.

Shakespeare Readings.—'The Tempest,' act iv. scene 1.—

Your banks with pioned and twilled brims,
That spongy April at thy best betrims.

This passage has caused the commentators great trouble. Hammer or Stevens altered it to "Peonied and tulip'd brims," and this emendation has, I think, been followed by most editors; but I cannot say that I am satisfied with it; for letting alone

its great departure from the text, which I consider an insuperable objection, I cannot see in what way Ceres is connected with flowers,—they belong to the domain of Flora, to the garden, and not to the field. Now I believe that by "pioned and twilled brims" Shakespeare only meant to express that which is now expressed by hedged and ditched. To *pion* is, I take it, an old term for to bank, to make good or repair with the spade; whence we derive our word pioneer. Spenser uses the word "pioning." Twilled has reference to the fence; it means to weave or interlace, a meaning that it still bears in our textile fabrics. Now, if any one will visit the country about March he will see this work of pioning and twilling going on. The hedges and banks being now bare of foliage, the weak parts, both in the one and the other, are perceived; and their reparation takes place in the following manner. The earth is thrown out from the bottom of the ditch into its brow, and the bank, particularly that part of it next to the roots of the fence, viz. its brim, is made good by fresh earth being thrown up and plastered down, as it were, with the spade upon it: this is the pioned brim. The reparation of the fence takes place thus. The dead wood is cleared away, whilst the living, consisting in Shakespeare's time of various kinds—such as hazel, maple, elder, sloe, and bramble (for they had not then our quick-set hedge of whitethorn)—is beat down and interlaced or twilled one with another. The stouter portions, in order to make them pliant, without destroying their vitality, being partially cut through; they are, in short, braided together much after the fashion of a wicker hurdle; now this, I think, is the meaning of the word "twilled." Before the spring this work is completed; the banks have then their brims pioned and twilled; and in that state they await the decorating touch of April; with the spring they burst into leaf and blossom; the white sloe is then seen blending with the wild rose, far more fitting for the chaste crowns here spoken of than either peonies or tulips. For these reasons I think we must adhere to the original text. J. NICHOLS, M.R.C.P. Lond.

Pose.—Your Correspondent E. V. asks whether this word is used in any part of England. It is used in the West Riding of Yorkshire, but not in any of the senses he mentions. To *pose* is there employed in the place of *to kick*, to *lift with the foot*. I believe this use of the word is confined to the West Riding; at all events, I never met with it in the eastern part of the county, where I have resided for some time. S.

Brock and Brockley.—I cannot allow Mr. Airy to divert the generic meaning of the word Brock, without entering a protest; it means Badger, and Brockley means the Badger's Meadow; Brockleys, Brockwells, Brockholes and Brockhursts, are freely scattered all over England. A. H.

A Shadow of the Flint Age.—In addition to the notes that have already appeared in the *Athenæum* concerning the zerim or flint knives of the Hebrews, in the time of Joshua (fifteenth century B.C.), it seems that four centuries later there was no smith amongst the Israelites, the Philistines keeping the art of working iron to themselves as a matter of policy (1 Sam. xiii. 19). From a recent number of the *Comptes Rendus* we gather that the Chinese emperor, Woo-wang (B.C. 1122) received arrows with stone points as tribute from the inhabitants of So-tchin, which people continued the use of them in the time of Confucius. The long time Noah took to build the ark would imply the want of proper tools, which might be explained by Tubal Cain's knowledge being confined to the descendants of Cain; and this having been swept away by the flood, the world would have to begin again with flint or stone implements.

JOHN JOS. LAKE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. L.—R. U.—M. A. D.—A. J.—received.

T. N. will perceive, on reference to the *Athenæum*, that the subject-matter of his letter has already been treated in our columns.

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THE ATHENÆUM

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Illustrated with Etchings and Pen-and-Ink Sketches by
the Artist.

(In 4to: next month.)

Alex. Raleigh, D.D.

The Story of Jonah the Prophet.

By Rev. Dr. RALEIGH; Canonbury.

(In crown 8vo. next month.)

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1866.

LITERATURE.

Extracts from the Diary of the Rev. Peter Walkden, Nonconformist Minister, for the Years 1725, 1729 and 1730. With Notes by William Dobson. (Preston, Dobson; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

Two very simple little chapels still exist in thinly populated districts of Lancashire, one at Newton, in Bowland, the other near the village of Chipping. The first is above one hundred and seventy years old; the second dates from 1705. In those chapels the Rev. Peter Walkden officiated, in the first half of the last century, on alternate Sundays and on certain "preparation days." He seems to have been a successor of some of the old ejected clergy, and he exercised his office under the protecting shield of the Toleration Act.

If a man is ever to be got at at all, which is very doubtful, it must certainly be in his own diary, which he never intends for any mortal eye but his own. But then there probably was never diary written under such condition, except that of Pepys, and therein lies its especial excellence and use. We see in that journal (or rather should, if the diary were printed as Pepys wrote it) all that Pepys intended that Mrs. Pepys, their friends, and the world generally, should not see. It is something the same with Miss Burney's diary: as given to the world, it is a poor milk-and-water thing. Why it is not published as Fanny Burney wrote it, we cannot imagine. Conjecture has ventured to say that the susceptibilities of high persons might be wounded by the little scandal revelations of their grand-fathers, -mothers, -uncles, -aunts, and, in short, grand *et cetera*. We confess to disbelief in any such susceptibilities. Fanny Burney wrote of what she saw around her at Court; and as the entries were made for herself and not for the public, we are extremely desirous of seeing all that Fanny Burney saw, and heard, and thought, and said. As for Brunswick, Hanover, Hohenzollern, or either of the Mecklenburgs, being ruffled by the details, we repudiate such ideas altogether,—especially at a time when a King of Hanover is violently ejected from his house, and afterwards bidden by his cousin, the ejector, to send back the pocket-money which he happened to carry away with him.

The motives which induce men to write diaries are various. The young Duc de Saint-Simon, at the gay Court of Louis the Fourteenth, with every moment occupied by duties and dissipation, thought of nothing so little as of keeping a diary, till the Grand Monarque one day hoped he would never think of such a pastime, as chronicling Court-life was a sort of petty treason. From that time, Saint-Simon began secretly that wonderful journal which reveals all that the King would have had the ducal courtier not betray. In its way, there is no such book in the world for showing us the inner life of courts: Pepys's unfolds the inner ways of society.

Down in then desolate Lancashire, Peter Walkden, with no Court-life to tell, took spontaneously to the work which Saint-Simon followed, and chronicled the small beer of his Nonconformist and farming life in the North. The period was one when England was unquiet, and rebellion was scotched, not killed,—nay, actively afoot, with nothing less in view than overturning the throne, dislodging Brunswick, extinguishing the Church, and setting up the Stuart, Jacobitism and Popery, with a promise of toleration, to be observed or not as expe-

diency suggested. Of all this turmoil, the recent struggles, the present intrigues, the future prospects, Peter Walkden takes no more notice than if there were neither existence nor prospect of them. Falling thrones are nothing to him when his hay is going to ruin under falling rain; he talks more of his barns than the Church; and always less of anything else than of himself. A Nonconformist minister going into an alehouse to warm himself (on cold Sunday mornings) with a pint of ale and a pipe before he goes into chapel, and who sometimes—after entering the chapel, and finding no sufficient congregation collected,—returns to the alehouse, his pint and his pipe, till the faithful assemble in greater numbers,—is still a picture of the times in a distant locality, worth the contemplating now, and not unworthy the describing then. In the act itself offence was neither given nor taken. Why should not the "minister," who has ridden far in the cold and wet, have the comfort of his pint and his pipe before he came to expound to his people the law and the prophets? They could wait half an hour; they were not particular; the Rev. Peter would be all the warmer and stronger for his work; a touch of ginger or a cast of spice in his ale, they thought, would do Peter no harm; a flash of spirit in his drink was no stumbling-block to the faithful. Much good might it do him! Worthy creatures! they had nothing to object to a man who, on "May 25, Lord's Day, at noon went to Walmsley's, and got refreshed at the expense of William Richmond, and catechized as to who is the Redeemer of God's elect."

The Rev. Peter Walkden's residence was a modest house, for which he paid less than 6d. a week; four-and-twenty shillings a year, of fifty-two weeks to the year, on a lease of eleven years! In that modest house he had a wife, of whom he always speaks as "my love." And there was drunk, not merely ale, cold or spiced, but good claret wine, at 5s. 8d. the gallon. For 45s. and his clothes, he binds one of his sons to a "pled weaver." When we find him mixing ale and milk in one draught, we are concerned for his digestion, but the minister goes on his way rejoicing. Sometimes he is wayfaring to Preston, but he calls it "proud Preston," whereupon Mr. Dobson, jealous of the honour of his northern town, informs us, in a note, that it was so called, not because it is "proud" in the offensive sense, but on account of "its proud, i.e. genteel, inhabitants." The gentility of the minister's own family was partly maintained by giving his children a respectable education; but he calls his daughter's governess, Ann Parkinson, the "school dame," and what we should call "terms," or "fees," he roundly calls "wages." "She told us that our daughter's quarters were up on Tuesday last, and that the wages due to her should go towards paying for the quarter of coals she has had of me, and that she would have me bring half a quarter more, at my leisure." Thus, Mr. Walkden dealt in coals, as well as expounded the Gospel. There was a good deal of paying in kind went on, and a reciprocity of labour. "John Wilkinson sent his daughters, Jane and Jennet, who helped us all day, for help again." And there was much lending, and paying, and settling of little accounts, over pipes and penny pots of ale. The latter was not "small drink," or why, after due allowance of the tipples, did the Rev. Mr. Walkden leave his gloves at the Cross Keys, after the butcher treated him, and forget the hough of beef which he had taken in with him to the Flying Horse? As a sample of the dealing which took place, we may notice the entry wherein it is said: "Came to James

Corner's shop, and paid for wetting and soleing my shoes, 1s. 6d.; but he having bought veal of me, as much as came to 6d., I having since bought mutton of him that came to 5d., he owed me a penny on the flesh account, which is referred to a further reckoning." Stupendous balance!

It is to be remarked that Nonconformists observed the public church feasts and thanksgivings. We fancy they could not help themselves; but neither did they much trouble themselves, one way or the other. Thus, on a "Guy-Faux Day," Mr. Walkden rode over to Newton chapel—and "went into Edward Parkinson's, and got a pint of ale, and warmed me; then went to chapel, and prayed. . . then dismissed the people; and Mrs. Salisbury came to me, and gave me 2s. 6d., and desired my prayers; and Jane Parson came to me, and told me how bad health she had had . . . and desired me to pray for her, that it might be sanctified to the highest ends. I promised both to pray for 'em, and I parted . . . and I got a pint of ale and a toast, and was for coming home, but a mighty rain began to fall, with thunder, which caused me to call for another pint. . . I paid the landlady 6d. for meat, drink, and hay; the smith 9d. for shoeing and removing (the shoes of) my mare."

We are a little taken aback by one entry which tells us that "Old Mr. Townley, vicar of Slaidburn, was dead, on Monday last," and that "the parish was glad of his death, in hopes that the tithes would now fall into new hands." We are surprised, because Mr. Townley made in his will "an earnest request to the curates of Burnley for ever, that they will, by the grace of God, make their lives suitable to their doctrine," and many pious exhortations and solemn counsels are given by a man who appears to have entirely neglected his own benefice. The looser parishioners did not entirely neglect the church ordinances; for Mr. Townley found, on one sacrament day, that the sacrilegious villains had tapped the wine, and, having drunk it all, he was fain to beg a couple of gallons of claret of the squire! Indeed, it may be said that if most of these northern folk were less wicked than the above graceless rogues, everybody was quite as thirsty. "I, being not very well, sat and got 2 pints of ale," writes the minister, who, in his estimate of that liquor, was sanctioned by Bishop Still, the alleged author of its praises.

There are a few entries which bring the Church and Nonconformists together in a curious way. For example:—

"Dec. 17.—Spent the day wholly at home, and most in offering to winnow oats for the kilns, and son John went to Eccleshill coalpit for 2 loads of coals for Henry Richmond's. The wind was dull, that I dressed not the oats, but got the chaff out of the most of 'em; in the evening, John got well from the coalpit. . . P.S.—This afternoon, William Dilworth, clerk of Chipping, came to me, and wanted me to give account what children I have baptized these 3 years past. I gave him account of 2 of Ralph Ellison's, 2 of James Proctor's, 2 of Henry Graves's, one of Richard Parkinson's, and one of mine own, viz., daughter Catherine. I paid him for Katherine's baptism, viz., 6d., and he went his way."

The Toleration Act of William the Third enabled Dissenting ministers, among other rights secured to them, to baptize the children of their people. Down to the present time, however, there are clergymen who refuse to consider baptism by Dissenting ministers valid; and yet lay baptism is not, under certain circumstances, illegal. Mr. Walkden's payment was probably a fee for copying his own register into that of the parish, the usual custom at the

present time. On April 20, 1730, he met with a strange visitor:—

"April 20.—In the evening came old Mr. Holt, an old itinerant mendicant preacher in the Church of England, and lodged with us, he being an old neighbour to me when at my father's house."

Although Mr. Walkden speaks of "Thursday next being what is commonly called Christmas Day," the dissenters then, as now, making no especial account of it, he had a service in his chapel, but no reference to the season is made in his record of the service. It would seem as if the dissenters of that time were obliged to follow certain observances of Church customs; to open their chapels, for instance, on festival days, when the church was open. Lancashire clergymen do not appear to have made any difficulties touching the burial of dissenters. The Mr. Weatherhead named in the following extract was the minister of the parish:—

"So, being Robert Sympton's burial to-day, I got ready at 10 a clock. I got my mare, and went to John Parker's, o' th' Lees . . . and I set an hour. I got my mare, and went direct to the burying-house, and got in just before the servitors set, and I dined with them. So the corpse was carried forth, and they set forward with 'em [it] towards Slaiburn, and I set and smoked a pipe. Then got my mare, and followed 'em, and overtook 'em at the Wood end, and attended 'em to Slaiburn, and was in the church and at the grave till Mr. Weatherhead read over the office of burial. So I got my mare, and came with John Jackson and one Bee, of Hoddernside, to the Knowle stones. Then we parted, they going homewards, and I going to Gregill . . . and set while supper was ready. Then supped, and in some time after I read Scriptures, and we sung part of a psalm, and I prayed in the family."

There was a good deal of feasting in, and some out of, the house on these solemn occasions. "Ann Seed, o' th' Little Town, came with some remains of the burying provisions, of which my love gave us each a taste." We find, too, that this Nonconformist wrote his discourses: "Finished the composition of Alice Martin's funeral sermon." After it was preached, (in "a gown," too, it would seem,) he says ruefully: "Set awhile with Alice Martin's relatives, and expected they would have paid me for the sermon, but I got nothing." Small gratuities were not declined by him: "At the Chapel Chamber, William Fell came to me and thanked me for what I had done for him in his last sickness, and gave me a shilling to buy me what I pleased with." Although evidently a sincerely pious man, honest, hard-working farmer and chapman, doing the best for his many children (who after their school time, were glad to be servants and labourers), fulfilling his ministerial duties regularly, and digging, delving, ploughing, harrowing, ditching, on his little farm, ending the day with prayer, praise and thanksgiving at home, the Rev. Peter Walkden had common human failings; he could grow angry and indulge in the consequences:—

"March 20.—I got a guinea changed at cousin Throop's, and spent 6d., so came home, and in the way was bawled at by Thomas Rhodes for saying that he had said that I could never pay my rent. I said I never said so, and was angry at him, and smote him with my stick 2 or 3 times about his hat. So we talked on till at last I left him, and called at his wife to see what she had said. She said Bartholomew Eccles told her that I had said so of Thomas. But I said he had never been in my mouth nor mind, till he spoke to me, of all the time that I was at Throop's."

What came of it is not recorded. Most events were wound up at the alehouse; even membership with the little community was celebrated over a gill:—

"F" . . . signified to me her desire to sit

down with us at the Lord's table [on the following Sunday], having formerly set down at Forton, with Mr. Aray. I accepted her, and she and I and my love went into James Walsley's, and had each a pennyworth of ale."

These are strange illustrations of old Northern life. Occasionally the routine was broken in upon by the welcome arrival of a newspaper. The interested reader thinks it worth while to record that the Czar is really dead, or Copenhagen in distress, or the old Pope has gone to his account. The only home news which he chronicles is the trial of the infamous Col. Charteris, his sentence "to be hanged." "He is said to be worth 200,000l.; that his estates, goods and chattels in London, Lancashire, and Buckinghamshire, were all seized or forfeited to the Crown." But this arch-monster was pardoned. It has often been said that his blood and his name had happily perished away and out of thought; but this is not the case. When this monster of uncleanness was pardoned, he recovered his estates. He had one only child, a daughter, Janet Charteris, whose hand, with the heaviest of tochers in it, was asked for, and won by, James, the fourth Earl of Wemyss. The son of James and Janet (the fifth Earl), inheriting the vast estates of his infamous grandfather, stooped to take his name. Estates and name have lineally descended to the present Earl Wemyss; and his son, the well-known Lord Elcho, is heir to the double inheritance and responsibilities.

But let us return to the Rev. Peter Walkden's chroniclings.

Of customs and spoken phrases, there are many curious samples. A man's verbal will, properly witnessed, was as good as all the written and misleading, unpunctuated verbiage of the lawyers. Indeed, nuncupative wills were legal till 1837. Then we find that if the parson Trullibers did not care to read the funeral service, the office was performed by the clerk, as well as he could get through it. Now and then a "wandering straggled-brained clergyman" would look in on the Nonconformist and "get some refreshment"; but occasionally, too, a "minister" turns up, whose backslidings are more serious than those of the clergyman, who may have forgot what the wise king said, —that he who goeth bond for another shall smart for it. Then Mr. Walkden buys beef by the foot, and describes a cross fellow as "humorous." He tells us that he set his son John to "lead hassocks off Longridge," which means to carry thence the rushes so called, of which what church people call hassocks were originally, and are often still, made. On one day he makes joyous record of being "clear of all the scots," which is no offence to his cousins over the Border, but an honest self-gratulation at having no more debt on hand. "Scot" is Anglo-Saxon for payment due, and, as the intelligent editor remarks, a "scot-and-lot voter" is one who "pays his share of taxes and bears his lot, or part, of public offices." And this mention of taxes reminds us that when the window duty was in force (that was from 1689 to 1851) there was an official whose duty consisted in going over a house to count the windows, and charge for them accordingly, and sometimes more than accordingly. Northern people called him "the window-peeper" contemptuously. "We, having ten windows," says Mr. Walkden, "must make one up, or pay 6s. a year, 'that is 25 per cent. on his annual rent.—When the minister 'sets out his great mare to plow,' it implies that the mare is let for hire; and when he and 'my love' get home after paying certain debts (those scots would come back again) and sit down to 'the tailor's supper,' we are to understand that there was little on the table

and nothing to come after it. Again, we find him and his son John "lashing wheat" a whole day through, that is, "beating it against an upright flag and shaking the loose grain previous to thrashing"; the remnants left on the floor, after thrashing, were called the "brots." We can very well understand the minister when he says that on Saturday evening he "supped and barbed," that is, he shaved after supper, to save time on Sunday morning; but when he says that "Elizabeth came into our house and borrowed our *tempe*," we cannot understand what John Eccles's wife took away with her, unless it was a sieve [*temese*]. Brother Henry Woodward, on the other hand, is praised for being "very officious," a word which is now only used in a disparaging sense, and has fallen away from its proper signification. We are not sure that our stable-folk have improved on the old wootack, weam, or wombtack, by calling it the "belly-band"; to be sure, a refined groom would call it "girth." The last is a Saxon word too, and of these old words we sometimes change one for another; "house-fellow" of the old day was the companion of the house, or hus-band,—wife, as we should now say. The old words were generally significant, thus *alegar* and *vinegar* were two acid productions from sour ale and sour wine. Moreover, there was a difference between an ale-house and a host-house, though the master in each case was "mine host." In the first, good drink, and nothing more, was sold; but the host-house took in lodgers; it was the hostelry or hotel, in fact, where there is bed as well as board. To "right side" such, or any other house, was to put it in order, and to "side" your affairs would imply to settle them pleasantly. For "settle," Yorkshire now says "fettle"; there and in Lancashire to be "throng," is simply to be exceedingly busy. Even there, however, it is only rarely that we should hear that "Thomas Morton iled our calf," that is, depreciated its merits when he was about to be a purchaser.

A difference in form of expression between *now* and *then* is observable in the entry that "Thomas Fell came to me and paid me his half year's salary," which really meant Fell's quota towards Mr. Walkden's stipend. More explicit is the form of acquittance, "clear of all demands from the beginning of the world to this day." When we find the diarist speaking of things done "to year" (for *this year*), however old-fashioned it may seem, it is a form which we all use in the words expressing things done or said by us "to-day"—for *this day*. By the way, there was one period in the year that had a singular immunity; wherefore, it is not easy to say: "I wanted Thomas Parkinson," says the diarist, "to go with me to Astley House, and secure me my rent, from Henry and Mary Richmond, one way or other. He said he couldn't tell what to say to me, for he durst not seize the goods for rent of a cottage, afore May Day." The intelligent editor fails to enlighten us on this point; nevertheless, he has rendered good service in putting before the world this simple record of a simple chronicler in bygone days.

The Female Casual and her Lodging. By J. H. Stallard, M.B. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)

THE great excitement occasioned by the unexpected revelations of a writer whom we may designate as the original male Amateur Casual has stirred up the managers of London newspapers to repeat or imitate the experiment in a variety of ways; and it is not surprising that an attempt should have been made to ascertain the state of female casual wards in the metropolitan workhouses. This investigation seems

to have been judiciously managed, and it has elicited sufficient information to induce a medical gentleman of standing to indorse the record with his name, and to make it the text of various suggestions for the improvement of a system which, at present, is perhaps as bad as it can be, and very much worse than could have been imagined. There was considerable difficulty in finding a proper person to undertake the distasteful mission. In the case even of the male casual wards this must have been a matter of some delicacy; but among the numerous contributors to our magazines and newspapers it was, perhaps, not very difficult to find a man of education and literary experience who had sufficient tact to make his way through the gates of the workhouse, and sufficient resolution to endure the horrors that he found within. In the case of the female wards the difficulty was much more serious. It was probably an absolute impossibility to find a gently nurtured lady who would venture to trust herself in so questionable a situation; and even if any such person had volunteered to undertake the responsibility, there can be little doubt that she would have been detected by the officials, and expelled ignominiously from the charming "lady's bower" which it is the pride of the nineteenth century to have invented. A satisfactory emissary, however, was at last found in the person of a female of small means, who was willing, from motives of gratitude, to assist in what she considered a good work, and whose known respectability was thought a sufficient guarantee for the accuracy of her statements. From the verbal narrative of this woman the story of the "Female Casual" has been compiled; and we are told that there is every reason to believe that the picture is practically correct.

One of the most striking features of the female casual wards appears to be that they contain an almost incredible number of unbidden guests: in other words, they swarm with minute animal life to an extent which precludes the possibility of sleep until daylight. No doubt these creatures are brought thither in ample numbers by the casuists; but that is not a sufficient explanation of all that we read. We are told that at one establishment they are seen issuing from crevices in the walls one after another, just like wasps coming singly but in a continuous string out of the neat little hole in the side of the nest. The "Female Casual" at this particular workhouse put her allowance of bread upon the bed, and very soon afterwards she saw it covered with black vermin. She found it impossible to lie in her bed, for the moment she pulled the rug over her the persecution was intolerable, and she was fain to sit for hours together on the side of a kind of wooden trough, which did duty as a bedstead. On one occasion she was seized with a severe choleraic attack which utterly prostrated her, and she was forced to seek for shelter beneath the dreaded coverlet. She describes her feelings thus: "I got very cold, and, vomiting incessantly, I was forced to cover myself with the rug to preserve my life, and from that moment my torture was beyond the power of any tongue to tell. It was impossible to see anything; but I felt stung and irritated until I tore my flesh till it bled in every part of my body."

It is impossible in these columns to detail all the horrors of the nights passed in four public institutions provided for the relief of the poor in gay and wealthy London. Even in the book itself the narrative is somewhat softened down, the bad language of the vagrants, especially, having been subjected to a considerate censorship. Enough, however, is told to show that these places are the abodes

of unheard of wretchedness and filth, and that, whatever may be the real obstacles to keeping such resorts in anything like decent order and cleanliness, the authorities, in most cases, seem to do nothing, and have therefore no right to take refuge from public censure in the difficulty of their situation.

We have abstained from mentioning the names of the particular workhouses visited by the "Female Casual," for we feel that it would be unjust to assail the authorities of any particular locality on the testimony of an anonymous witness. It is clear, too, that the woman who was unhappy enough to go through this experience was guilty of numerous deviations from truth, having, in each instance, deliberately made use of false pretences to obtain admission. This is no more, it may be argued, than the detective police do every day in their efforts to bring criminals to justice; but the cases differ widely in this particular, that the policeman ultimately appears in the witness-box and gives his evidence in solemn form, while the "Female Casual" is ever hidden from view, and her statements have not received the sanction of an oath. Still, however, we are inclined to believe her story. A trial at law would often be left undecided if it were necessary that every witness should be immaculate. The jury have to balance the evidence, and to rely a good deal on the manner in which it is given; and in numerous cases where the testimony has been doubtful and confused, the subsequent confession of the criminal has confirmed the accuracy of the verdict. We believe that the "Female Casual" has done her best to tell a true story,—first, because her manner is natural and unassuming; and, secondly, because the picture drawn by her is similar to those which we have met with before, without bearing that close resemblance which would give it the air of a copy.

That there is something horribly wrong in the existence, under authority, of such places as our "casual wards," there can be no doubt in any reasonable mind. But it is when we try to think of a remedy that the real difficulty begins. No humane person would admit that any poor creature of either sex, however sinful or however covered with parasitic abominations, ought to be driven out to perish in the hard streets; and yet, if we take such people in, we must have them with their concomitants of bad language, vermin, and filth. There is no excuse, of course, for those guardians who allow voracious insects to swarm and propagate in their very walls; but even with the greatest care it would seem that a casual ward, as now constituted, must be a dreadful place, from the very nature of the majority of the inmates. Dr. Stallard proposes as a remedy that the Government should take charge of determined vagrants, and that casual wards should be abolished. The suggestion is, perhaps, rather startling, but with the facts before us we cannot see that it is unreasonable. Before there was a casual ward at Paddington Workhouse there were no vagrants there. And why? Because instead of passing one night in purgatory and then going forth to idle about as usual, all who came there were obliged to stay until the board of guardians met. This was distasteful to professional vagrants, who made idling and begging a practice; and those only who were in real and unavoidable distress applied for relief. Supposing Dr. Stallard's plan to be carried out, the regular vagrant might in many instances be reclaimed and turned into a useful labourer, while our roads and fields would be freed from a frightful incubus, and the workhouses, relieved from the miserable duty of promoting vagrancy, might open their doors more liberally to the deserving

poor. We cannot, at first sight, judge whether there are any objections which would counter-balance the apparent advantages of this scheme; but we feel assured that it is the duty of an enlightened Government, with or without precedent, to step in wherever it sees an obvious evil; and there is surely a *dignus vindice nodus* when an almost unparalleled barbarism exists among us, side by side with imperial luxury, and in the midst of noble charities whose aggregate annual income rivals the budget of a nation.

Confederation considered in Relation to the Interests of the Empire. By the Hon. Joseph Howe. (Stanford.)

Newfoundland v. Confederation. The Petition of the Merchants, Traders, Fishermen, and other Inhabitants of Newfoundland.

Nova Scotia v. Confederation. Petitions from Inhabitants of Nova Scotia.

SINCE Messrs. Bolton and Webber, of the Royal Artillery, published their able treatise on the British-American question, English politicians have seen reason to modify their first opinions with respect to the scheme for a federal union of Canada and the maritime provinces. Anyhow, it is clear that, far from being an object of unanimous desire with the persons principally concerned, Confederation is regarded with suspicion and aversion by a considerable proportion of the more intelligent and loyal colonists. The proposal has occasioned party contest, which has been carried on by either side with a vehemence and acrimony unusual even in the political feuds of small societies; and the struggle for confederal fusion on the one hand, and separate existence on the other, has now reached a point when the appearance of Mr. Howe's trenchant pamphlet will not appear premature either to his friends or his foes. Notwithstanding the greater favour which the project appears to have recently won in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the relative strength of the belligerents has not altered much in the course of contention, and the question seems no nearer a satisfactory settlement than it did immediately after the collapse of the "Quebec Scheme." Canada, of course, is still an enthusiastic supporter of Confederation. As the power with whom the proposal originated, she would for consistency's sake exert herself for its attainment, even if it held out to her ambition no pleasant hope of individual aggrandizement; but as the colony which, according to the admissions of her admirers and the taunts of her detractors, would be the principal gainer from the contemplated change, she may be applauded for straining every nerve to establish the joint-stock company of which she would be the despotic manager, although she would bring to its possessions nothing more valuable than an indefensible frontier, a disunited population, and a wide area of unoccupied territory. Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island still hold to their original determination, and firmly refuse to sacrifice their independence for the sake of the Canadas. As a gratifying contrast to the obstinacy of these self-sufficient islands, the advocates of Confederation point triumphantly to the change which argument and reflection have brought about in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who, after disdainfully rejecting the Quebec scheme, have at length consented to take part in a convention to be held in London, for the purpose of devising some more practicable plan of union. No doubt this is a great concession on the part of the New Brunswickers and Nova-Scotians; but its importance is likely to be exaggerated by those who fail

to rate at their true value the intelligence and moral weight of the minorities who in each of those provinces are protesting against the action of the agitators for Confederation. The voice of a minority is sometimes more authoritative than the votes of a majority; and an opposition, whose leaders can speak to such good purpose as Messrs. Bolton, Webber, and Howe, may become the victorious side at any moment in the delicate and treacherous warfare of parties. In like manner, the enthusiastic supporters of Confederation are likely to fall into error through overlooking the fact that the majorities of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not so desirous of union on any terms as to declare themselves willing to become partners in a federation which shall not comprise the other maritime States. At present they have merely consented to send representatives to a convention to be held in London, and to be composed of an equal number of delegates from all the provinces. Of course this concession is an important matter; but it is only one of several steps that must be taken before Nova Scotia and New Brunswick can be held to have committed themselves irrevocably to the cause of Confederation.

In substance Mr. Howe's pamphlet is a repetition of the arguments which Messrs. Bolton and Webber brought against the scheme for a British-American confederacy several months since. Like those joint-authors, he demonstrates the evil consequences that would ensue to the maritime States and to imperial interests, if Canada should achieve her ambition. Successively he calls attention to all the weak points of Canada's harness,—her proximity to the United States, her long line of defenceless frontier, her internal dissensions, her proneness to rebellion, her abundant disloyalty; and in setting forth these matters the practised debater and trenchant speaker of the Nova Scotia Legislature alternately exhibits a lively humour and an excited imagination. His fervour and occasional tendency to bombastic extravagance of diction will do him disservice with English readers whose judicial coolness will make them slow to see in the Quebec scheme "a measure of spoliation and appropriation, on a more gigantic scale than any that has startled Europe"; but for the most part his criticisms are just, and his language well chosen. In his remarks upon the United States, and the light in which that power would naturally regard the new nationality banded together and called into existence for the express purpose of causing her trouble, he draws attention to an aspect of the question which should not be overlooked. Nor is he less successful in another way when he laughs at the awkward position of the twelve delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick who have already arrived in London to confer with delegates from all the other provinces, at a convention, from which Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island have decided to absent themselves. "Two 'bodies of delegates' as the papers inform us," observes the pamphleteer with a malicious smile, "came over here from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick a month ago. They were twelve in number, and it is presumed that they have been puzzled to know what to do with themselves, and Lord Carnarvon quite as much puzzled to know what to do with them, seeing that Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island have refused to take part in the conference; and that the Canadians, busy with sectional, national and religious disputes, as usual, have as yet had nobody to spare, and do not intend to send over their delegates till October. If all the colonies represented by equal

numbers, there would be just thirty-six of those delegates here, costing a pretty round sum of money, and doing what might be more becomingly done at home." When the delegates of the consenting States shall have met, Mr. Howe is of opinion that Lord Carnarvon ought to dismiss them in some such words as these:—"Gentlemen, it is unfair for you to come here and attempt to mix the Government and Parliament of England up in your disputes. You possess ample powers to mature a scheme of government. Go home, and hold your conference in some public hall, where the people to be affected by your decision can hear your debates and be influenced by your arguments. If you can agree upon a plan of union, publish it for three months, and dissolve your legislatures. If the people accept it, the Parliament of England, unless controlled by imperial policy and interests, will probably ratify their decision; but, as the people may not, it would be unfair to compromise me by getting me to pledge myself to a measure which, until it is ratified by the suffrages of those it is to affect, must obviously be too crude and immature to require serious attention."

That the gentlemen who have already arrived in London from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have no intention of returning to their homes until they have done their best to create a confederation of some sort, we infer from a letter which Mr. Charles Tupper, the Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, has recently addressed from his lodgings at the Alexandra Hotel to a daily journal. "The co-operation of the islands of Newfoundland and Prince Edward," says Mr. Tupper, "though desirable, is by no means so essential as to render the union of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—possessing an area of 400,000 square miles, and a population of nearly four millions—under a united government 'a lame and impotent conclusion.'" Most persons will differ from Mr. Tupper on this point. In our judgment a confederation of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, without the other two maritime States, would be a most unsatisfactory and ridiculous termination to a movement which has led a very large number, if not a majority, of English politicians to believe that the proposal for a British-American confederacy is a project which must be shelved until the imperial reasons and colonial desire for its adoption shall have acquired greater strength. Moreover a confederation of those powers would most likely fail to satisfy more than one of three. Canada, no doubt, would rather have two federal allies than none; but though majorities in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have declared in favour of a confederation similar in outline to the Quebec scheme, it does not follow that those States contain even so much as an influential minority in favour of a union which should not comprise Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island. In a federation of the five States—or six States, if Canada be reckoned as two—the smaller provinces could by combination resist the encroachments and check the ambition of the Canadian statesmen; but in a union composed of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the two inferior States would be completely at the mercy of their powerful companion. Unless the delegates, whose presence in London is an affair for pleasantry with Mr. Howe, have grounds for thinking with Mr. Tupper that a confederation limited to three powers would be acceptable to their constituents, they may as well spare themselves the labour of attending a convention which is not likely to have any practical result.

Catholic Orthodoxy and Anglo-Catholicism: a Word about Intercommunion between the English and the Orthodox Churches. By L. J. Overbeck, D.D. (Trübner & Co.)

THE author of this book is a scholar and a foreigner, who writes German better than English, though his English is good and strong, stirring and direct. He is evidently an earnest man, who has distinct views of religion, of doctrine, and of the Catholic Church. His spirit is not bad, nor is his mind cast in a narrow mould. He speaks out fearlessly what he thinks, sketches religious parties with a bold hand, and knows what he discourses about. Those who begin his book will scarcely lay it aside, for it is full of vigorous writing, strong opinions, and great liveliness. The author deserves a patient hearing, and will receive it, we trust, from the sects he speaks of, to whom he preaches a certain amount of wholesome truth. Belonging to the Orthodox Church, as he terms the Eastern, and believing it to be the only true Catholic Church, his object is to bring about a reunion of the other Christian churches, chiefly of the English Church, with the so-called orthodox one.

We do not accept his belief that the Eastern is the only true catholic orthodox church; nor can we wish for the reunion of the Anglican Church with it. His tilts against Protestantism, founded as it is on the right of private judgment, are harmless; and his notions of heresy may be satisfactory to himself, without injuring such as he deems heretical. Indeed he lives in an ideal atmosphere to a large extent, dreaming about a unity which no Church exhibits except it be thickly encrusted with ignorance, and which it is undesirable that any Church aiming at catholicity should try to present. The varieties of the human mind must be allowed reasonable scope within any organized society claiming to be free and intelligent at the same time. While, therefore, Dr. Overbeck surveys from his orthodox watch-tower the Churches which have fallen away from the truth more or less as he supposes, and pities their disorganized state or doctrinal errors, the pure society to which he belongs is as far from perfection as some of the ecclesiastical organizations which he freely criticizes. It will be a long time ere any Protestant Church is incorporated with it. The Roman Catholic Church itself will continue to stand aloof. An infallible community has no desire to approach any other.

The following is a sketch of the Evangelical party in the Established Church:—

"The Evangelicals scarcely will yield by themselves to any plan of orthodox intercommunion. Their inveterate self-conceit can only be broken, as it were, by a wonder. They display great activity, have a fervent love for the Bible, and a fervent hatred of all that contradicts their opinions. They do not love the Bible, but their Bible. After having infused into the Bible their misconceptions, they like this their subjective Bible, cherishing in the Bible nothing but their own conceited self, fondling their Bibleized Calvin. They read the Bible, are fond of the Bible, as being their home-made book, not as the God-sent church-book. I call this an egotistical worship; I call this *Bibliolatry*. They love Christ, and Dr. Pusey forgives them a great many errors on account of their love of Christ. But 'if any man shall say unto you, Lo, here is Christ, or there, believe it not; for there shall arise false Christs.' I openly confess that I dislike a Calvinistic Christ, and that I do not 'go forth into the desert to see him.' I only like the true, historical Christ of the Church, not the heretical phantom of Christ, preaching Calvin's doctrines—and awful doctrines they are—subverting the very foundation of all Catholic truth, haunting poor mankind and hunting them into despair for three

centuries past. Such a Christ was not crucified for us; he cannot atone us, because he sprang from the brains of Calvin, but did not descend from heaven. 'But they intend, at least, to love the real Christ, and their good intention will save them.' I hope so myself; however, the idolater also intends to worship the real God, not the brass or ivory idol, but the hidden God, represented by these images, and still nobody doubts his idolatry. I will not carry this momentous question any further, but content myself with hinting how deeply Protestantism has uprooted the Christian truth."

Here is a picture of the English Church:—

"The English Church separated from Rome. We have no reason to blame her for that, since Rome itself was schismatically separated from the East. If England's schism had proved a *restitution of true Catholic principles*, it would have been a blessing to herself and to all Western Catholic Christendom. The East would have hastened to embrace her sister church, and to support the great work of occidental reunion. Alas! the Anglican Church, after having shaken off Rome's fetters, fell in with the Reformers, and was carried off, far away from Catholic ground, by the fluctuations of private judgment. It is true there is a strong Catholic feature in the English character, which even three centuries of Protestant influence could not efface, and which made of Anglicanism a strange compound of Protestantism and Catholicism. This feature is the *innate traditional and conservative disposition of the English mind* sticking to history as the living foundation of nations and of all their vital institutions. The German mind is inclined to soar in ideal spheres far above the real life here below. Philosophical conceptions, subjective fancies are to replace the matter-of-fact reality. Luther was the chief incarnation and representative of this German mind, and the father of Protestantism. Had Luther kept the historical ground of the Catholic Church, had he dived into the vast depths of dogmas divinely taught and heartily to be embraced, he might have become a father in the Church, a father mightier than many a faithful philosopher and profound divine in bygone ages, a popular father of the Catholic people at large. But Luther, emancipating the *subject* from the *objective* ground and condition of man rooted in history, became the curse and scourge of his race. The English had enough German blood in their veins to follow with curiosity the progress of the Reformation, but not enough to break thoroughly with the past, to strip themselves of every thing substantial. The English people never introduced reformation; it was imposed upon them and, so to say, '*octroyée*,' by unprincipled tyrants supported by a handful of innovators. But in spite of tyranny and persecution, the English would not part with their Church, and only when something like a church, some delusive phantom, was presented to their eyes, they were duped into what they considered their ancient church, cleansed from Popish rubbish. This is the real history of the English Reformation; and the inconsistency of Anglicanism is but its glory and hope in the eyes of all true Catholics. It is gratifying to muse on the English Church, and to think that this is the only Protestant body which tenaciously clings to the idea of the Catholic Church. All Protestant sects, indeed, claim for themselves Catholicity; but none, except the Anglicans, think, at least to a certain extent, to be saved by the instrumentality of their Church. Hence the more intense Catholic feeling of the Anglicans; hence their yearning towards reunion with the rest of Catholic Christendom."

Dr. Overbeek writes, as our readers will see, with a dashing force and dogmatic air, dealing in wholesale statements which may be questioned or denied. As a guide he is neither safe nor cautious. While exercising the right of private judgment very freely, he ought not to decry it as the privilege of a Church. He is evidently incapable of calm philosophizing or profound thought in relation to questions that concern a divine revelation and the way in which it should be interpreted. His censures of

churches and men are scattered abroad with liberal hand; and one would suppose that he belonged to an infallible church were it not that he finds great fault with Roman Catholicism. It cannot be said with truth that he is uncharitable; but he is certainly self-sufficient in his own opinion. He exhibits boldness rather than wisdom—rashness rather than breadth of view or accuracy. His book is alike amusing and instructive. The lusty German, safe for eternity in the only Catholic Church, tells us what he thinks about other religionists, and his thoughts may pass for what they are worth. He sees clearly, and his sketches have an element of truth; but they do not inspire confidence nor claim hearty assent. Above all, they will not win any to the Church of the writer, who must speak more wisely to Englishmen before the charms of the Eastern Church attract our regards, or private judgment ceases to be thought a right thing in spiritual matters.

NEW NOVELS.

For Ever and Ever: a Drama of Life. By Florence Marryat. 3 vols. (Bentley.)

'For Ever and Ever' is a novel that will be known in a far wider circle and will number many more readers than any of Miss Marryat's former works. She has made a long step in advance since her last production, published but a short time ago. The characters described are full of life and action, and are not mere pasteboard creations in which it is difficult to be interested; they act and speak like human beings. Were this book from a man's pen, we might give it more unqualified praise than we feel justified in now doing. Were it, in such case, less full of the promise of talent, we still might be lenient in criticism; but there is a vein of coarseness meandering through some of the descriptions which must be protested against. Miss Marryat at times renders character so well, and describes scenes so feelingly, that we are shocked when she wastes her powers on vulgarity. We have a right to expect nothing but what is wholesome and pure from the pen of a lady who has originated so charming a character as Henrietta Stuart. We acknowledge Miss Marryat's power. Her style is spirited though simple; and the moral reflections interspersed afford conclusive evidence that she possesses womanly feelings which prompt her to censure the conduct she describes. Her book is not a healthy one, yet it arouses interest. Few who begin it will lay it down unfinished; it is a feverishly exciting book, that will not be particularly beneficial to its readers.

The story is principally composed of the adventures of a young man who, not having a pleasant home, and having a talent for Art, comes to London for its perfecting. There is a short prologue in which the old, but always touching, story of the young girl is told,—who, accustomed to every comfort and luxury in her home, leaves it for the miserably unhomelike dwelling of the barracks, with a husband who, after the first few months, wearies of her society, and prefers to spend his morning hours in flirtations, and his evenings in smoking and in gambling orgies. The deserted wife is left to nurse her sickly child, in scarlet fever, under which the mother sinks, and the boy recovers, to be met, fifteen years after, as the hero of this novel. Mrs. Wardlaw, having no earthly happiness but what is centered in her child, has made it her constant prayer that, whether for good or evil, his life may be spared. Though warned by a benevolent friend that such a prayer, without reserve, may bring a curse instead of a blessing, the mother's cry is still the same. The prayer is heard, but the boy

lives only to wish through many a bitter hour that life and all its terrible lessons had been denied him. Those readers who object to meet any but the highest members of society must not send for 'For Ever and Ever.' They will find themselves in many of the paths of Bohemia. At one time we are behind the scenes of a theatre, and often in very questionable company. The artist with whom the hero, John Wardlaw, comes to study is not one of those favoured mortals who rejoice in luxurious surroundings while at their easels. Tom Cornicott has to dispense with antique carving or Venetian glass in his studio; but his house is ornamented with eleven children and a wife who looks like an untidy charwoman. They all live together in the kitchen, and keep up their ideas of cheerfulness on underdone yellow ham and weak tea. Miss Marryat accuses the artistic brotherhood of more egotistical conceit about their productions than is shown by other branches of the working ten thousand. She attributes this to the fact of their pictures growing too dear to them, having progressed day by day under their eye from a faint outline to the finishing touch. This can scarcely be the reason, we think, even if the surmise be correct, which we incline to doubt. The talent of a musician, whether it be of the vocal or instrumental order, is equally always with him; his compositions are never out of his mind, and the notes of a first-rate voice, as they daily develop, are a continual fresh source of delight to their possessor. The literary brain, too, is ever alive with new conceptions and ideas, which it treasures and never loses sight of; and if the painter's eye be always on the watch for each artistic point in the scenery it views or the face it gazes on, surely the life object of the *litterati* is not allowed to elude them for an instant; each familiar friend is studied for original characteristics; every new object is made of use. Then, we may fairly object to the over-importance which Miss Marryat assigns to great beauty. Its possessor is made to trade on it in every look, action, and pose. Intellectuality is made of no value in comparison with creamy skins, flashing eyes, and flowing hair. Beauty is a great and a wonderful fascinator; but John Wardlaw, in yielding himself a slave to the *evil* influence of Rowena Bellew, is overcome too soon by the power of her external charms. The extenuating plea is, that he had been brought up in the country; that "his sight had not been glutted with loveliness, or his ear with flattery; that he had associated very little with women, and had no fear of them, or, what was worse, of himself." The "devouring passion" with which John Wardlaw is possessed is dwelt upon at great length; and though we are not allowed to fancy the author intends to confound it with true love and affection, still the description of Rowena's alluring looks (not words, for she is cold and bad tempered to every one) is returned to again and again. In the delineation of a character like this, something of the kind must be said; but it is unnecessary to dwell so much upon it, as though it were the pleasantest part of the work. In describing a great city, we must make mention of its impure alleys and slums; but we turn to the accounts of wide and healthy thoroughfares with a sensation of relief. We may add, that in 'For Ever and Ever,' though the wicked do not flourish like green bays, the innocent suffer much; and, without telling the plot, we may remark that Henrietta Stuart's devoted lover need not have been made quite so insignificant. The *stammer* is *de trop*; the sacrifice on her part would have been great enough without that. There is great change of scenery in the book. When away from London,

we are shown pretty sights in the hop-gardens of Kent, and finish up with a peep at Burmah, and well-given descriptions of the country and inhabitants, particularly of the girls, who stick gay flowers coquettishly in their hair and flutter along in bright-coloured garments. We caution Miss Marryat again, as we did on a former occasion, not to let her talent be wasted on what is not healthy. She has it in her power, we are certain, to do much better than she has done even in the work before us, though that, in spite of its faults, will be popular. The story is well conceived and carried out. The sentences are flowing; and, moreover, the Queen's English has received due consideration, and is not murdered on every occasion.

Views and Opinions. By Matthew Browne. (Strahan.)

WE do not remember to have encountered before, in print, the name of Mr. Matthew Browne; but it is no novice who favours us with this little book of essays, brimful of good thought and feeling, noticeable for many new and true things, thoroughly expressed. Mr. Browne is essentially a nervous man, if his own description of the nervous temperament, as given in the first essay, be a correct one; and he is as sensitive to the change of mental atmosphere attending the introduction of a new thought, as to the shock consequent on violent sympathetic emotion. Any proposition essentially false, and terrible in its remote applications, seems to affect him like foul air; any violent sympathy, unjust in its application, reacts upon him so powerfully as to hurry him with electric power to the contingent truth. In a word, Mr. Browne has something of Keats's wondrous power—that of recognizing Truth by the mere sense of touch. A current of electric sensation plays vividly along every line of passages like these:—

"There is a sort of customary chivalry which has, so far as I am aware, no particular maxim to support it, though it might, and perhaps does at times, find more than one in the New Testament. The world could not carry on its affairs for a day, it is said, if it were not for 'gentlemanly constructions,' conventional allowances, and many kinds of chivalric hard winking which are better understood than described. Now, that the world *should* carry on its affairs is not the most necessary thing in this universe. The most necessary thing is that the will of God—the right—should be done; and if that involves the staying of the world's affairs, why, they must be stayed. If, then, that process of chivalrous ignoring which goes on all around us is against the will of God, let the world declare itself insolvent to-morrow, but let it have done with 'gentlemanly constructions.' I do not, however, suppose Havelock would have refused to let a soldier of drunken character fight at Lucknow; or that he would have been slow to acknowledge his bravery if he fought well. He would not have called *that* sanctioning the man's intemperance; though he would have been glad to see him an honourable member of the temperate band known as Havelock's Saints. That word 'sanctioning' is constantly on the lips of good people with weak heads and generally thin natures. It seems to me that it is only the weak folks,—those who are not capable of magnanimity in *other* kinds,—that do not understand magnanimity in *this* kind. I have indeed been struck with (may I call it) the great-hearted, fraternal recklessness of *strong* good people. I do not mean recklessness in submitting to intercourse on low terms, but a half-divine unconcernedness, which in reality enables them to dictate terms. When I have found the *weak* good people condemn Mr. Greatheart (who is pretty sure also to be Mr. Greathead) for recognizing, on any defined platform of common pursuit, the special qualities of somebody in whom he would have said (if the point had arisen) there was much to be

blamed, I have said to the weak people who complained that Mr. Greatheart was 'sanctioning' the blamable one,—'You must obey your own consciences,—at your peril, then, do it. But mind that your conscience is not sophisticated by love of giving pain, love of power, or love of safety. Let me suppose that this person, from whom Mr. Greatheart does not (to your scandal) run away, were, in the course of events, to save your life, or lose a limb in your service. Suppose your town were in a state of siege, and his was the only hand that could defend you,—would you still be so tender of "sanctioning" him, as you call it? If not, it may be that Mr. Greatheart sees deeper than you do into the things which unite and the things which sever,—how far those join men, how far these part them. Let me take an illustration from British law. There is the great common law of the land, which is antecedent to statute law, both logically and chronologically. This great common law is the charter of our lives and first liberties. If any man alleges a statutory exception, the burden of proof rests with him.' But this subject is really far too large to be dealt with at any such length as can be afforded under a general heading."

Few readers will be inclined to deny that this is very bold and veracious writing. Not the least of the praise due to the above passage and many others in the book is the statement that they deliberately and legitimately attach to themselves "sensations" which in most circles would be regarded as extremely unscientific. Rare are the essayists who can first prepare the mind with a broad and purifying proposition, and then overcome opposition by means of what we might call a shock from the nervous system of the writer, and finally attest veracity by a variety of original illustration. Most essayists deliver themselves too elaborately to arrive at anything more than a mere science of life: they work evenly enough in one direction, and never by any accident make allowance for the countless negatives in the mind of every reader of experience. But Mr. Browne, purely because he feels very acutely that life is far more than a science, shows everywhere that the purest and only true form of individual opinion is that of sensitive suggestion. He obtrudes nothing on his readers, though sometimes, as in the following passage, he slyly leaves them open to peculiar consequences:—

"One other cause, indeed, has conspicuously assisted in determining the bent of energetic young minds of fine culture in these days. For reasons which have been sufficiently discussed, our most highly-educated young men are, in very large proportion, leading celibate lives. Now, a celibate life in all its forms, from monasticism downwards or upwards, is favourable to the cultivation of autocratic tendencies. Life in the family, while it promotes stability and peace, quickens our sympathy with the pain of others, heightens our estimate of the importance of *mutual* responsibility, and in this way tends to freedom in political relations, when other conditions are not unfavourable (it is not necessary that they should be actively favourable). It might at first sight appear that a nation of men who had given hostages to fortune must be easier to oppress, and slower to form and to utter free opinion; but it is not so, for reasons which it would be long to discuss, though they are far from being obscure in themselves. Nor must it be forgotten, that among masses of cultivated men, leading celibate lives under the conditions of highly-civilized society, Taste would tend rapidly to become the captain and guide of existence, instead of remaining its drill-sergeant only. This is what is actually happening—what has happened before our eyes. And Taste loves authority. It is, till man shall be perfect, the creature of comfort and convenience—of a life that has glided away from irritation and anxious forth-looking of all kinds. It leans to what is courtly and statuesque; broad, smooth avenues; goodness and greatness tamed out of their splendid passion; and virtue stamped into coinage of convenience. It wants above all

things a quiet population and a strong government. There is no doubt that for the present the working power, the *force*, of the community tends to lodge itself in centres represented by wealth; and thus, under the rule of a police of public taste, wealth becomes to a large extent the arbiter of public virtue. For with plenty of money a man may do almost anything he likes, without offending a virtuous taste."

Quotation must cease now,—and further comment is unnecessary. We have here a volume which, in an extremely unpretending form, contains more absolute reflection on men and things than many pretending folios. Unlike almost all other volumes of the kind which we have read, it contains nothing positive, yet represents a mind fully acquainted with the finalities, and capable of apprehending the services, of modern positivism.

Memoirs and Services of the late Lieut.-General Sir S. B. Ellis, K.C.B., Royal Marines. From his own Memoranda. Edited by Lady Ellis. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)

THE late gallant marine, whose body now rests in a modest grave in Charlton Churchyard, left no record of the year of his birth. We only know that in 1804, after resolutely declining to carry out his articles as clerk in a lawyer's office, he was a second Lieutenant in the Royal Marines, and that his career ended last year, as a Lieutenant-General, at Woolwich. Sir Samuel Ellis had something more than half a century of hard work, and got very little by it. He was at Trafalgar and at the Dardanelles,—names which refer to great events. Whenever it was "war time," the marine was afloat and in the very thickest of the fray. No lack of work, more than enough of responsibility, continual peril of life, inadequate pay, few honours, small thanks—that is the sum of the marine officer's life. Yet he is not discontented. In his plain, sailorly, unscholarly, but not ineffective phrase, he says—"The writer of the following memoirs is one who is himself content with the state in which it has pleased God to place him: he would not exchange his identity, were it possible, for that of any created being. Yet 'many and evil have been the days of his pilgrimage.' He has experienced great risks of life, cares, troubles, vexations, disappointments, sickness, and affliction. He has known what it is to extend his sensibility to external attachments, to suffer for the sufferings of those who were most dear to him, and to feel the stroke of death that cut off 'his fairest hopes of sublunary bliss.' He has toiled with ill success for the means of temporal enjoyments, and has been visited by griefs which use has accommodated to his nature. And in this review of his destiny he believes that he sees the general lot of all the human race." This is not exactly the fact: life has some prizes, and even Sir Samuel was not for ever drawing blanks. Victory attended him whenever he was afloat. He did not, like Nelson, become a fool with womankind when he was ashore. Perhaps he did worse; for in his later days Sir Samuel was induced to become a railway director, and much sorrow was the consequence. He was not one of those ready-tongued, liberal-phrased "Admirals," who are the travelling wind-bags of shoddy companies—smart fellows, who talk dupes out of their cash, and make fortunes by speculations which fail. Sir Samuel lent his name, bought his shares, and came to grief, like many of his kind.

His book is more a record of the general naval history in which he took a part than one of special and personal incidents. He handles the professional part deftly enough, but when treating of other matters Sir Samuel is apt to

forget that what may be new and amusing to him is trite and stripped of all interest for those with whom such matters have been familiar from childhood. The gallant marine, moreover, is apt to moralize and to deliver himself of maxims that are, perhaps, not so original as he thought when he penned them. At the end of one naval affair of fighting and victory, he alludes to the principal actors, and adds, that "The world's a stage, life the play, and men and women merely players,"—which is not to be gainsaid, yet we fancy we have heard something like it before. Here is something newer touching Trafalgar and the famous signal:—

"This glorious battle, which so greatly influenced the affairs of Europe, and gave to England the supremacy of the seas, was one through which our ship passed with but little loss. There was scarcely any wind at the time, and we approached the enemy at not more than a knot and a half an hour. As we neared the French fleet, I was sent below with orders, and was much struck with the preparations made by the blue-jackets, the majority of whom were stripped to the waist, a handkerchief was bound tightly round their heads and over the ears, to deaden the noise of the cannon, many men being deaf for days after the action. The men were variously occupied: some were sharpening their cutlasses, others polishing the guns, as though an inspection were about to take place instead of a mortal combat, whilst three or four, as if in mere bravado, were dancing a hornpipe; but all seemed deeply anxious to come to close quarters with the enemy. Occasionally they would look out of the ports, and speculate as to the various ships of the enemy, many of which had been on former occasions engaged by our vessels. It was at this time that Nelson's famous signal, 'England expects every man to do his duty,' was hoisted at the main-mast-head of the Admiral's ship. These words were requested to be delivered to the men, and I was desired to inform those on the main-deck of the Admiral's signal. Upon acquainting one of the quartermasters of the order, he assembled the men with 'Avast there, lads, come and hear the Admiral's words.' When the men were mustered, I delivered, with becoming dignity, the sentence,—rather anticipating that the effect on the men would be to awe them by its grandeur. Jack, however, did not appreciate it, for there were murmurs from some, whilst others in an audible whisper muttered, 'Do our duty! Of course we'll do our duty. I've always done mine, haven't you? Let us come alongside of 'em, and we'll soon show whether we will do our duty.' Still the men cheered vociferously,—more, I believe, from love and admiration of their Admiral and leaders, than from a full appreciation of this well-known signal."

Honours were thickly showered on some of the victors, but "the brevet rank of major, conferred on one captain, was considered adequate to the claims of the royal marines whose gallant exertions so materially contributed to the important results of this gloriously-fought day." We turn from this to an incident of the war with America, in 1815. The *Majestic*, *Endymion*, and *Pomona* were looking out for the American ships *President*, *Hornet*, and *Peacock*, in American waters:—

"At dawn of day of the 15th January, 1815, the *Majestic* made signal for an enemy in sight; we bore up in chase, passing the *Majestic* and approaching the enemy, which was evidently an American frigate; the *Pomona*'s signal was now made to keep more to starboard, and endeavour to prevent the enemy's bearing up, which again threw us out of the direct line of chase. At twelve the *Endymion* was fast closing the stranger, and in half an hour the latter opened her stern guns, which was returned by the bow chasers of the former. The *Pomona* still approaching, though slowly, the wind falling light, the *Endymion* maintained a running fight with the enemy with much apparent success, when finding the *Endymion* outstripped her, she bore up and gave her her broadside, which was returned with great spirit and effect by the *Endymion*. The object

of this manœuvre was to disable the latter, probably imagining she might escape during the darkness of the night. A running fight was afterwards supported by the two ships; the firing gradually ceased, and at ten wholly discontinued; the *Endymion*, from the injury she had received in her masts and sails, falling astern of us. However, the *Pomona* still gained upon the enemy, and at eleven we ranged up alongside, fired our starboard broadside, gave three cheers, and then a second and third broadside; the enemy did not return our fire, but hailed and surrendered. A boat was instantly despatched from us to take possession. I went on board with a party of marines, accompanying the First Lieutenant; on our arrival we had the satisfaction to learn that the captured vessel was the United States frigate, *President*, Commander Decatur, mounting 54 guns. She suffered considerably from the fire of the *Endymion* and *Pomona*, having between 90 and 100 men killed and wounded,—her first, fourth, and fifth lieutenants being among the former. When Commander Decatur inquired the name of the ship to whose captain he had surrendered, we informed him it was the *Pomona*. 'The *Pomona*!' he exclaimed; 'I thought it was the *Majestic*; I could have sunk you in five minutes.' The sight on the deck of the American frigate was strange indeed. Guns were there named by familiar titles; there was the *Nelson* and *Nile*, the *Trafalgar*, and others, just as if Englishmen were her crew; her lower deck and cockpit were covered with dead and wounded. Most of the killed I succeeded in getting thrown overboard, excepting the three lieutenants, who were laid in their cabins. On the *President* surrendering to the *Pomona*, fifty Englishmen (a disgrace to their country) threw themselves overboard,—seeking death to avoid a more ignominious one, which the violated laws and feelings of England would justly have inflicted."

There is a reverse side to the war-medal. Smiling *Victory* is radiant on one face of it, but the suffering victors are depicted on the other. This is how the sick and wounded were cared for in the Chinese war of a score of years or so ago:—

"I went with Dr. Lindsay on shore to the Military Hospital of the 26th Regiment. I had never witnessed a more distressing scene,—460 persons of the finest regiment of the expedition when we arrived in China, lying on mattresses on the floors of several rooms of an extensive building, from the drummer-boy to the old soldier, variously afflicted with grievous complaints of dysentery, diarrhoea, and ague fever,—some dying, and all in want of many comforts requisite to their recovery, such as fresh and wholesome nourishment, good nursing and cleanliness, yet they were not to be procured; the sick were so crowded that with some difficulty we passed between their lines on the floor without inconvenience to them. The condition of many was quite hopeless. Sickness and mortality were so much on the increase, that of the original number of 3,500 who landed in July last, not more than 800 bayonets could then be mustered for duty."

A great many of the good eggs to which the French proverb refers were broken in the making of the Chinese omelette; and the omelette was not very digestible, after all! Sometimes we were well-nigh losing whole basket-fuls of our very best eggs; for instance—

"About sunset an entire company of the 37th Native Infantry was missing; two companies of the 49th were sent out in search. I was also requested to detach a company of Royal Marines for the same object. I selected the 8th, armed with percussion muskets, giving the command to Lieut. Whiting. Capt. Duff of the 37th accompanied him; and after a long and tedious march of six miles, through paddy fields filled with water, they succeeded, amidst much peril, in recovering this company, surrounded by Chinese, who were actively engaged in getting two guns in position for their destruction. The 37th were formed in square on a small mound, with their fire-arms, excepting one, unavailable from the rain's effects, and were only aware of their rescue and the proximity of

the marines by the latter firing a musket and giving three loud cheers, which were gladly responded to. The effect was instantaneous and most beneficial. The Chinese, not knowing the amount of force so unexpectedly near, separated a little; the 37th company retreated; and Lieut. Whiting, watching his opportunity, judiciously fired a volley or two amongst them, whereby the two companies were enabled to return to their respective corps unmolested."

Later in life Sir Samuel reaped some honours, and advantages which do not always accompany honours. Thus, when he was promoted from Commandant to Lieutenant-General, "he lost his good-service pension, and suffered other reductions in his income." Then, at over sixty years of age he married a widow, and he "allowed his name to appear as a director in the Direct Exeter and Plymouth Railway." The failure of the line led to the ruin of the old marine, who died, some half-way between seventy and fourscore, leaving his family unprovided for, and his widow pensionless. Government contributes 20*l.* a year each for two young orphan sons till they reach an age when education is supposed to be "finished." This was a gloomy ending for the young fellow who looked out of the port-holes of the *Ajax* at Trafalgar. One cannot help reflecting how different a story he might have had to tell if he had only stuck to his articles in the attorney's office in Yarmouth.

Liber Monasterii de Hyda; comprising a Chronicle of the Affairs of England, from the Settlement of the Saxons to the Reign of King Cnut; and Chartulary of the Abbey of Hyde, in Hampshire, A.D. 455—1023. Edited by Edward Edwards. Published by the authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. (Longmans & Co.)

THE fortunes and vicissitudes of Hyde Abbey, near Winchester,—the "New Minster" of between eight and nine hundred years ago,—equal perhaps, in striking interest, those of any among our religious foundations of early times that fell a victim to the caprice of our eighth Henry and the unlimited rapacity of his courtiers.

Tracing this comparatively small but illustrious monastery to its very sources, the reasons for its foundation, not by Alfred the Great, as has been very generally assumed, but by his son, cannot be more appropriately explained than in the words of the editor's Introduction to the volume now under notice:—

"For more than two centuries the Abbey of Hyde was known as the New Monastery. The entire history of monasticism is—in one and not the least instructive of its aspects—a history of successive reformations. Not a few of these have been the result of the perceptions and reflections of men of vigorous character, and often of mature age, who have been suddenly transplanted into a new scene of labour, far remote from that of their own education and early efforts. New Minster was the result of the thoughts of Grimbald about what he saw at Winchester, and compared both with his knowledge elsewhere acquired and with his own ideal monastery of the future. This Chronicle testifies that it was chiefly King Alfred's anxiety for the better education of the children of his nobles which made him summon Grimbald from France; and that it was Grimbald's desire, as well as Alfred's, to make his new monastery pre-eminently a place of education. Alfred's long-nourished ambition to be himself the founder of the new community was frustrated, we are told, by death. But scarcely had Edward the Elder succeeded to the crown, when he was solemnly and publicly exhorted by Grimbald to carry out his father's plans. In this sense, Alfred may truly be called the founder of New Minster; but in this sense only."

The first mention of New Minster in the 'Book of Hyde' is in the account given of the embassy sent by Alfred to the Archbishop of Rheims and the Abbot of St. Bertin's Monastery, requesting their sanction to the transfer of Grimbald from that place, in order that he might establish, conformably with ecclesiastical ritual, a new monastery within the walls of the city of Winchester:—

"The desired permission was obtained, and Grimbald arrived in England in the year 884, or, according to the brief annals of Hyde, prefixed to its principal Charters, in 885. Why an interval of more than fifteen years should have elapsed between this arrival and Alfred's death, and yet scarcely the first steps have been taken towards the accomplishment of the main object for which Grimbald was avowedly invited, there is nothing in the 'Book of Hyde' to explain."

The first inclination of King Edward was to found the new Monastery at the expense of the old Cathedral Monastery of St. Swithun; but from this he was dissuaded by Grimbald, on being cogently reminded by him that "God will not accept robbery for burnt offering." Many of the nobles and clergy offering contributions towards its endowment, within two years the New Minster was built and decorated: whether Mr. Edwards is justified in asserting that it was not only new, but "stately," is more than we can confidently say, taking the word in its acceptation at the present day. The work of dedication completed, the remains of Alfred, its intended founder, and Ealhswith, his wife, were solemnly transferred to it from the Cathedral Church of St. Swithun. Receiving constant accessions of lands and benefactions from almost every Saxon king who succeeded to the English throne, in 965 it experienced its first revolution. In that year the Secular Canons, originally established there by Grimbald, under the Augustinian rule, were summarily compelled, by force of a Papal Bull of Pope John the Thirteenth, to assume the Benedictine habit or to vacate their stalls,—"the actual robes and cowls being provided beforehand, and brought into the choir before their eyes. To submit to the Benedictine rule or to suffer the pains of expulsion, was their alternative. A small number took the cowl; the majority were expelled. A colony of monks from Abingdon replaced the deprived canons, under the abbacy of Algar, or Ethelgar. In the following year King Edgar issued his famous Code for the government of the newly-reformed abbey—a code which was doubtless the production of Bishop Ethelwold himself, acting in unison with the all-powerful Dunstan."

The names of its earlier Abbots are unknown. "In Ethelgar," as the learned editor says, "we have not only a recorded name, but a character and career of marked savour and individuality." Trained originally under Dunstan, at Glastonbury, and at Abingdon under Ethelwold, the "Father of Monks," he eventually became Bishop of Selsey, and Archbishop of Canterbury; from his time the names of the Abbots are recorded.

King Cnut, the Dane, entertained towards the Abbey the spirit of munificence shown by his Saxon predecessors.—"His liberality to New Minster was shown by his grant of the manor of Drayton, in Hampshire, containing five hides of land, and by the gift of a magnificent golden cross, richly adorned with precious stones, with two great images of gold and silver, and with sundry relics of saints. This gorgeous and much-coveted cross figures very notably in the subsequent history of the abbey."

The beneficent spirit of the Saxon Kings towards the New Minster revived in Edward the Confessor and his mother. "The Dowager

Queen Emma, widow of Ethelred and of Cnut, gave, in 1041, to its altars—to reward the prayers of the monks for her deceased son, King Harthacnut—the head of that famous St. Valentine, who was decapitated at Rome in the year 270, and is honoured—not by the Roman Church alone—on the 14th of February. How this venerated relic came, after the lapse of nearly eight centuries, to England, we are not told. But thenceforth, at all events, the monks of New Minster showed to their admiring worshippers St. Valentine's sacred head, as well as the remains of St. Josse, and those of their truly venerable founder, St. Grimbald, in his rich silver shrine."

The second Abbot of the name of Elfwy, or Alwy, who assumed that office in 1063, was brother of Earl Godwin, and uncle of King Harold the Second; the result, of course, being that Harold's cause against the invading Norman was supported by the people of New Minster with all their might. Twelve of its stoutest monks, supported by twenty men-at-arms as their retainers, fought under the banner of Harold at Hastings; and there is reason to believe, Mr. Edwards tells us,—

"that the Winchester recruits, new as they must have been to such a scene, did not forget that 'their limbs were made in England,' but showed very gallantly the true mettle of their pasture, and fell almost to a man on the field. Utterly uncanonical as was such a fate, the fact must ever be regarded as not the least striking incident of that memorable battle, as well as a notable event in the annals of New Minster. The Conqueror, of whose grim pleasantry so many anecdotes survive, is reported to have said that the abbot must have been worth a barony, and the twelve monks a manor apiece; and that such should be the mulct inflicted on the offending community. But William's vindictive punishment was not to stop there. Two years passed before he would allow of the election of a new abbot. It may be well imagined that during that long interregnum the monastery, in all that remained of its worldly possessions, lay very much at the mercy of the Norman officials and of the Norman soldiery."

In the confiscation which so largely followed—the second revolution which overtook them—the inmates of New Minster were stripped by the Conqueror of broad lands and manors, in Hants, Wilts, Portsea, and Wight, amounting to little short of 17,000 acres. And not only in the loss of their more distant lands were these patriots of the cowl thus punished: another instalment of kingly vengeance was reserved for them, and one which they must have sorely felt—for some years at least:—

"The desire for the shelter of the walls of Winchester had originally cooped up the inmates in very narrow confines. So closely packed together were the two communities of St. Swithun and of St. Peter (the New Minster), that between the foundations of their respective buildings there was scarcely, we are told, room for a man to pass along. The old chronicler who has recorded this fact, and its consequences, in quite pathetic terms, goes on to say that the choral service of the one monastery conflicted with that of the other, so that both were spoiled; and that the ringing of their bells together produced a horrid discord. This being so, King William now deprived the monks of the younger community of one half of their narrow enclosure, and built thereon a royal palace. Perhaps he thought that such a neighbour would make it safe that on no future emergency would monks in armour ride forth from New Minster to battle."

Mr. Edwards, who is evidently well acquainted with these localities, has very thoughtfully illustrated his narrative with a diagram, showing the encroachment of the Conqueror's palace upon the New Minster curtilage.

We find these unlucky people next falling

under the tender mercies of the Red King and his unprincipled minister, Ranulph Flambard, or Passeflambard (*Pass-the-torch*); the latter of whom had the assurance to sell the then vacant Abbacy, by simoniacal contract, to Herbert de Losinga, Bishop of Norwich, by way of making snug provision for the bishop's father, Robert, who, according to the terms of the contract, was to contribute liberally to the exchequer of Rufus from the Abbey revenues.

In the earlier part of the reign of Henry the First, the monks of New Minster, thoroughly tired, no doubt, of their present locality, cooped up as it was between the Conqueror's palace and the church and premises of St. Swithun, selected a new site for their Abbey, in Hyde Mead, without the walls of Winchester; the scene of the fabled combat between Guy of Warwick and Colbrand the Dane, and where, no doubt, in some preceding age, a "real and memorable combat between Dane and Englishman," as Mr. Edwards says, had taken place.

After much trouble in bringing the soil of this mead, which was of a soft and springy nature,—a "natural water-meadow," in fact,—to the requisite consistency for a foundation, by laying on adventitious masses of beaten clay, to a depth of near four feet, the New Minster rose once again, at Hyde, and in 1110 was ready to receive its inmates. In that year, "the monks of New Minster marched, in long procession, to their new home, carrying with them their sacred relics; the cross of silver and gold which Cnut the Dane had given, and William the Norman had restored; and the more precious remains of the illustrious dead who had so long reposed within their walls. Once again the body of Alfred was carried, in solemn pomp, to a new resting-place, where it was to lie undisturbed even by the sacrilegious excesses which so often degraded the Reformation of the sixteenth century. It was now to rest in peace till the verge of the nineteenth century, and then—only too characteristically—to be rooted up for the better accommodation of the Hampshire felons." The site of the old Abbey was forthwith surrendered into the King's hands, and by him transferred to the Bishop and monks of the Cathedral church.

The new-built Abbey lasted only thirty years. Dissensions between the monks and William Giffard, the Bishop of Winchester, speedily followed this change of site, and by his successor, Henry of Blois, also Abbot of Glastonbury, and brother of King Stephen, it was despoiled, devastated, and finally burnt; by the agency of "fire-balls" thrown from Wolvesey Castle, the Bishop's residence, into the part of the city and suburbs held by his adversaries. At least twenty other churches, the Chroniclers say, and the Abbey of St. Mary, shared its fate:—

"The crowning drop in the bitter cup of the monks of Hyde came after the raising of the siege, a raising precipitated . . . by the strange escape of the Empress Maud from Winchester Castle, concealed in a leaden coffin. When the many sufferers were groping among the ruins for such salvage as they could gather, our monks found that theirs was considerable. The Bishop . . . forced, or in some way induced, the monks to yield up the precious 'ashes' of the cross of Cnut, and of their other church vessels and furniture. Sixty pounds in weight of silver; fifteen pounds in weight of gold; three diadems, adorned with precious stones; two golden images of the Virgin and of St. John, one of which the Bishop stripped of its gold and gems; two silver patens, handsomely ornamented with gold; two very precious and richly-adorned vessels, of the sort called 'Salomonic'; a silver vase for holy water, given by Cnut; with numerous other precious vases, censers, reliquaries, and the like, figure in the long bills of indictment and of

damages which the monks sent successively to the king; to the universal judge of ecclesiastical appeals in that day, St. Bernard of Clairvaux; and to the Pope. The monks complained, also, of great ravages made by the Bishop on some of their estates; and they estimated their total loss as equivalent, in money, to the enormous sum of 4,862*l*. The suits against the Bishop dragged on their weary length for nearly twenty years."

The Abbey was but slowly rebuilt, and its restoration very gradual. Rudborne dates the reconstruction of the church in 1182; but 130 years after that date, Bishop Henry Wodlock states, in an episcopal letter, that part of the monastery was then still in ruins, and that the estates were insufficient for its complete restoration, and for the maintenance of due hospitality. For information as to the further succession of its abbots,—none of them, till we come to the very last, as Mr. Edwards remarks, distinguished for learning,—and the further fortunes and mishaps of the foundation, the insurrection of its tenants, its temporary surrender, from sheer poverty and inanition, into the hands of William Edyndon, Bishop of Winchester, and the benevolence shown to it by William de Wykeham, his successor, we must refer the reader to the lengthy and elaborate Introduction to the volume; to the research shown in which, equally with the text of the 'Book of Hyde' itself, we are indebted to the preceding facts.

The last, and perhaps the most able, of its Abbots, John Salcot, a favourite alike of Wolsey and of Henry the Eighth, took an active part in precipitating the downfall of Hyde Abbey. After duly making his terms with the King's Commissioners, headed by "Master Thomas Wrythysley" (Wriothesley), a man as unscrupulous as himself, in April, 1538, a surrender of the monastery, and of all its possessions, was made into the King's hands; pensions being formally assigned to the Abbot, Prior, and nineteen other monks. Wriothesley had not been busy in the matter for nothing; he received, as a gift, several of the richest manors of Hyde Abbey, and a short lease of its site having been granted to him, apparently for that specific purpose, he lost little time in levelling the buildings with the ground, and selling the materials; this done, the reversion of the site passed, together with the demesne lands of the Abbey, by royal grant, to Richard Bethell. In the days of Leland and Camden, a few heaps of ruins alone marked the spot where the royal Abbey of Hyde had once stood. In 1788, its former site, then a field, was purchased for the purpose of erecting there a County "Bridewell," or House of Correction. Many stone coffins were discovered in the excavations, the bones in which were scattered about, and the coffins broken to pieces, or turned into water-troughs. Numerous patens, chalices, and rings were also found. Immediately in front of where the high altar had stood, three coffins, of evidently a superior description, were dug up; supposed, with every presumption of probability, to have contained the bones of King Alfred, his wife Ealhswith, and Edward the Elder, his son. The decayed lead of the principal coffin was sold as old metal for two guineas.—*Sic transit gloria mundi*.

The Chronicle of Hyde Abbey, published in the present volume, has been long known to the antiquarian world as the 'Liber de Hyda,' but only, during the last two centuries, through an abridged and unfinished transcript made by John Stow, the Chronicler, in 1572, now preserved among the Lansdowne MSS. (No. 717) in the British Museum. The original manuscript itself, after having been quoted by several Church historians in the early part of the seven-

teenth century, seems to have disappeared for a considerable time from public notice; only to be discovered by the present writer in 1861, in the Library of the Earl of Macclesfield, at Shirburn Castle, in Oxfordshire; its identification being owing to a description of the Lansdowne Manuscript in Mr. Duffus Hardy's 'Descriptive Catalogue of MSS. relating to the Early History of Great Britain' (published in the present Series), *sub anno* 959. How the manuscript found its way to Shirburn is now unknown; but whatever may have been its previous devolutions of ownership, the noble Earl, with a becoming public spirit and genuine liberality, has placed it unreservedly at the editor's disposal for publication.

Though commencing with the early Legend of Albina and Brut, and entering largely into the history of the Anglo-Saxon times, the 'Book of Hyde' is, in reality, a compilation from earlier and various sources, made at a comparatively recent date. From internal evidence Mr. Edwards satisfies himself that its date of compilation must be "subsequent to the year 1354"; but as there is a long quotation avowedly from the 'Historia Aurea' of John of Tynemouth, we may probably be justified in placing its compilation at a date considerably nearer the close of the fourteenth century.

This Chronicle, as it seems to us, was originally intended by its industrious compiler as a framework for the Abbey Chartulary, which it includes; a kind of setting in which its terrars, privileges and charters (some of which, no doubt, were genuine, while some again have a rather spurious look) were intended to be inlaid. And, indeed, next after those portions of its contents in relation to the history of Saxon times, the information given in which is not to be found elsewhere, these charters form the most interesting feature in the Chronicle; partly from the insight which they afford us of the early topography of the localities in the possession and the vicinity of the Abbey; but even more so from the fact that each Saxon document is accompanied by an English translation—not at all times, however, very accurate—in our vernacular of the latter half of the fourteenth century; affording excellent and abundant examples for the philologist of the middle English of that date. Latin translations, not superior in accuracy, are also annexed to the English. The documents thus carefully treated by the enthusiastic compiler are,—the will of Alfred the Great, the numerous grants of Edward the Elder, the privilege of Athelstan, the grant of Alfred, himself a grantee of Athelstan, grants of Edmund the Elder, the will of Edred, grants of Edred and Edulf, grants of Edwy, grants of Ethelred, the will of Ethelwold, the forfeitures of Wulfbold, and the will of Ethelmere. Of all these there are careful translations given by way of Appendix, from the pen of Mr. Edwards himself.

The Appendix also contains a smaller Chronicle of Hyde, A.D. 1035—1121; evidently, from its comparative fullness of detail, of some historical value. The editor informs us that he has omitted a leaf accompanying this fragment, "which," he says, "contains a geographical description of England (Britain), with an enumeration of its episcopal Sees, and of the Shires respectively constituting its three great divisions of Westsexenlage, Danelage, and Mercenelage." The omission, to our thinking, is the less to be regretted, as in reality this sample of Anglo-Saxon geography is not of any great value; but such as it is, it has already made its appearance in this series, 'Liber Custumarum' (in the *Munimenta Gildhallæ Lond.*), pp. 624–6, from the Cotton MS. Claudius D. ii. Another Register of Hyde Abbey, which was formerly

in the library of the Dukes of Buckingham at Stowe Park, is now in the library of Lord Ashburnham in Sussex. Of this manuscript there is an elaborate description in the privately-printed 'Bibliotheca Manuscripta Stowensis,' of Dr. Charles O'Connor, to which, Mr. Edwards tells us, he is "the more indebted, as the facilities of access to the MS. itself are not now what they were at Stowe." We are sorry to read of such a fact as this; the very statement of it ensures the censure it deserves.

Mr. Edwards's volume concludes with a glossary of obsolete, corrupt and obscure words, a very useful index of places and of principal boundaries, and an elaborate general index. The errors that we have met with in turning over its pages are but of a trivial character and few in number. By an oversight in page xxxv, Emma, the widow of Ethelred the Unready and Cnut, is called the "queen of Edward the Confessor," whereas she was his mother; in page xxxiv, line 5, the date 955 is obviously an error for 995; and in page 112, line 11, for "virginoulam" read *virgunculam*, as the classical form, if we remember aright, is the normal rule in these publications.

From what we have already said, our readers, we think, will consider us justified in congratulating Mr. Edwards on having added to the Rolls Series a well-edited volume of considerable value, both in an historical and a philological point of view.

Thirty Years of Army Life on the Border: comprising Descriptions of the Indian Nomads of the Plains; Explorations of New Territory; a Trip across the Rocky Mountains in the Winter; Descriptions of the Habits of different Animals found in the West, and the Methods of Hunting them; with Incidents in the Life of different Frontier Men, &c. By Colonel R. B. Marcy, U.S.A. With Numerous Illustrations. (Low & Co.)

A gallant officer, who has known "more than thirty years of service in the United States Army," a considerable part of which period was spent "on the frontiers, on the prairies, or among the far western mountains," Colonel Marcy has already made good his title to a place amongst writers of ability by 'The Prairie Traveller,' a book favourably spoken of by a large circle of readers. His present volume will prove no less delightful to persons who have a taste for narratives of adventure. Some of its illustrations of life in Arkansas and Texas are exquisitely droll, as well as broadly comic. Speaking of the rules which govern the American usage of "liquoring," the Colonel says: "Among the characteristics of the people of the United States, I know of no custom which exhibits a more marked contrast in their habits and those of their cousins on the other side of the Atlantic than that of the interchange of civilities over the social glass. . . . An acquaintance of mine, living in the Cherokee country, once visited Little Rock, and stopped at the Anthony House. Feeling fatigued and thirsty after a hard ride, he, on entering the hotel, went to the bar and called for a glass of liquor, when, to his astonishment, he said, 'Fourteen men who were sitting around stepped up and "lowed they'd take sugar in thar'n!" He paid for the fifteen drinks, as it was in strict conformity with the customs of the country, but he did not visit the bar again.' On his return from the plains after exploring the Brazos river to its sources in 1854, he encountered, near a remote frontier house, a lovely American girl, whom he places before the reader as a model "prairie belle." Eighteen years in age, gracefully formed, possessing a musical voice,

and rarely endowed with respect to facial beauty, this young lady "wore a closely-fitting bloomer costume, with a jaunty little straw hat upon one side of her head, fastened under the chin with a pretty pink ribbon, and her luxurious natural hair curled in ringlets all over her shoulders. She was evidently the reigning belle of the neighbourhood, as well as the favourite spoiled child of her family; and she was just as wild, untamed, and free from the absurd, tyrannical conventionalities of society as the mustangs that roamed over the adjacent prairies. . . She inquired very particularly about our camping arrangements, and manifested a good deal of curiosity concerning the shape, material, and capacity of our tent. She had never seen one, it appeared, and I remarked to her that after ours was pitched, if she would honour us with a call, she would have a good opportunity of seeing how very comfortable we could make ourselves in camp. At this she turned around, facing me, applied her thumb to her nose with her fingers extended, closed one eye, and, with her countenance assuming a most ludicrously severe expression, observed, 'I'm afraid of wolves, ole hoss.' As I was quite unconscious of having intended any disrespect to the young lady, I was a good deal surprised at this exhibition of indignation." At the close of his book the author gives some interesting particulars concerning that superb shot and enthusiastic sportsman, Capt. Martin Scott, whose prowess with the rifle is known to popular fame in connexion with the racoon, who, on finding himself within range of the captain's weapon, exclaimed, "I am a gone 'coon; you need not fire; I'll come down and give no trouble." Col. Marcy records of this "dead shot"—

"Some of his performances in rifle-shooting I have witnessed myself, and for great accuracy I must acknowledge that they exceed anything of the kind I have ever known before. One of the many instances where I have been present at his shooting will, I presume, suffice to illustrate this. He proposed to me, upon one occasion, that we should take an old-fashioned United States yager that he had, and determine which could load and fire three shots in the shortest space of time, and make the best target. Accordingly, a playing card, with a spot or bull's eye in the centre about the size of a dime, was attached to a log of wood, and placed at seventy-five yards from where we proposed to stand. Capt. Scott then took the rifle uncharged, with the powder-flask at hand, and the balls and patches in his mouth, and he made three shots 'off-hand' in one minute and twenty seconds. I then myself went to the target, and found one round hole directly through the centre of the bull's-eye. I was surprised at the precision of the shot, but observed to the captain that the other two had entirely missed the target. He shook his head and called for an axe, when we split the log, and found the three balls in one mass, all having passed through the same round aperture directly in the centre of the card."

Clearly the 'coon had good cause for his despair.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion. Part I.—*To the Close of the Peninsular Campaign in 1862.* (Low & Co.)

The only faults to be noticed in this well-written and profusely-illustrated history of the American War are, the size of its page and the weight of the volume. Large quarto is an inconvenient size for a volume that is addressed to a numerous public, and is intended for popular study. The clerk hurrying at the same time to knowledge and his office, the mechanic snatching the "odd minutes" of a day for self-education, the studious boy who likes to carry a volume in his pocket, and other students of a humble sort, have reasonable objections to heavy quarto books that cannot be read without the help of a reading-desk, and even then cannot be perused with the same facility as a

handy octavo volume. To the work before us these remarks apply with especial force, as the volume is very ponderous, and much of its contents is in very small type. Otherwise, the 'Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion' merits cordial praise. Many of its illustrative pictures are the best that we have seen in such a work; and some of the numerous portraits of prominent actors in the war are admirable as likenesses and works of Art. The tone of the book is enthusiastically—some would say narrowly—loyal; but in all points where we have tested its statements, the writers may be commended for severe accuracy. In accordance with honesty which characterizes most Northern accounts of the late struggle, the editor not only gives due prominence to the panic of Bull Run, but has the hardihood to illustrate its humiliations with a picture of the retreat.

Types from the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, as illustrated in the Colours of the Rainbow. By Mrs. Kelly. (Darton & Co.)

THE writer's subject is the covenant-bow, the witness, as is stated, of a life that St. John speaks of. God manifests himself in his mediatorial character as the bow in the clouds. The book exhibits a strange jargon and jumble, unintelligible, allegorizing, and absurd. Here is a specimen: "Our Lord is the Esau, having taken upon himself the nature of the dying child of Adam. Again, He is, as the uprooted child of the law, the lentil, or life-preserver; and, moreover, He is the Jacob, the supplanter, the hand that seethed the pottage and held it forth to his brother, that the birthright should be his, and his the beloved seed." Interspersed with such writing are various Hebrew and Greek words, which add to the grotesque incoherences and imaginings. Good sense is a quality which does not appear; and its absence is ill supplied by the farrago served up for the palate of such allegorizers as consent for the time to lay their reason aside.

Memorials of Worcester. By Mackenzie E. C. Walcott. (Birmingham, Wright.)

Mr. Mackenzie Walcott is perhaps best known as a topographical writer by his book on Westminster. He has, however, written in illustration of so many places in England that there are few in which he is not known. Here we meet with him at Worcester, with a guide-book that a baby might carry in its hand, and grown-up people, without end, profit by. In some three dozen pages he has cleverly contrived to pack a vast mass of historical and local incidents that are not only interesting themselves, but are likely to induce, in those who read, a desire to know more about them, in full detail. Mr. Walcott states that Worcester "has borne more names than any town in England," and that "Hwie-wara-ceaster"—the castle of the inhabitants of the county of the Huicci—was the original form and significance of its name. Its fighting period, as far as record tells, began in the seventh century, when King Eadwine of Northumberland drove the British King Ceadenalla through and out of the city. The period ended in the seventeenth century, when Charles the Second fled out of the county away from the pursuit of Cromwell. For nearly 1,200 years Worcester has been a cathedral city; and it is to be noted that its bishop, Wolstan, was the only prelate whom the Conqueror left in possession of his see. The principal portion of the book refers to the cathedral, which no traveller can visit with a better manual to help him than he will find in these 'Memorials.'

A cheap and convenient edition of the *Bacchæ* of Euripides (Parker) has been added to the "Oxford Pocket Classics." The notes give more assistance in the way of translation than those in other works of this series, long passages, and in one instance a whole chorus, being translated. The renderings are not always the best that could have been given, as, for example, "It is not wisdom to be wise; and more than mortal thought are shortness of days." This is neither good English nor a correct version of the Greek, which might be thus rendered: "Cleverness and sentiments unbecoming mortals are not wisdom; life is short." There is a curious misprint in the same note, $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\nu$ for $\sigma\phi\omicron\nu$, which seems to show want of care in revising.

—There is no remarkable merit in *The Guide to the Latin Language*, by E. Tickner, B.A. (Clarke), and *A Latin Reader*, by E. Tickner, B.A. (Clarke). The former is a first book, comprising grammar, reading and exercise book, not well arranged. It is a strange thing to put irregular before regular verbs, and mix up nouns, adjectives and verbs together, instead of taking them in succession, as they occur in all grammars. The vocabularies in both are too often on the same page as the reading lessons. They should be at the end of the book. There is a want of careful graduation in the order of reading lessons.—The opposite of this may be said of *The Complete Reader; being a carefully-graduated System of Teaching to Read and Spell by Means of Attractive and Interesting Lessons*, by E. T. Stevens and C. Hole (Longmans), which is one of the best books for teaching reading and spelling that we have seen. We think some of the reading lessons, particularly the earlier ones, might as well have been shorter.—Another good first book is, *First Steps in Geography, for the Use of Beginners, corrected to the Present Year*, by D. F. T. (Nisbet), which conveys much correct information in simple language, and within moderate limits.—*The Little Scholar's First Step in the German Language*, by Mrs. F. Lebahn (Lockwood), may be useful for very young beginners in German, if there are any such.—We are surprised that M. J. Gaillard, B.A., should have thought it worth while to publish his *French Orthography; or, the Certain Guide to an Accurate French Pronunciation* (Philip & Son). It is a lengthy, elaborate, and pretentious attempt to teach pronunciation by the roundabout and necessarily imperfect method of written directions, which are rendered no clearer by a useless parade of anatomy, with drawings of men's heads. We cannot imagine any one having the patience to wade through the weary work, or if he did, gaining as much by it as he might pick up from half-an-hour's *vivid voce* instruction.—A far more practical book bears the title of *The Beginner's Comprehensive French Book*, by J. Delpech, B.A. (Trübner). It contains rules for pronunciation, the accidence of the grammar, reading lessons (some of which are closely translated, but not on the same page or opposite to it), exercises, and a dictionary. There are also a few useful grammatical questions. The Preface contains some sensible observations and directions as to the use of the book.—The two volumes entitled *History of Rome*, and *History of Greece*, by W. F. Collier, LL.D., (Nelson) are readable sketches, in which the biographical element is made to play a prominent part. While this undoubtedly increases the interest, it rather interrupts the continuity of the narration, and interferes with the unity and compactness of the historical representation. The reader's mind is so pre-occupied with persons that he is in danger of missing events and their mutual dependence. Occasional attempts at fine writing, and rather too rhetorical a style in general, do not add to the value of the books.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Alford's (H. D.D.) *The Year of Prayer*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Bohn's Standard Library. Coleridge's *Biographia Literaria*, 2/6 cl.
Brook's (Mrs. U.) *My Father's Hand, and other Stories*, 16mo. 2/6 cl.
Copley Annals preserved in Proverbs, 8vo. 5/ cl.
Crichton's (A. W.) *Naturalist's Ramble to the Oracles*, 12mo. 4/ cl.
Crisp (E.) on Malignant Cholera, its Origin, &c., 8vo. 5/ swd.
Cumberland Conquest (The), 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Eise's (Rev. C.) *Arithmetic*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Eton First Greek Verse Reading Book, 12mo. 2/ cl. swd.
Flack (Capt.) *The Texan Ranger*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Foxe's Book of Martyrs (Cassell's Illust. Edit.), sup. roy. 8vo. 12/ Frankland's (E.) *Lecture Notes for Chemical Students*, 8vo. 12/ Gray's (A.) *Nettle's Mission, Stories on the Lord's Prayer*, 3/6 cl.
Halliday's (A.) *Town and Country Sketches*, post 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Herschel's (J. F. W.) *Familiar Lectures on Scientific Subjects*, 4/ Hood's (Thos.) *Serious Poems*, edited by Lucas, fcp. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Kingston's (W. H. G.) *Washed Ashore*, 16mo. 3/6 cl.
Macdonald's (Geo.) *Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood*, 3 vols. 21/6 Macmillan's Magazine, Vol. 14, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Murray's (W.) *Emotional Disorders of Sympathetic System*, 3/6 cl.
Mushet's (W. B.) *Practical Treatise on Apoplexy*, 8vo. 7/ cl.
Nimmo's Popular Tales, Vol. 5. 'Hunt of the Glenkens', &c., 1/ Old Merry's Annual, 1867, sq. 5/ cl.
Page's (G. E.) *Harvardian Oration*, 1866, 8vo. 8/ cl.
Phillips's (R.) *Bethel Flag, Sermons to Seamen*, 12mo. 2/ cl.
Phillips's (L. E.) *Autographic Album of Fac-similes*, 4to. 21/ cl.
Poessee's *Romance Specimina*, in usum Scholar. Rubenstein's, 4/6 cl.
Recollections of the East, by a Subaltern, oblong folio, 21/ cl.
Record of Zoological Literature, 1865, 8vo. 30/ cl.
Shakespeare, Handy Volume Edition, Vol. 6, 32mo. 1/ swd.
Snow's (Mrs. L.) *Practical Essays on Popular Subjects*, 2/6 cl.
Spirit of Praise, illust. sm. 4to. 21/ cl.
Statutes, Public General, &c., 30 Vict., royal 8vo. 14/ bds.
Stephens's (F. G.) *English Children as painted by Reynolds*, 21/ cl.
Stewart's (B.) *Elementary Treatise on Heat*, 12mo. 7/6 cl.
Sunday Afternoons with Mamma, sq. 3/ cl.
Theoretical Astronomy, Examined & Exposed, by Common Sense, 5/ Venn's (J.) *The Logic of Chance*, 12mo. 7/6 cl.
Whately's (Abp.) *Life and Correspondence*, by Miss Whately, 25/ cl.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

In Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s list there is an announcement of the completion of 'The Cambridge Shakespeare,' edited by Messrs. Clark and W. Aldis Wright. Among other works of interest are 'The Iliad of Homer,' translated into English accentuated Hexameters by Sir John Herschel, 'Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts,' collected by Patrick Kennedy, and 'The Poetical Works of John Milton,' edited by Prof. Masson.

Messrs. Chapman & Hall announce for November Mr. Wornum's 'Life of Holbein,'—Mr. E. S. Dallas's 'The Gay Science,' meaning the science of criticism, 'Polynesian Reminiscences,' by W. T. Pritchard, '—Norway, its People and its Institutions,' by the Rev. John Bowden. Mr. Mark Lemon's 'Up and Down the London Streets' is in the press, as also is 'Nights in the Harem,' by Mrs. Emmeline Lott, the Governess to the Viceroy of Egypt, who startled our propriety a little by her first rough book on herself and her pupil.

Messrs. Routledge & Sons announce the following books for the new season:—'Wayside Poësies,' original poems of the country life, edited by Robert Buchanan, with illustrations, '—Griset's Grotesques, or Jokes drawn on Wood,' with rhymes by Tom Hood, jun., '—The Pictorial Shakspeare,' a new and revised edition in eight volumes, edited by Charles Knight, '—Little Lays for Little Folk,' '—Quotations from Shakespeare,' a new selection of extracts, '—Monstrelet's Chronicles,' a new edition, and '—Longfellow's Poems,' a new red-line edition.

Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.'s list includes 'The Two Centuries of Song; or, Melodies, Madrigals, Sonnets, and other Occasional Verse of the English Poets of the last Two Hundred Years, with Critical and Biographical Notes,' by W. Thornbury, '—An Illustrated Edition of Bishop Heber's Hymns,' '—A Selection of Sonnets; with an Essay on Sonnets and Sonneteers,' by the late Leigh Hunt; edited, from the original MS., by S. Adams Lee, '—Milton's Paradise Lost,' with the original Steel Engravings of John Martin, '—A Concordance to Milton's Poetical Works,' by C. D. Cleveland, '—The Masque at Ludlow,' by the author of 'Mary Powell,' '—A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life,' by the author of 'The Gay-worthys,' '—Celebrated Letters, selected and arranged, with Critical and Biographical Notes,' by Moy Thomas, '—Life in the Pyrenees,' by H. Blackburn, Esq., with upwards of 100 Illustrations by Gustave Doré, '—The Mission of Great Sufferings,' by Elihu Burrit, '—A Dictionary of Photography,' by Prof. Dawson, '—Richmond and its Inhabitants, from the Olden Time,' by R. Crisp, '—and 'A Second Cruise of the Rob Roy Canoe on the Rivers and Lakes of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the Baltic and North Seas,' with numerous illustrations.

In Messrs. Strahan's announcements we find, 'Christ and Christendom,' the Boyle Lectures for 1866, by E. H. Plumptre, M.A., '—Our Father's Business,' and 'Out of Harness,' by T. Guthrie, D.D., '—Voices of the Prophets, on Faith, Prayer and Holy Living,' by C. J. Vaughan, D.D., '—Unspoken Sermons,' by G. Macdonald, M.A., '—How to Study the New Testament,' '—The Year of Prayer; being Family Prayers for the Christian Year,' and 'The Year of Praise; being Hymns, with Tunes,' edited by Henry Alford, D.D., '—Reminiscences of a Highland Parish,' by Norman Macleod, D.D., '—Familiar Lectures on Scientific Subjects,' by Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Bart., '—Travels in the Slavonic Provinces of Turkey in Europe,' by G. M. Mackenzie and A. P. Irby, '—Lives of Indian Officers,' by J. W. Kaye, '—The Reign of Law,' by the Duke of Argyll, '—and a Christmas-book, 'Touches of Nature,' by eminent artists and authors.

Messrs. Saunders, Otley & Co.'s new publications include 'The Universities' Mission to East Central Africa,' by the Rev. H. Rowley, '—A History of the Jewish Church, from a Christian Point of View,' by the Rev. S. C. Malan, M.A., '—Sermons by Gabriel, Bishop of Imereth,' translated and edited from the Georgian, by the Rev. S. C. Malan, M.A. Among new novels are, 'Philo: a Romance of Life in the First Century,'

—and 'A Wife and not a Wife,' by the veteran writer, Cyrus Redding.

Messrs. Lovell Reeve & Co. have in the press a work by the Author of 'Episodes of Insect Life,' entitled 'Live Coals, or Faces from the Fire'; also 'The Reasoning Power in Animals,' by the Rev. J. S. Watson, '—Meteors, Aerolites and Falling Stars,' by Dr. Phipson, '—The Edible Mollusks of Britain,' by Mr. S. Lovell, '—British Butterflies and Moths,' by H. T. Stainton, '—British Sea-weeds,' by S. V. Gray, and 'British Grasses,' by M. Plues.

In Mr. Newby's announcements we note:—'Narrative of a Journey to Morocco in 1863 and 1864,' by the late Dr. T. Hodgkin, '—Some Work of Noble Notes,' by W. D. Adams, '—The Spas of Germany, France, Italy, Bavaria, &c.,' by Dr. T. M. Madden, and 'Landmarks of a Life,' a novel, by Miss Austin.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Dr. Maziere Brady, writing from Navan, Ireland, says:—

"You seem to have judged me on wrong grounds (*Athenæum*, Sept. 29). For (1.) if you had read my pamphlet 'On Irish Church Temporalities' you would have seen that the plan I there proposed would have strengthened the church and maintained its ministers in comfort, only removing the temporal ascendancy. (2.) Next, I have not taken up any new views since I ceased to be a chaplain to the Irish Lords Lieutenant. But some say that I was deprived of my chaplaincy because of these views. (3.) I have not assailed in the least the apostolical succession, only that from St. Patrick—see Froude, vol. 10, p. 481, for the same statements of the conversion of the bishops. (4.) Archdeacon Martin has not answered me, except you consider his *Billinggate* to be an answer. (5.) I shall be very glad if you or any one will point out a single instance of misquotation or inaccuracy of any kind in my pamphlet. I shall receive any such information with thankfulness, and if I have been wrong will confess it. W. MAZIERE BRADY."

We may add to Dr. M. Brady's letter some intelligence forwarded to us from Ireland, which is not without interest. When Archbishop Whately, about thirty years ago, was urging the Government to purchase the temporalities and abolish the territorial and parochial systems, the Protestant papers refused to insert the letters, written on the subject, by his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Dickenson, who was therefore compelled to have recourse to the Roman Catholic papers, where, naturally, they were readily admitted. We are assured, on good authority, that Dr. Brady is being subjected to a similar system, and that nothing he has to advance on his side of the question can find insertion in the Irish Protestant papers.

DERIVATION AND MEANING OF "BONFIRE."

Llandaff, Sept. 29, 1866.

CAN you assist me in deciding upon the correct etymology of the word "bonfire"? The following passages contain the two earliest instances of the use of the word amongst the materials prepared for the Philological Society's English Dictionary:—

"I have heard of a custom that is practised in some parts of Lincolnshire, where, on some peculiar nights, they make great fires in the public streets of their towns, with bones of oxen, sheep, &c., which are heaped together before. I am apt to believe that this custom was continued in memory of burning their dead, and that from hence came the original of *Bonfires*."—About 1550. Leland's Collectanea, Bagford's Letter, vol. i. p. xxvi.

"Item, the xxij day of May was the Assencion day, and at nyght was made grete *bone-fyers* thrower all London, and grete chere in every parych at every *bone fyer*, and grete melody with dyvers instrements."—1556. Chr. of Gr. Fr. of L., p. 47 (Camden Soc., 1852).

In Fox's 'Book of Martyrs,' v. iii. pp. 96, 624 (1562-76), the word is spelt according to modern usage. Holinshed ('Chronicles,' v. iii. p. 884, col. i., 1577-87) writes "bounfire." Spenser ('Epithalamion,' l. 275, Wks. 1842, v. V. p. 374)

"bonseffer"; and Shakspeare (1 Hen. IV., act iii., sc. 3, ed. 1623) "bonfire." T. Fuller ('Church History,' Book ix., p. 52, 1655) jestingly speaks of burning an "unhappy bone of contention" "in a *bonfire* of general joy"; but a few years later he writes: "I meet with two etymologies of *bonfires*. Some deduce it from fires of bones, relating it to the burning of martyrs. But others derive the word (more truly in my mind) from *boon* (that is, good), and *fires*, whether good be taken here for great, or for merry and cheerful, such fires being always made on welcome occasions."—1660. 'Mixed Contemplations in these Times.'

The old spelling, "bonefire," occurs in Hudibras, Pt. iii., canto 2, p. 165 (ed. 1694), the *Spectator*, v. viii. p. 237 (Nov. 5, 1714), and North's 'Examen,' Pt. 3, c. 6, par. 92, p. 492 (1740).

In Cotgrave's French and English Dictionary (1611) we find "Feu de behourdis, a bone-fire," and Minshew's Spanish-English Dictionary (1623), and Howell's English-French Dictionary (1660), both give "A bonefire, Feu de joye."

Todd, in his edition of Johnson's Dictionary (quoting the derivation preferred by Fuller, and followed by Skinner and Johnson, and another by Lyne from *boon-fire*, i.e. a fire made of materials obtained by begging) says, "Our old literature will confirm, I think, the orthography of bone-fire, and show that its primitive meaning is a *fire made of bones*," and cites the following passage (which is evidently mutilated, though I have no means of comparing it with the original): "In worship of St. John, the people waked at home and made three manner of fires: One was of clean bones, and no wood: and that is called a *bonfire*. Another is clean wood and no bones; and that is called a wood-fire, for people to sit and wake thereby. The third is made of wood and bones, and is called St. John's fire."—Quatuor Sermones, 1499 fol. c. i.

Mr. Wedgwood suggests another derivation, treating the prefix "bon" as equivalent to the Danish word "baun," a beacon, a word of which we have traces in several English names, as Banbury, Banstead (Dictionary *sub voce*). Dr. Latham, without discussion, appears to accept this theory. Webster is undecided between this, and that adopted by Dr. Johnson; but for the former he gives the only kind of authority which I can find, namely, the Welsh word *banffagl*, a lofty blaze, bonfire. Worcester follows Johnson without any remark.

ROBERT W. GRIFFITH, B.A.

MODERN BIOGRAPHY.

Capetown, August 20, 1866.

UNLESS I have been anticipated, as I probably may be, by some one nearer home, let me call your attention to a most ridiculous blunder, or rather a piece of absurd gullibility, on the part of the author of 'Modern Eccentrics,' published in the July number of a monthly periodical.

Years ago, to wit, in 1825, Charles Lamb contributed to the *London Magazine* an apocryphal 'Biographical Memoir of Mr. Liston.' The article is in Lamb's most amusing style, brimful of grave humour and ludicrous contrasts, bristling at every point with the raciest irony, and was, as I need scarcely add, as true of Liston as it would be if now published of Thomas Carlyle or Ruskin.

The pedigree of the popular actor was to be traced, according to the genealogical Elia, to "Johan de L'Estonne (for which we are referred to Doomsday Book), who came in with the Conqueror, and had lands awarded him in Lupton Magna, in Kent." Johan de L'Estonne was standard-bearer to "Hugo de Agmondeesham, a powerful Norman baron, who was slain by the hand of Harold himself at the fatal battle of Hastings." From the standard-bearer we come to "John Delliston, Knight, who was high-sheriff for Kent, according to Fabian, *quinto Henrici Sexti*," and from him skip again to "Aminadab Liston," who flourished in the reign of James the First, and "was of the strictest order of Puritans," and the author, moreover, of an, unhappily, rare tract bearing the inviting title of 'The Grinning Glass, or Actor's Mirror; wherein the vituperative Visions of Vicious Players for the Scene is as virtuously reflected back upon their mimetic Mon-

strenuities as it has viciously (hitherto) vitiated with its vile Vanities her Votarists'!

From Aminadab the Puritan we come (the family becoming more sophisticated as it recedes from the knightly stock) to Habakkuk Liston, an Anabaptist minister, and father of the player.

We next have the history of Liston himself, as ludicrous and voracious as his pedigree. In his early youth he was afflicted with the measles, and was only cured, "under heaven," by a copious diet of *Sauer-Kraut*, the taste for which savoury and wholesome dish stuck so thoroughly to the son of Habakkuk from thence forward and for ever, that "when any of Mr. Liston's intimates invite him to supper, he never fails of finding, nearest to his knife and fork, a dish of *Sauer-Kraut*." "At the age of nine we find our subject under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Goodenough," whose tragic demise (in an old shaft, sunk "by Sir Ralph Shepperton, Knight and member for the county") is too harrowing to be repeated, and "the joint death of both his parents" following not many months afterwards, the orphan is thrown "on the protection of his maternal great-aunt, Mrs. Sittingbourn," whose estate of Charnwood was, like Lupton Magna, situated in *Kent*, and not in Leicestershire. In the venerable solitudes of Charnwood, Liston "cultivated those contemplative habits which have never entirely deserted him in after years. Here he was commonly in the summer months to be met with, with a book in his hand—not a play-book—meditating. Boyle's 'Reflections' was at one time the darling volume; which in its turn was superseded by Young's 'Night Thoughts,' which has continued its hold upon him through life. He carries it always about him; and it is no uncommon thing for him to be seen, in the refreshing intervals of his occupation, leaning against a side-scene, in a sort of Herbert-of-Cherbury posture, turning over a pocket edition of his favourite author!"

But death followed where Liston trod—a pot of charcoal terminated the venerated life of his maternal grand-aunt, "at the premature age of seventy," and the future comedian makes his exit from Charnwood, where "water was his habitual drink, and his food little beyond the mast and beech-nuts of his favourite grove"—"arid beech-nuts," which, "distilled by a complexion naturally adust, mounted into an occiput already prepared to kindle by long seclusion and the fervour of strict Calvinistic notions," and produced, "in the glooms of Charnwood," "illusions similar in kind to those which are related of the famous Anthony of Padua," which said illusions, in short, ultimately "influenced his future destiny," and made Liston the most grotesque actor of the day.

I need not quote more (and would not have quoted so much, but for the fact that this facetious memoir is singularly omitted from the collective edition of Lamb's works) to show that the 'Biographical Memoir of Mr. Liston' is a transparent jest, a broad grin, an Elian Flan, scintillating with humour. Will it then be believed that the compiler of the 'Modern Eccentrics' has actually, and in most sober sadness, "condensed" Elia's quiz into a memoir for the benefit of the readers of the periodical to which I have alluded!

It seems incredible that obtuseness could go so far; but what completely establishes it (and I must confess tickles me especially) is the simple astonishment of the innocent compiler that the above "details" "are not referred to in the sketch of Liston's career, written a few days after his death, March 22, 1840, by his son-in-law, George Herbert Rodwell, the musical composer, and published in the *Illustrated London News*, March 28th." I have often heard the silly story of Liston's queer faces being made in imitation of visionary aspects which haunted him at all hours; but I little thought of seeing the nonsense dished up afresh. In compassion to the writer of 'Modern Eccentrics,' let me warn him that there is a companion-memoir of Munden, also by Lamb, which he had as well eschew as a trustworthy authority.

HOTENTOT.

AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Cecy est un livre de bonne foy.

4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, Oct. 4, 1866.

I had the good fortune a few days ago to secure in the Row a large-paper copy, in 4to., price 8*l.*, and a small-paper one, in royal 8vo., price 4*l.*, of a portly volume of nearly 600 pages, sumptuously printed, at the Bradstreet Press, in New York, and entitled 'Bibliotheca Americana Vetusissima; a Description of Works relating to America published between the years 1492 and 1551. New York, Geo. P. Philas, 1866.' The author's name is Henry Harrisse, and it will not take an indifferent reader long to see that he has worked hard to give the world a manual much needed. How well he has succeeded, the same world will in due time, no doubt, find out.

Under ordinary circumstances, I should not trouble you or your readers; but as M. Harrisse has gone out of his way repeatedly in his book to befoul me and my friends, and to endeavour to snuff out our lights, I venture reluctantly to ask a corner in the *Athenæum* for explanation and defence. I have no wish to pulverize him now, but simply to bring him to with a blank-cartridge, and examine his papers. A monitor sinner is preparing for him to be ready whenever occasion requires hereafter. My credentials are twenty-five years' hard service in the study of the bibliography of American history and literature, never unmindful of early-printed and rare books in general. Having undertaken this branch of study, and judging that London was the best centre of operations, I came to Europe as soon as I had taken my Master's degree, in 1845, and from that time to this have not hesitated to do what every one must do who wishes to reach the bottom of this subject. I pulled off my gloves and coat and descended into trade, and if buying and selling the books and manuscripts that I required to investigate can entitle me to the appellation of bookseller, I am not unwilling to adopt it. Why I make these observations, the readers of M. Harrisse's book will understand. It ought also, perhaps, to be mentioned here, that having recently gone over the copies of my invoices since 1845, I find that probably nine-tenths of the rare books in the three best libraries described by M. Harrisse were collected, described and supplied to their present possessors by me, to say nothing of the vast number of other rare books gathered from all parts of Europe, and exported. Experience and loyalty to my chosen pursuit seem to call me out. M. Harrisse opens with:—"The abnegation practised by true scholars in every branch of knowledge is one of the most interesting and striking features of the age in which we live. With the recognition—daily more and more absolute—of the inter-dependence of the sciences, this abnegation has come to be the test of scholastic worth and loyalty."—(p. i.)

And closes with:—

"As we cast a parting glance over the long array of dissertations, notes and descriptions which precede this concluding page, and notice the numerous errors it has behoved us to correct in the works of others, the relief we experience in the completion of our undertaking is mingled with feelings of doubt and apprehension. The consciousness, however, of having performed the task honestly is our consolation and reward. Let those who may feel disposed to follow in our wake treat us as we have treated our predecessors; and if they can inscribe on the title of their work Montaigne's epigraph, *Cecy est un livre de bonne foy*, we will cheerfully abide by the result."—(p. 458.)

M. Harrisse's idea of *abnegation* seems to be, judging from his whole book, an inordinate assertion of M. Harrisse and Macenas, and a total denial of any merit in his predecessors or fellow-labourers, especially if they be booksellers.

The mischievous part of the Introduction is more than thirty pages devoted to an account of some forty authors and booksellers who have written on books relating to America. M. Harrisse has scarcely a good word for any one of them, and his biographical and historical statements are for the most part wild and erroneous. After enumerating and punishing all he desired to name, he concludes:—

"We know of several other catalogues, some of which are exclusively composed of American books, while a certain number, although covering the entire field of history and literature, contain many valuable titles; but they are chiefly lists prepared by booksellers." And then in a note,—"The following from a New England bookseller settled in London, is printed with remarkable accuracy:—*Historical Nuggets: Bibliotheca Americana or a Descriptive Account of my Collection of rare Books relating to America* Henry Stevens GMB FSA. Lond. 1862, &c."—(p. xli.)

As this "certain American bookseller" can mean nobody but me, in the two following paragraphs I readily own service, and gladly avail myself of this opportunity to respond and explain:—

"It is the 'Examen Critique' of Humboldt We regret to say that the manuscript additions which were to complete the work are, owing to the culpable remissness of a certain American bookseller in London, probably lost. If so, it is the greatest misfortune which could befall the student of American history."—(p. xlii.)

"That third section [of de la Com's Chart] never was published; but after Humboldt's death, his library (which was composed of presentation copies of modern works) was found to contain a set of the five volumes of the first issue of the 'Examen,' which the compiler of the Catalogue (*The Humboldt Library*; Lond. 1863, 8vo. 11, 164 pages, No. 4658) describes as 'having numerous manuscript additions in the autograph of the author, who evidently contemplated a supplementary volume.' This assertion is confirmed by the following note in the *Cosmos* (Bohn's edit. vol. ii. p. 631), 'I here give the principal results which are contained in the sixth (still unpublished) volume of my 'Examen Critique.' Steps were immediately taken to purchase this valuable set, with the view of translating the work into English, and of adding biographical and bibliographical annotations, which are now embodied in the present 'Bibliotheca Americana Vetusissima.' The order came too late, as the set had already been bought by a gentleman of this city. Unfortunately, the work was not delivered at the time of the purchase. Three years have now elapsed, and Humboldt's supplementary volume to the 'Examen Critique' is still missing. It is not even known what has become of those precious additions, which no work, as yet written, could possibly replace, and without which the early history of America can be only imperfectly studied and analyzed. We sometimes hear the name of that bookseller praised; but let the reader imagine the bibliopoles employed by Peiraseo, for instance, guilty of such gross negligence, what calamities would the historian of Science and Literature have to record!"—(p. xliii.)

The simple answer to all these charges is, that the sixth or supplementary volume of the 'Examen Critique' never came to London, and never belonged to me. When I bought Humboldt's library, of some 17,000 volumes, I did it long after it had been hawked all over Europe and America, for many months. It was large and valuable, but nobody wanted it all. I bought only the books, and not his unpublished manuscripts. The 'Examen Critique,' described in No. 4658 of the Catalogue, was, no doubt, an interesting relic of the great philosopher, and contained, in his own hand, some five or six pages of small notes, corrections, and additions. They were, doubtless, intended to be used in a subsequent edition. The volumes, with no fault of mine, were injured or destroyed in the great fire in Wellington Street, in June, 1865. M. Harrisse may have taken steps; but I never heard of any order from him for the book, and the purchase was never effected by anybody else. The whole story is, no doubt, a pure invention by M. Harrisse. He wanted an excuse for shooting his rubbish into his 'Bibliotheca Americana Vetusissima.' We now know what are the notes, &c., he said he had prepared for a new edition of the 'Examen Critique,' and can only congratulate the memory of Humboldt on the fortunate escape.

Speaking of Mr. Rich, who died in 1850, he says,—

"He was much regretted. A gentleman by birth and education, Rich was a very different man from

several of those who now attempt to follow in his wake. Entirely reliable, he scorned to resort to the dextrous artifices now so much in vogue to enhance the price of a book; and modest, because he was really learned, he never thrust himself before the public, or worried reading communities with loud and egotistical appeals, from which a true bibliophile would turn with disgust."—(p. xxxi.)

"His (Mr. Rich's) means being limited, he visited London at intervals, for the purpose of disposing, by private sale or by auction, of the rare works which he was continually collecting in Spain. It is to this circumstance that we owe the formation of the four greatest collections of books in America, as well as the American portion of the *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*, which contains gems not to be found in any other library. These four American collections are located as follows: one in Providence, Rhode Island; one in Washington city; and two in New York, the Aspinwall collection having been removed hither from Boston in 1863."—(p. xxix.)

As an old and intimate friend of Mr. Rich, and one who holds his memory dear, I must pronounce these statements simply untrue. He supplied very few books to Mr. Grenville, I am informed. The honour and credit belong to others. And to the three private libraries in Providence, Washington, and New York, to my certain knowledge, he supplied very few books, the owners having other correspondents in London.

Speaking of A. Asher's Bibliographical Essay on the Collection of Voyages and Travels by Levinus Hulsius and his successors, M. Harrisse says:—

"Although full of interest, and a praiseworthy effort in the proper direction, this description is not as reliable as hypercritical collectors would desire." Then in a note—"For instance, the 1st edit. of part v is not 1601, but 1599; it is the second which is dated 1601, instead of 1603. The 1st edit. of part x is not 1613, but 1608. The 2nd edit. of part xiii is 1617 (like the 1st, with variations only in the title and prel. ll.), instead of 1627. The earliest issue of the 3d edit. of part v is 1603, instead of 1612. There is no dedication to *Anders Schiffahrt's* 2d voyage (Nuremb., 1602); the text in Raleigh's *Guiana* (Part v, 1601) is in 18 pp. instead of 17. In part iv, 1599, there are fifteen plates, including Schmidel's portrait, instead of sixteen besides the portrait, &c."... "It is therefore necessary to add to Asher's *Memoir* the collations published by Quaritch, the London bookseller; although these covers [sic] only the first editions of Hulsius [sic]."—(p. xxvii.)

If poor *Anders Schiffahrt* has no dedication to his second voyage, he certainly has now a good introduction, which will no doubt compensate him, and make him welcome to all the libraries of Europe. He appears, we are happy to say, as large as life in M. Harrisse's Index. The words simply signify "Another," or "Second Voyage."

How M. Harrisse attempts biography:—"Anoine de la Sale, one of the wittiest of French writers, lived between the years 1398 and 1461. The present work [*La Salade*, Paris, 1527], which was composed for his pupil, John of Anjou, Duke of Calabria, seems to have been written between 1438 and 1447, and places its facetious author side by side with Adam of Bremen, Ordericus Vitalis, Torfi [*i.e.* Torfaeus], Rafn and Karl Wilhelm."—(p. 261.)

All this learning, which will require the aid of several biographical dictionaries to appreciate, is expended on a book which has nothing whatever to do with America, the subject in hand. Two whole pages, including what is unsaid in the *errata*, are thus thrown away.

How M. Harrisse attempts history:—

"The startling discoveries of Columbus, Cabral, Vasco da Gama, Magellan and others, gave a new impetus to the geographical science, which, so far as we are concerned, culminated in the present edition of Ptolemy [Rome, 1508], which contains the first engraved map representing the newly discovered isles and hemisphere."—(p. 108.)

How the discoveries of Magellan, in 1519—1521, can be made to "culminate" in the Ptolemy of 1508 puzzles me at present.

How M. Harrisse names and stands godfather to a printed Codex:—

"The next collection of the four voyages [Lettera di Amerigo vespucii, &c.] is in Italian, and seems to have been printed at Florence about the year 1516. We call the latter the 'Grenville Codex' from its last possessor, Mr. Thomas Grenville."—(p. 62.)

This little printed tract of sixteen pages is probably the only 'Codex' of the kind in Europe. There are five references to it in M. Harrisse's Index.

In describing a well-known monograph of Mr. Squier (whose name he persists in spelling Squiers) he informs us that:—"The biographical notices are extracted from the *Biblioteca* of Beristain, while many of the titles are derived not from an examination of the works themselves, but from the notices in Ramesal [he means Remesal] Vasquez, Cogolludo, Villagutierre, De Souza, and similar sources."—(p. xl.)

After having referred to the distinguished Mexican bibliographer J. M. Beristain de Souza's name under seven different forms, he here divides it and makes two authors of him.

After having taken leave, on page 458, as quoted above, M. Harrisse adds "Additions," "Appendix," "Index," and finally eleven pages of "*Emendanda et Corrigenda*," and concludes with—

"These are the errors and omissions which, up to the present date [May 15, 1866], have come to our knowledge. Should some of those which have doubtless escaped our notice be discovered in time, a supplement will be issued. Meanwhile, it may prove interesting to the reader to be informed that the proof-sheets of the present work have been read by four careful proof-readers. . . *Iterum vale*."

Very interesting, certainly. The four proof-readers had, no doubt, taken leave before "*Iterum vale*" made its appearance. Hence it stands out boldly as a fitting monument to the accurate scholarship of M. Harrisse. It ought, perhaps, to be mentioned that the possessors of the large-paper copies are not favoured with this monument; for in that edition the parting words are the tame old *Iterum vale*.

The book at bottom is not a bad one; but the author has made it a mere fact-bag, and crammed it with no end of extraneous matter. Like the jackdaw he does not appear to be able to resist anything bright, but picks it up regardless of its use or relevancy. The style of printing the titles in *apparent* facsimile misleads, and is a mistake. The collations are often obscure and not precise enough. There is a distressing want of uniformity in the orthography of names of places and persons. The mis-spelling of names is astounding. It is no exaggeration to say that the *errata* of names alone will make a list of 500. Two persons are made of one; one is made of two. Some are created altogether, witness *Anders Schiffahrt*. Chronology is set at defiance. Geography is obscured. History is in a muddle. Grammar and the Queen's English tortured, if not murdered. Acknowledgments are generally wanting where most required, and often given where not deserved. The index, though extremely full, is not trustworthy, names being left out of it purposely, or certainly not by accident. Evidences of bad temper are abundant, and flippant flings which can always be parried are plenty. M. Harrisse quotes largely at second-hand, and omits to mention the books most used. His general and particular scholarship is lamentably deficient, his pedantry and plagiarism manifest, his want of courtesy to predecessors and fellow labourers, his spite and obscure vision as to the merits of others, are apparent throughout. These are some of the faults which should be looked to in a future edition.

I hear with feeling akin to national pride that the author of the '*Bibliotheca Americana Vetusissima*' is not an American, and that therefore this book cannot fairly be charged to American scholarship. I am glad to hear that the edition is already sold off and the book at a premium in New York, especially the large-paper copies.

Least the above remarks may be ascribed to the jealousy or pique of the English press, I take the whole responsibility; and thanking you for the space afforded me, remain yours,

HENRY STEVENS, of Vermont.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A new edition of the works and letters of Charles Lamb is in preparation by Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, to be published by Messrs. Moxon & Co. The existing text of the letters and some of the essays is known to be inaccurate; and Mr. Hazlitt hopes that the possessors of even scraps of Lamb's handwriting will aid in making the forthcoming edition perfect, by allowing him to inspect the autographs.

Dr. Beke is preparing a new and enlarged edition of his account of the British Captives in Abyssinia, and of his unsuccessful mission for their liberation.

A new edition of Dr. Lardner's work on the Electric Telegraph is announced for publication, revised and re-written by Mr. E. B. Bright, Secretary of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company. It will contain new chapters on the Atlantic Telegraph and the Telegraph to India, with descriptions of the cables and the apparatus employed in laying, testing and working them; also of the means adopted in raising the Atlantic Cable of 1865.

Among the gay and glittering Christmas books, the coming of which begins now to be heralded, is a fairy tale, of an original character, by Mrs. S. C. Hall. The text will be accompanied by numerous illustrations, two of which will be from designs by Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Ward. The title of the book is '*The Prince of the Fair Family*.'

Mrs. Dallas, better known to the general public as Miss Glyn, will, in the course of November, give six Shakspearean Readings, at the Hanover Square Rooms. It is hardly necessary to say that one of them will be '*Antony and Cleopatra*.'

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, with Mr. John Parry, will re-open the Royal Gallery of Illustration on Monday evening, the 15th instant, with the old excellent entertainment, '*The Yachting Cruise*' and '*The Wedding Breakfast*.'

Some persons, in reference to the "two Dromios" now acting at Drury Lane, affirm that no two individuals can be so alike as not to be readily distinguishable. Not very many years ago, however, the twin sons of one of the eminent medical men named Babington were, the one at Charter-House, the other at St. Paul's School. The respective schoolfellows of the young Babingtons were constantly mistaking the one for the other, however often they met.

Many an anecdote has been recorded of the pilfering habits of certain lovers of old books, to which a pendant has been contributed in recent years by autograph-collectors. A flagrant instance of legerdemain in the autographic line may be seen, as perhaps not a few tourists will remember, in the *Livre des Voyageurs* of the Hôtel du Dome, at Randa, in the Val St.-Nicolas. In June, 1865, Lord Francis Douglas wrote his name on the first leaf of that book while on his way "from Visp to Zermatt." The name has been cut out by some keen autograph-collector, and an unsightly gap now remains as a memorial of the hapless young nobleman, and of a disgraceful theft. A + has been inscribed at each end of the gap, and on the opposite page some traveller has written—"The name of Lord Francis Douglas, who was killed on the Matterhorn, has been stolen from the opposite page by some autograph-hunter. Stranger! I pray you pity the bad taste and the weak conscience, and wish better manners to the no doubt amiable thief." To this, some other traveller has appended a note—"Tuft-hunter, who will frame it, and put it over his mantelpiece." Whoever the culprit may have been, we trust he was not an Englishman. With that signature the book at Randa had a touching interest, which it has now lost, and which would have given it a permanent value among the archives of the village. On the other hand, will the stealer ever dare to exhibit his prize? Will it not, by its form and appearance, always testify against him?

Mr. Frank Buckland has published what he calls a "valuable hint" for oestroculturists, and shows them how to prevent the growth of the green weed, which, if left unchecked, favours the accumulation of mud on oyster-beds. Dredging and hoeing have been tried, but still the weed grows

between high and low water-mark, and the quality of the oysters deteriorates. Mr. Buckland's hint is, Strew the weedy ground with periwinkles. In those little creatures Nature supplies the check. See how soon they will clear a weedy aquarium. Taking advantage of the hint, some of the Whittable proprietors have thrown thousands of periwinkles on their foreshores, and had the satisfaction to see that the weed was all eaten clean off from the oyster-beds in a surprisingly short space of time.

A member of the family of Monk, Duke of Albemarle, Mr. Blayney Cole, the grandson of the Earl and Countess of Rathdown, made his first appearance on the stage, last week, at the Limerick theatre, as *Hamlet*. The *Limerick Chronicle* believes he has relinquished "more tempting advantages for pure devotion to the drama." Mr. Cole's powers are highly praised by the local papers, and the praise may be well founded; but when we see some of the Glasgow papers speaking of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean in terms which imply that, when they withdrew from the stage, the sun of England will have set for ever, we distrust local criticism.

We have to record the decease of Mr. S. Stone, who, although known but to a very limited circle, pursued the practical study of British natural history and archaeology to a great extent, as testified by the various donations made by him to the British Museum, the Ashmolean Museum, and the Oxford New Museum, as well as his numerous communications to the Society of Antiquaries and the Entomological Society, and many others in the *Naturalist*, *Zoologist*, &c. From early life up, he resided in the secluded hamlet of Brighthampton, near Standlake, Oxon, where, led by the accidental discovery of a few Anglo-Saxon beads, with a skeleton dug up in the village, he was so fortunate as to find an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, which was subsequently excavated very successfully under the superintendence of J. Y. Akerman, Esq., the then Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. The numerous relics here discovered are deposited in the Ashmolean Museum, where, in conjunction with the Douglas Collection (figured in the 'Nænia') and the "Fairford Graves" Collection, presented by W. M. Wylie, Esq., they form one of the most extensive Anglo-Saxon collections in existence. Mr. Stone also succeeded in discovering the remains of a British village, consisting of a number of circular sunk pits, on Standlake Common. These he also caused to be excavated with great care, a detailed account of which is given in 'Archæologia,' vol. xxxvii. The whole of the urns found during these excavations are also preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, together with a model of the dwelling, as cleared out, made and presented by Mr. Stone. Mr. Stone was also a very close observer of the habits of insects, especially bees, wasps and hornets, respecting which he made several remarkable physiological discoveries, as, for instance, the fact that worker wasps born in the early part of the summer, and long before the appearance of the males, are able to produce fertile eggs, which are capable of being developed, not into males, but into other workers. The dexterity which he acquired in the management of wasps, in making them, as it were, work to his will, was extremely interesting, of which an enormous nest in the Oxford New Museum, built by several colonies working in concert, and a series of curiously-formed nests in the Nest Room of the British Museum, are examples. Mr. Stone died on the 10th of September last, in the 55th year of his age.

A word may be allowed to note the shifting of the standard of respectability. A witness at the trial of Thurtell, some forty years since, testified to the murderer's respectability, on the ground of his keeping a gig. Last week a woman, whose daughter had been married and deserted by a Frenchman, who had a first wife living, excused herself (before a magistrate) for not inquiring into the Frenchman's character by saying that he had a Crystal Palace Season Ticket!

A very noteworthy article, from the pen of Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, in a recent number of *The Fortnightly Review*, draws attention to the Russian Burns, Alexis Vasilievich Koltoof, a poet whose works have hitherto been unknown to the majority

of lettered Englishmen, as the language in which they are written. Under a burden of accumulated sorrows that had their origin in disappointed love, feeble health, narrow means, and sordid circumstances, Koltoof made a brave fight in the battle of life until his physical powers, too weak for the long endurance and continuous exertion by which strong men sometimes triumph over malignant fortune, succumbed to death before he had completed his thirty-fourth year. Having rendered homage to the heroism and poetic truth of this brief and mournful career, Mr. Ralston gives some very musical translations of Koltoof's verse. It was thus that the poet sang of his first love and first great woe:—

FIRST LOVE.

Her whom I loved in early years
So well, so tenderly—who filled
With a first passion's hopes and fears
A heart which time has not yet stilled—
Can I forget her? Day by day I strive
Her well-loved image from my mind to drive;
To find new dreams my old dreams to efface,
And let another love my early love replace.
But all in vain. I strive and strive, and yet
What'er I do I never can forget.
When in the silent hours of night I sleep,
She comes in dreams: once more I see her stand
Beside my couch; once more her accents steep
My suffering soul in bliss: once more her hand
In mine so gently, mournfully, she lays,
While her dark eyes on mine in sadness gaze.
Speed, kindly Time, my thoughts from her to sever,
Or set me free with her to live for ever.

The great bridge at Runcorn, to which we have repeatedly referred as among the most gigantic modern works of its class, is now nearly finished. Progress in the same direction, and to a like extent, has been made with the buildings for the new Exchange at Liverpool.

In old times the English in Paris found endless amusement in going to see 'Les Anglaises pour Rire.' In later days they found similar amusement in reading the anti-English speeches of the Marquis de Boissy. This source of enjoyment has also passed away. The crazy Breton gentleman has recently died; and the official jester of the French House of Peers has left no successor.

We referred last week to the report that Mr. W. Harrison was to play *Faust* at Drury Lane, and we also stated that the character had been assigned to Mr. E. Phelps. The latter gentleman will sustain the part, Mr. W. Harrison playing *Valentine*.

An Association, the object of which is to obtain legal power to compel water companies to afford a continuous instead of an intermittent supply of water,—of water that shall be purer in quality and cheaper in rate than that now supplied,—has been started, with the good wishes of the entire public. The medical men on the Committee are Drs. Clark, Horace Jeaffreson, and C. Murchison.

European opinion (including much of Germany) is unanimous in censuring the bad taste and ungenerous feeling of the Prussian authorities in encouraging dramatic pieces and caricatures full of offensive vulgarity against the Emperor of Austria and his family.

M. Barrière has in his possession a series of letters written by Madame Du Barry after the death of Louis the Fifteenth. They contain a love story, of which the Countess and a foreign nobleman of the highest rank are the only characters. The rise, progress, crisis and dénouement are to be traced, according to M. Barrière, as "through a thick veil." This gentleman adds: "We often find expressions quoted as said to be uttered by Madame Du Barry which belong to the worst days of her youth. There is nothing of the sort in the letters of which I speak. They show that the lady was strictly on her guard when writing them; and we contemplate her altogether in a new point of view." The tone, manner and language of the letters are described as those of Versailles; but we are not sure that this says much for them, and it is not clear to us whether, under the title of autograph letters of Madame Du Barry, we may not be having one of those clever French love stories which are so pleasant to read and so little to be relied on as history. On this point, however, judgment must be reserved till the letters are fairly before the public.

In M. Sainte-Beuve's last work, 'Nouveaux Lundis,' one of the critical and descriptive sketches is so disparaging to its subject, the late Alfred de Vigny (author of 'Cinq Mars,' &c.), that M. Louis Ratisbonne has announced a work in defence of their common friend. The position of M. Sainte-Beuve and the late Alfred de Vigny may be guessed at by a *mot* of M. Patin, delivered at a private sitting of the "Académie,"—at De Vigny's reception by which body he was almost immolated by M. de Molé. "Sainte-Beuve," said M. Patin, "est impatient, mais Vigny est impatientant."

A young French lady has been authorized by the French Minister of Public Instruction to go through what the *Lancet* calls "a preparatory course of medicine at Algiers," in order that "through her the boon of medical science might penetrate the tent and harem of the Arab, where no male doctor would ever be admitted." Surely male doctors have not been prohibited from entering the Arab tents, and it is not there that Mademoiselle should look for patients.

While horse-flesh butchers are selling horse joints, and the *charcutiers* are vending horse-meat sausages legally in France, the vegetarians are feebly asserting their existence in the British Isles. A meeting of those who eat no meat was held last week in Dublin. As fast as the vegetarians quoted Scripture for, the audience cited Scripture against them. The assertion that, as the poorer Irish live principally on vegetables, they are better fed than the English or the Scotch, excited derisive laughter. As the chairman stuck to his text, some one asked him, "What he would do if duty called him to the North Pole, where there were no vegetables?" The chairman, not being quite as brisk as a pea, with an answer, as he might have been, was nonplused by the query; and the meeting broke up, with neither side convinced.

Balzac, Frédéric Soulié, Eugène Sue, Roger de Beauvoir, Chauxdesaignes, Léon Gozlan, are among the French authors whose position was earned by an excessive exercise of imagination and of mental industry generally. Of them and of similar workers in France men say lightly, "Well, they live by it!" Jules Janin, in advertising to the nature of the deaths of the above writers, in a notice on Léon Gozlan, replies, "Yes; and they die of it!"

Two Continental newspapers, one of which has had the longest life and the other the longest name, have ceased to appear. The first is the *Frankfort Post-Zeitung*, founded, in 1616, by the Prince of Tour and Taxis, and continued by the princes of that house till Taxis and Hapsburg and the Postal Confederation broke up. The second defunct is the *Rousselschneeweedigingsblad*, a Flemish paper, whose very readers must have been out of breath in pronouncing its name.

MR. MORREY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 34, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—E. M. Ward, R.A.—Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—Egg, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Henriette Brown—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—Caldron, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Linnell, Esq.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Faed—Frith—Bulwer—Liddell—George Smith—Davrag—Peter Graham, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

SCIENCE

GEOLOGICAL MIRACLE ASSUMERS.

7, Mornington Road, Sept. 29, 1866.

A notion seems to be entertained that the fashionable geological theorists not only account for the chief phenomena, but that they do so without invoking miracles, or even any agencies not known to us in extant nature. The *Fortnightly Review* having lately suggested a parallel between the miracles thought necessary to account for facts of religious history and the assumptions made for geologic theory, another writer therein exclaims that "Sir Charles Lyell and Mr. Darwin would be greatly astonished to be told that their theories involved any agencies not known to exist in the present course of nature." He forgets that the question is not whether they would be astonished, but whether the charge would be true. Now, sup-

posing these writers had shown, as Mr. Fiske assumes they have, but which I totally deny, that all past changes of the Earth, or even their most conspicuous and common effects,—common low-land valleys, for instance,—were “to be explained from the continuous action of causes like those now in operation.”—I undertake to prove that, even then, the very continuity, or non-interruption, thus assumed by Sir Charles Lyell as a first postulate, would involve what is contradictory to the visible course of present nature.

In 1840 the late King of Denmark instituted a prize for the observation of comets, a part of visible nature. We know of no course of nature without them; and now observe the statistics elicited. In the quarter-century 1840–64 inclusive, being the only one in which this motive to their discovery existed, the number of cometary visits observed was ninety-nine. Of these only nine were of comets either already known or found in those years to be periodic; and these nine are certainly known to have paid us, in that period, nine other visits. Humboldt's estimate, then, that half the perihelion passages occurring escape our observation, is fully confirmed, even in the case of visits expected and partly watched for. But we plainly cannot assume a greater proportion of the unexpected visitors to be observed than of the expected ones. Therefore, in estimating the probable number of visits in the quarter-century, having certainly to double the nine, we must, at the very least, double the ninety also; and thus the estimate can by no means be brought below 198 per quarter, or 792 per century.

We have next to seek any evidence as to this frequency being variable with time. As the telescope has not been thus applied even two centuries, we can only turn for this to the non-telescopic ones as a sample of all. From Arago's table of those observed by the naked eye, in Europe or China, during each of eighteen centuries, I take these numbers: first nine centuries, 237; last nine, 234; first six, 157; second six, 168; last six, 146; first two, 45; last two, 33. In the two-thirds of our own century Europe has seen twelve. These figures then, on the whole, rather indicate decrease than increase. Most certainly they will not allow us to assume at any past time fewer cometary visits than at present.

But in the following argument we are concerned with only those whose perihelion distance is less than the Earth's. According to Arago and Hind, the perihelion passages at approximately known distances, that were either observed or certified to have taken place (by the observation of both earlier and later ones of the same body) up to the end of 1840, were these:—

| | | | | |
|--|----|----------|----|------------|
| 228 visits of 228 comets, whereof 56 exterior, 172 interior. | | | | |
| 7 | .. | Halley | .. | 0 .. 7 .. |
| 24 | .. | Encke | .. | 0 .. 24 .. |
| 14 | .. | Biela | .. | 0 .. 14 .. |
| 3 | .. | Faye | .. | 3 .. 0 .. |
| 4 | .. | Di Vico | .. | 4 .. 0 .. |
| 4 | .. | Brorsen | .. | 0 .. 4 .. |
| 3 | .. | D'Arrest | .. | 3 .. 0 .. |
| 6 | .. | Méchain | .. | 6 .. 0 .. |
| 8 | .. | Winnecke | .. | 0 .. 8 .. |

301 .. 72 .. 229

Of 301 observable passages, then, more than three-fourths are interior; and this ratio, applied to the 792 of an average century, shows that fully 600 must be reckoned as dipping into a sphere whose diameter is that of the Earth's orbit. Now, please to imagine such a sphere, or spherical surface, materially existent as a film, and that anything passing through this film carries away a bit of it, and leaves a hole. This dome-like film, then, is pelted with 600 comets per century, each of which makes a hole at its entry, and a similar hole at its exit. By “comets” I mean, throughout this letter, their spherical and ponderant heads alone. The reader will further please to suppose every hole thus made is repaired with new film before the next comet's arrival. Now, without being learned in the calculus of chances, he probably understands the way Peter Simple deduced the figure expressing his chance of being shot in the head during a given engagement, taking the number of balls received by the ship, the area of holes thus made, and the whole area of her broadside

section as his data. Well, as Peter's head, or, to simplify it, his nose tip, regarded as a mathematical point, was always somewhere in that sectional area, so is the Earth, or her centre, always in the surface of our said spherical film. If we knew, then, the joint area of all the holes made therein during a given time, this area, compared with that of the whole film, would express the chance the Earth runs, or rather that her centre runs, of entering during that time one comet's head. Of course, there is a certain time in which the holes made will equal the whole surface, but without having covered it, because many holes will have overlapped; and no longer than this will be the average time to be reckoned upon between comet-fall and cometfall, regarding what they fall on as a mere point. Or, for a better average, if we could ascertain how many times the film's whole area is exceeded by that of the holes made in a given long period, as a million years or centuries, this would be the average number of comets picked up by the Earth in each million years or centuries, supposing none to fall that do not more than half envelop her in their heads.

It will now be clear, too, that if we would extend this reckoning to lesser immersions, but still omitting all effect of the Earth's attraction in promoting them, we have only to enlarge our supposed holes to the dimensions they would have if each were made by a ball whose radius was that of the comet plus that of the Earth. These enlarged holes I will call ellipses of danger. As no comet meets the film perpendicularly, the holes will all be ovals, whose average lengths and areas we will presently consider; but meanwhile their breadths will depend only on the comets' sizes, which is the next element whose statistics we have to seek.

Arago and Hind give many measures of nuclei or the brightest condensed parts, but few of the whole transparent heads. These are known to vary in size as they go to or from the Sun; and I find only the following diameters taken at about our distance from him:—

| | English Miles. | Earth Diameters. |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Lexel's Comet I. 1770 .. | 204,000 | or say 25 |
| Comet I. 1780 .. | 269,000 | .. 33 |
| Comet of 1807 .. | 156,000 | .. 19 |
| Comet I. 1811 .. | 1,125,000 | .. 140 |
| Encke's in 1828 .. | 312,000 | .. 39 |
| Halley's in 1835 .. | 357,000 | .. 44 |
| Comet I. 1846 .. | 248,000 | .. 31 |
| Brorsen's in 1846 .. | 180,000 | .. 16 |

This last, a telescopic one in all positions, can by no means be held the eighth largest of the past century, nor even Halley's the second largest. But, as Mr. Hind says, “the great majority of comets are under 100,000 miles diameter, and very few over 200,000,” let us, in making this minimum estimate, take the extreme supposition that, out of the 550 bodies which pay us the 600 visits of a century, only eight equal the above measures, and all the rest average but half the size (the face) of Brorsen's. Then the widths of the ellipses of danger, and their areas if they were only circles, or not elongated by any obliquity of the passages through the film, would stand thus:—

| Comets Passing. | Width of Ellipse in Earth-Diameters. | Area of Circles in Earth-Sections. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 equal to No. I. 1811 .. | 141 .. | 19,880 |
| 1 equal to Halley's .. | 45 .. | 2,025 |
| 1 equal to Encke's .. | 40 .. | 1,600 |
| 23 returns of the same .. | — .. | 44,800 |
| 1 equal to No. I. 1780 .. | 34 .. | 1,156 |
| 1 equal to No. I. 1846 .. | 32 .. | 1,024 |
| 1 equal to Lexel's .. | 26 .. | 776 |
| 1 return of the same .. | — .. | 776 |
| 1 equal to that of 1807 .. | 20 .. | 400 |
| 1 equal to Brorsen's .. | 17 .. | 289 |
| 16 returns of the same .. | — .. | 4,624 |
| 540 averaging half thereof .. | — .. | 75,400 |

508 visits. 152,750

2

Areas of circles made, going and returning 305,500

This total must now be increased in the ratio that the length of the elliptic holes, on an average, exceeds their breadth. This elongation will, in all cases, be as the secant of the angle at which the comet's path cuts the film; and this will, in the common case of a sensibly parabolic path, depend solely on the perihelion distance. I will suppose

all the paths parabolic, and this will give, observe, in all the cases of elliptic ones, too small an obliquity and elongation of the holes; for a comet of elliptic path will enter and leave the film more obliquely than one in a parabolic path of the same perihelion distance.

We have measures of 180 interior perihelia, which may be classed according to their distances from the Sun as follows; and I add the mean secant or elongation of the holes for each class:—

| Number of Comets. | Perihelion Distances. | Mean Secant. | Sum of the Secants. |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 20 | under 2 | 1.05 | 20.1 |
| 26 | 2 to 4 | 1.20 | 30.0 |
| 41 | 4 to 6 | 1.43 | 58.6 |
| 17 | 6 to 7 | 1.70 | 28.9 |
| 22 | 7 to 8 | 2.03 | 44.6 |
| 23 | 8 to 9 | 2.70 | 62.1 |
| 11 | 9 to 95 | 3.81 | 41.9 |
| 6 | 95 to 96 | 4.78 | 23.6 |
| 4 | 96 to 97 | 5.33 | 21.3 |
| 3 | 97 to 982 | 7.07 | 21.2 |
| 1 | at 999 | 81.62 | 31.6 |
| 8 doubtful whether interior, say | 20.00 | 160.0 | |

180

General mean

3.02
The sum we obtained then for the areas of danger supposed circular, must be fully tripled for their ellipticity, making it equal 916,500 sections or great circles of the earth. Now, for the surface of our entire film, the Sun's distance being now fixed at about 11,500 earth-diameters, we have $4 \times 23000^2 = 2,116,000,000$ of the same units of area. Dividing this number by 916,500, we find the chance in one century, of running into one comet's head, is fully one in 2,308; or, in other words, comets are now falling on us at the rate of at least one every 2,308 centuries, or between 4 and 5 per million years. But, bear in mind, as we have no means of approximating to a real average, how essentially a minimum estimate this is, and how many and extreme our assumptions in that direction alone; as (1) that no greater proportion of unexpected comets pass unseen than of expected ones; (2) that only one of the 1811 class visits us in a century, though it is pretty certain there have been others comparable to it, even one of those of 1864, according to the South American observations; (3) that no larger one ever passes, even in a period of 2,000 times our whole experience; (4) that only one other in a century reaches a thirtieth of its bulk, though the one which does so is known to return every 75 years, and Encke's, which is not much smaller, every $3\frac{1}{2}$ years; (5) that all the 600 passing in a century, except the largest one, barely amount to the volume thereof, though it is plainly more natural and likely that (if more than eight had been measured) we should find the largest to contain, say, a quarter of the bulk of all the 600 than half; (6), and lastly, that we have left out all effect of the Earth's attraction, though it is certain there are comets which undeflected could not touch her, yet, in a near approach, would, by this cause alone, be infallibly attached to and collapse upon her; as any of but slightly inclined orbit, eastward motion (which all of low inclination have) and a perihelion distance, even if exterior, as near our own as those of 1684, 1723, IV. 1851, II. and III. 1862, &c., almost grazing our orbit in our own direction.

But to give an idea what trifling discoveries might any day immensely raise this estimate, while none can lower it, let us suppose, not a comet of the 1811 class to appear, nor any addition whatever to the above centennial estimate of the amount of cometary matter passing, but simply that the 1811 monster, instead of holding eight times the aggregate bulk of the 550 others, were reduced to half its measured diameter, and the material thus removed were shared among the 550 in the ratios of their above-supposed sizes, which would still not raise the largest to a third the bulk of “1811” thus despoiled. This slight change of mere distribution, a sober guess, I think, at what might be a more average 550 than the particular 550 above considered, will be found to nearly quadruple the chances of encounter, or raise the frequency of falls to nearer twenty than five per million years.

You will now appreciate the first great assumption of miracle which I charge the Lyell school with making, and which is fundamental to their

geology. They constantly ask for a trifle of some "million years," or (as Mr. Darwin prefers) "centuries," of geological continuity. Now, the "present course of nature" affords nothing of the sort. In the present course, comets are falling on the earth at a rate of several per million years. In fact, if, as I believe, they are right in inferring from the thirteen miles of sedimentary strata, that our earth *has* revolved a million years, to say this is to say that she has picked up sundry comets; or, in other words, that our present ocean and atmosphere, one or both, consist wholly or partly of the material of comets that have collapsed upon her. To deny this is to assume some agency unknown and inconceivable, by which either the Earth is made to avoid all the comets, or they to avoid the Earth; and this, with Mr. Fiske's leave, is assuming agencies "not known to exist in the present course of nature." Doubtless, the shorter demands may be no more physical impossibilities than it would be to suppose the clouds and showers happening to leave a spot of England a whole year unwatered. But this would be decried as assuming "a miracle." If none then are to be assumed at all, I have shown you how the stars in their courses fight against Lyell, and allow not his first fundamental demand of "continuity without cataclysms." For a comet, being undeniably *ponderant*, cannot fall on earth without occasioning a cataclysm. Grant it to be as light, in the very nucleus, as the best vacuum in Geiseler's tubes, yet the suddenly added pressure of such an atmosphere, extending half-way to the moon, will greatly exceed those loads by the shifting of which—by the sediment, for instance, carried down from Alps to sea,—Sir Charles has lately learnt to account for the most sudden elevatory earthquakes. And as you may bring a pair of unbalanced scales ever so nearly to a level by sufficiently large equal additions, this would also be the *first* tendency of such sudden and equitable addition of pressure on continents and sea-beds alike.

EDWARD L. GARBETT.

STAR SHOWERS.

Sept. 29, 1866.

ALLOW me to bring under notice, through your columns, the following fact, which may be deemed of some interest. My attention was drawn to it in consequence of reading Mr. Alexander Herschel's lecture at the Royal Institution, 'On the Shooting-Stars of the Years 1865-6.' In Cicero's third Oration against Catiline, occur these words,—*"Vixas nocturno tempore ad occidentes faces, ardoremque colli."* The phenomena here referred to must have occurred some time during November, since the first Catiline Oration was delivered on the 8th of that month. Is it not therefore probable that this was one of the "November showers of meteors"? Further, the date assigned to the Catiline conspiracy is B.C. 63, that is, the 38th year of the century. Now Mr. Herschel states that, "between the 13th of October and the 13th of November, during the years from A.D. 903 to 1833, not less than thirteen great star-showers have been recorded. They are separated from each other by the third part of a century, or by some multiple of this period, and are periodical re-appearances of one grand meteoric shower, viz., that seen by Humboldt in 1799, and by Olmsted in 1833, the star-shower expected to return in the present year, and known by the name of the great November shower." The thirty-eighth year of the century is not very far from the thirty-third, in fact is sufficiently near to connect Cicero's prodigy with Humboldt's great November shower of meteors. There is, I am aware, some little room for doubt in this identification, afforded by the various alterations to which the Calendar has been submitted; but this will be found, I believe, to be capable of explanation; and I would ask those who are students of such matters to give an opinion on the question. I venture to make these few remarks simply as an inquirer, and in order to draw attention to the possibility of identifying some of the more accurately-described "prodigies" of the ancients.

E. RAY LANKESTER, Chr. Ch. Oxford.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday, Horticultural, and Meeting, and Lecture.
Wednesday, Microscopical.

FINE ARTS

Scripture Prints from the Frescoes of Raphael in the Vatican. Edited by Lewis Gruner. (Houlston & Wright.)

THIS book is not intended for the artist or archaeological student. Thus much, without looking at the illustrations it embodies, we gather from the suavely-written and highly-pretending Preface which has been contributed to it by the Rev. Charles H. H. Wright, who, being British Chaplain at Dresden, modestly says that he has undertaken thus to introduce to the British public these "Scripture Prints" from frescoes by the most popular artist in the world, and has done so, says the reverend preface-writer, "not only because of the intrinsic value of the work itself, but also on account of the esteem in which I hold its talented editor." We do not know what the "talented editor"—who, be it noted, is not also the draughtsman of these transcripts, but simply the "director" of them, whatever that may be—may feel with regard to the obligation which has been imposed upon him by Mr. Wright's willingness to be Raphael's sponsor with the British public; but we are, by his own words, convinced that the sponsor is as ignorant of the public as of the art to which he refers, and that his affability to Herr Gruner and Raphael covers an unusual want of competence for the task he has undertaken, and, with the same soft veil of self-esteem, masks audacity in assertion so extraordinary as to be excusable only on account of the writer's obvious incapacity to judge what he was writing about.

Mr. Wright, in his introduction, avers: "The object for which this work was undertaken was to promote a feeling for the higher principles of Art in their application to the service of Religion." Parenthetically, it may be pointed out that the highest authority declares we must, before all things, serve God with truthfulness. With safety this time, the sponsor for Raphael says further,—*"The stories of Holy Writ are often remembered longer, and produce a greater effect, when they are not only related to the ear, but submitted to the eye; and this has been so universally felt that many works have been published with a view to meeting this requirement. It cannot be wondered at that engravings of such a nature, which, in order to effect their object, must be sold cheaply, should not in general be of the best quality; and therefore it is the more important that something really good should be placed within the reach of all those who may be desirous of raising their children's taste, as well as of improving their Scriptural knowledge. The Frescoes of Raphael are peculiarly suited to this purpose, but the copies of them usually published have done the originals little justice, and the peculiar fineness of Raphael's pencil is utterly lost sight of in them. The greatest care has been bestowed upon this work in order to save it from the faults of its predecessors, and to render it in every way worthy of general patronage."*

What the Rev. Mr. Wright may think he means by such a phrase as "the peculiar fineness of Raphael's pencil," as cited here, is beyond our powers of guessing. If he means, as is probable, that the aim of the painter was to produce a series of magnificent decorations, and to exemplify some of the most secondite principles of Art, upon the walls of the papal palace, he is so far correct. But putting the Rev. C. H. H. Wright aside altogether, it is to Herr Gruner that we turn, because he has a sort of professional reputation

to lose, and at the end of his name a string of official titles, "Professor of Engraving at the Academy of Arts, and Director of the Department of Engravings, Royal Museum, Dresden,"—being, withal, an experienced editor; we turn to this gentleman for an explanation of the countless blunders, the incomparable displays of ignorance that occur in this work, every plate of which bears his name as "Director."

It is not credible that several of the designs, which are so badly reproduced in the series before us, were the work of Raphael's hands. The quality of the mass of frescoes is broken throughout,—most unequal in every respect as concerns the art and genius that produced some, or the vapid, spiritless scholasticism which left others to be admired by the ignorant and lamented over by the thoughtful. Grandly simple are the designs of the 'Expulsion from Paradise,' 'Adam and Eve,' 'Abraham and the Angels,' 'The Flight from Sodom,' 'Joseph's Dream,' 'The Finding of Moses,' 'The Triumph of David,' and some others, of equal quality. These are, beyond a doubt, prime and entire results of the ability of the great master; noteworthy, even among his labours, for solid dignity, grace and simplicity of composition, suavity and wisdom of expression, perfect studying of their draperies, and, above all, the clear conception they evince as in their designer's mind when they were produced. On the other hand, it is hard indeed to accept even the design, as it might have stood originally, before it was reproduced on the walls of the Vatican, of such a picture as 'Noah's Sacrifice,' for the work of Raphael's intellect; commonplace as this is, it exhibits none of that penetration which, glowing through the much-ravaged "Cartoons," still shows where the master's hand was impressed, and, as here, by its absence where the help of an inferior had been invoked to aid in filling spaces that were impracticable to any single hand, or to deal with subjects that might not have attracted his spirit to exercise itself upon them. 'The Blessing of Esau' is another of these unfortunate compositions,—these weak, inept and scattered designs. It is curiously worth while to compare Raphael's treatment of that supremely difficult subject, 'The Vision of Jacob's Ladder,' with the version of the same by Rembrandt, as shown in the admirable sketch now in the Dulwich Gallery. Some of the designs to which we here refer seem to have attracted the master with extraordinary force: thus, 'The Return of Jacob' contains parts in its composition which even Raphael never surpassed, and exhibits a conception of the subject which, while rich in grace and suavity, recalls something of the qualities in which Mantegna shone at his highest. The affected mannerism which marked so many of the master's works, and was soon to be so fatal in its adoption by Raphael's unequal followers, appears at times to be strangely allied with that earnestness and simplicity of conception which distinguished the earlier schools of Art, in Italy or elsewhere. This is remarkably the case with 'Moses receiving the Tables,' where the principal incident of the theme is given in the most downright fashion,—an extraordinary contrast to that motive which urged Mr. Herbert to work out his somewhat demonstratively theatrical and highly artificial allied subject, not long since completed at Westminster. The angels, blowing trumpets, in this design of Raphael's, are not inadmissible, even now, to those who will place themselves in the line of thought that was prevalent with the composer. The figures of the Israelitish elders and others who occupy the space of rock-landscape that would, without them, be drearily vacant, immediately below the

great display, are trivial, and their presence in a design obviously Raphael's only to be accounted for by making allowance for the effect of those vicious conventionalisms which were the canker of true Art in the sixteenth and following centuries, and only too powerful in operating on the skill of the Urbinate, too effective in marring his conception, and often nothing less than ruinous.

As to the execution of the ambitious series of transcripts before us, copies the aims of which we have already stated on the authority of the Preface, it is right that we should point out on what sort of blunders, displays of ignorance and incompetence, our strictures are based. They are so vast in number as to refer to nearly every figure in the forty plates before us, not one of which is well drawn; some are but barely passable, the mass being worse than indifferent. In short, the general quality of the publication is so bad, that nothing but its lofty pretensions and the inexcusable manner in which they have been fulfilled, together with our disgust at the dishonour offered to the subject, would have led us to consider them in detail. As they are, however, it is our positive duty to expose the pretences of the Preface, by pointing out that here is Raphael travestied in the name of Art, and the cause of education made the vehicle for some of the most unworthy exhibitions we know.

The abject state of Art in the Eternal City is well enough known; it is felt and acknowledged that Rome contains nothing vital in design. Wealthy to profusion in treasures of that which is past, she is now the resort of those who mistake the schools of design for the fields of originality,—of men, like Gibson, who think all sculpture must be like the antique, confound archaeology with living Art, and are content to live out of themselves, so to say, indifferent to their own existences, so that they may enjoy the reflexion of that which can never live again. Thus much the world knew, and expected no good in Art to come from Rome as a place of study. Still, it was until now kept from the public knowledge that an educated gentleman, and an official of high technical standing in Dresden, which is considered one of the Art-centres of Europe,—such is Herr Gruner's status,—would permit such an unskilled sketcher as Signor Consoni appears, if these plates do not belie him, to be described as "one of the most distinguished draughtsmen in Rome." Either this statement is utterly false, or not only is knowledge of what is good drawing lost in Dresden, but even draughtsmanship—one of the least rare attainments in Art—is unknown in the city of St. Peter. For example, if Raphael drew such a dumpy, short-legged Noah as figures in 'The Building of the Ark,' so contorted a son of the Patriarch as the well-known sawing figure appears in the work before us, he would never have attained the laurel. 'The Dehugé' is rife with blunders of this sort: see the wofully misconstrued body of the man who, with an arm that has been dislocated by Signor Consoni, drags his wife out of the waters by her hair. Puerile is the execution of the youngest son of Noah in 'Leaving the Ark'; huge the patriarch's head, ludicrously obese his body. In 'Noah's Sacrifice,' the son who brings the ram has arms that defy anatomy to describe; another son, who brings water, a head that would have astounded Baccio Bandinelli himself by its bigness. 'Abraham and Melchisedek' shows the latter with forearms that palsy could not further ravage, scrofula more painfully twist. In 'The Blessing of Jacob,' the head and face, no less than the arms, of the moribund father, are bad beyond our conception. It is hard to find Raphael under the wretched disguise that has

been put upon him by Herr Gruner, and that wofully bad artist of whom he is very comically styled the "Director." Nothing but unfathomable ignorance could have permitted this publication to appear with the pretences of its preface-writer. As to its "promoting a feeling for the higher principles of Art," nothing of the sort will happen.

VINE-ART GOSSIP.

No publication of the season will surpass in artistic interest of the highest order that by Messrs. Bell & Daldy of the entire series of Flaxman's noble designs to the Divine Poem of Dante, the three sections of which comprise not fewer than 108 compositions in outline. The original plates, untouched, are used for this purpose. The comparatively small number of impressions that were in the first instance taken from these plates, no less than the severe and broad manner of their execution, admit of little question as to the perfect state of the re-issue.

The September number of Mr. A. W. Bennett's 'Photographic Portraits of Men of Eminence' describes Messrs. John Rae, A. S. Taylor, and J. R. Planché—three names the associations of which are more in contrast than is commonly the case with this publication. The likeness of Dr. Taylor is unusually good, simple in disposition, and spirited; the accompanying memoir is one of the briefer sort. The sitting portrait of the veteran dramatic writer and archaeologist is highly satisfactory.

Mr. F. Warne, Bedford Street, has published a series of children's toy-books, illustrated and highly coloured. These are entitled 'Aunt Louisa's London Toy-Books' and 'Aunt Louisa's Sunday Books.' The former is so well produced, especially with regard to one example, "John Gilpin," that it deserves honourable mention here. It is long since we have seen the immortal ballad so spiritedly treated by an artist, as in the case before us. The tableau where the admirable captain of a train-band appears to be declaring his unalterable attachment to Mrs. Gilpin, is, of its kind, first-rate, the faces being full of character, and wealthy in expression. There is much spirit of the same order in the succeeding designs; in that which shows us how Capt. Gilpin lost his wig we recognize, not without pleasure, the traditional treatment of the subject, which, on the whole, is to be preferred to any other. The least satisfactory of the designs is where the hero is finally addressing his steed. The 'Sunday Book' before us contains "The Story of King David," and is but indifferent,—in fact, worse than indifferent. "Sing a Song of Sixpence," of the former series, suggests to us that an opportunity has been thrown away upon an incompetent, or at least an unapt artist; there are, in that rich theme, openings for the exercise of humour, invention, and Art, such as the anonymous designer has failed to seize; his incidents are commonplace; his drawing is bad. "Edith and Milly's Housekeeping" is much better than the last. The best of these books is garish and crude in colouring; this might be obviated, we think, in other issues. The inferior examples are weak and poor in colour.

Messrs. Day & Son (Limited) are making a judicious and very satisfactory application of chromo-lithography to cheap book-illustration; this occurs in No. V. of a magazine styled 'Nature and Art.'

The Coach and Harness Makers' Company, whose very interesting Exhibition we noticed not long since, offer prizes of 3*l.* for excellence in free-hand drawing, and 2*l.* in practical mechanics, to the candidate who, being employed in the coach-making trade, obtains the greatest number of marks, with a certificate in those subjects respectively.

The "Alexandra Palace and Park," Muswell Hill, will be completed in a few months and opened to the public at the earliest possible day.

The wainscoting at the east end of the chapel of Winchester College is being removed, and Gothic stonework substituted for it.

The Nelson monument is to be removed from

its primary place before the Town Hall in Liverpool to a site a little nearer the edifice, so as to appear in the centre of the new buildings.

It should be known that all the five pictures engraved by Mr. Vernon, referred to in the *Athenæum* as "displaying a degree of learning and mastery that entitle him to high rank as an engraver," were engraved for the *Art Journal*.

In the course of works of restoration in the church of Conisborough, Yorkshire—a place famous for its very ancient castle—some distemper paintings have been discovered, which date from the fifteenth century, and comprise representations of 'The Expulsion,' and other subjects commonly found in churches of the period named. The usual bright red pigment appears here.

A School of Art has just been completed at Cape Town; at least the school there has lately acquired a fixed and suitable house.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The Shallows came in with the Conqueror." There are ridiculous people, following in the wake of bad Berlin spite, who talk of Judaism in composition; and, because of his ancestry, adduce as an example of the same Mendelssohn,—the composer of the stupendous Desert Scene in 'Elijah,' counting therein the Hymn of the three Angels, and the following chorus, the appearance of the Most High, after the mighty wind, the upheaved sea, and the fire, in the still small voice, and the closing "Holy, Holy" of Archangels and Angels—a glorious Hymn of Praise, one to match with Handel's 'Hallelujah.' These persons must be unfamiliar with his 'Lauda Sion,' with his 'Ave Maria,' with his *Motets for Female Voices* (Ewer & Co.), written for the nuns of the Convent of Trinità de Monti, Rome,—three works as instinct with the Roman spirit as was the English Cathedral Service, Mendelssohn's last work, with our more sober forms of prayer and praise. Why argue from known accidents of race to facts of artistic creation? Why harp on this or the other harmony as Egyptian, or Persian, or Indian, or (to quote Goldsmith) "on the principle of the pyramid"? The amount of rank pedantry on these subjects set forth by persons who have no real science, nor even imagination, and who conceive that abuse of all who dispute their dogmas is sterling criticism, grows importunate. They will not make Mendelssohn's Roman Catholic music Hebraic, let them rail never so loudly, let them force their theory never so tightly into fetters, let them know never so little of the wide world of Art, in which there is no cognizance of creeds, or races, or formulas, but in which the truth told, for a given purpose, proves the presence of the artist. The stupendous 'Crucifixus' of Sebastian Bach (perpetually cited as the prototype of Lutheran composers, and who, nevertheless, demeaned himself to contribute, musically, to Papistical service music), is not more "Hebraic" than Mendelssohn's *Motets*. But the words have been translated in an ungainly fashion. What are female voices to do who have to round a period on such a line as this,

Who in His ways are ever walking!

The consequence must be a resolution not to speak the words, and the result of such effort turns up ineffectively, as we have again and again to record.—"Man is Mortal": an Eight-Part Choral, Op. 23, No. 3; the English Version, by W. Bartholomew (same publishers), is one of Mendelssohn's dry works, for Mendelssohn was mortal; and so is his posthumous song (same publishers), *The Maiden's Lament*. The accompaniment is rich and brilliant; but the cantilena is subservient to the accompaniment. This should not be. The horse has its place, but not as bestriding the rider.

If any one required proof of Mendelssohn's superiority to the man whom the Germans, before Mendelssohn was cold in his grave, exalted as his superior, is it not here, in Schumann's Op. 29, *Gipsy Life*, the English Version by John Oxenford (Ewer & Co.)? More flabby gipsies than these we have not been accosted by. Signor Verdi's, in

'Il Trovatore,' have the true twang of the tribe. —Schumann's *Four Two-Part Songs*, the words by John Oxenford (same publishers), are more unpleasing than effective. Their writer knew nothing about the human voice. In the first of these two-part songs the second voice starts on the G below the line, a note to which English singers descend with deliberate preparation, and which German women (as we know them) do not command.

"Oh, the summer night," "Song should breathe of scents and flowers," Prize Glees, the words by Barry Cornwall, the music by Mr. W. H. Cummings (Lamborn Cock & Co.), are, as music, worthy of the prize awarded them. But something is to be said on the manner in which the poetry set is treated. The words are gratuitously broken in all the subordinate parts. The singers can have small interest in the music when they cannot independently understand and combine the words they have to sing.

DRURY LANE.—This week the tragedy of 'Macbeth' has been revived, with all that scenic splendour and those accessories which commended it last season to public approbation. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Barry Sullivan have sustained the part of the guilty Thane on alternate evenings, and Miss Sedgwick has played *Lady Macbeth* to each, as Mrs. Pritchard did, at wider intervals, to Garrick and Mossop. Of Miss Sedgwick and Mr. Sullivan it may be said, at starting, that they manifested original intention, and not a mere imitation of the stage-model. Miss Sedgwick is a comic actress in the higher walks of her art, and as the elegant heroine of drawing-room life has few competitors. But she lacks severity of style and intensity of purpose for tragic character. She is remarkable for steady delivery and considerable elocutionary power. These are, of course, not all-sufficient for an exponent of the ambitious woman who dared crime for the sake of a crown, and morally compelled her husband to the committal of it. Miss Sedgwick's sleep-walking soliloquy had been carefully studied, and was not deficient in a certain species of effect; but it was (particularly towards the end) rather marred by the substitution of comic for tragic gestures. Mr. Sullivan's performance of *Macbeth* was decidedly clever; perhaps it may deserve a still higher epithet. He took a new view of the character altogether, and avoided the ordinary stage-business. He gave his own reading to certain lines, such as "Tide and the hour run through the roughest day," and "Vaulting ambition that o'erleaps its scilicet." These readings we expected from him, because they abound in his *Hamlet* to a far larger extent. His soliloquies (in spite of transient hoarseness) were remarkable. Those in the first act were studiously different from the usual interpretations; but the greatest originality was displayed in the dagger-scene, which was effectively conceived and executed. In his interviews with the murderers of *Banquo* there was an intensity of intention, and a careful adaptation of attitudes which raised them into immense importance. The banquet and cauldron scenes, as also the tumultuous battle-scenes of the fifth act, had each some novelty demanding critical attention. Mr. Sullivan was perfectly successful with the house, and his *Macbeth* must take its place on the modern stage among the accepted portraits in the national repertory.

Let us add, that, from the time when Betterton played *Macbeth* (first from the Shakspeare text, and next as Davenant altered it), down to the present time, no tragedy of Shakspeare's has been so steadily popular as this. In one of the above two forms, from 1672 to 1738, it was the piece that always brought a house when others failed. From 1738, when Garrick discarded Davenant's adaptation, restored the text, kept Lock's music, and had the impertinence to add a dying speech for his own utterance, as the Thane,—from that period down to 1866, this popularity has continued. Neither Davenant nor Garrick is now followed; but the public will not forego the telling and intelligible music of Lock. It is not forty years ago since they ceased to call, at Bath, for the old dance of witches (decked not as witches, but seductive creatures, in clouds of fine muslin) with the shaking of brooms, with which "We shall

rejoice" used to conclude. With regard to the costume, although that of Mr. Sullivan as *Macbeth* was glittering and shapely, we suspect that it as little resembles that which the Thane really wore as the court-dress in which Garrick, or the drum-major's costume, in which Macklin used to play the wickedest of men and most complaisant of husbands.

HAYMARKET.—'The Heir-at-Law' is a comedy by the younger Colman, which belongs to the "old" or "little house in the Haymarket," as it was called, to distinguish it from Vanbrugh's larger Opera-house opposite. Its site was that now occupied by the two houses to the north of and adjoining the present theatre. The original building was erected in 1720. It lasted, with some rebuilding in 1767, till 1820, and was always a mean little place, with the most brilliant of actors. It was tolerated (sometimes not that) rather than licensed; all sorts of expedients were adopted to evade the law. Theophilus Cibber, for instance, sold minute packets of snuff at the various entrances, and the purchasers passed into the house without further payment. It was here that were acted Fielding's daring political burlesques, out of which sprang the licensing Act which is still in force, and which Chesterfield opposed with wit, reason and sarcasm. The old house was the scene of the "quart bottle hoax," invented by the Duke of Montagu, which attracted people to see (what they did not see) a conjuror get into a common wine-bottle. Some of the greatest of the old school of accomplished actors first appeared at the Haymarket, which, exactly a hundred years ago, in 1766, was in its last year as a merely tolerated house. In 1767 it was made a Royal Theatre, with a licence to Foote to keep it open from the 15th of May till the 15th of September. A reference to the original cast will show the quality of the company at the Haymarket nearly threescore years ago. Unctuous Suett played *Lord Duberly*; airy Palmer *Dick Douglas*; Munden was the *Zekiel Homespun*, and *Dr. Pangloss* was played by Fawcett. Irish Johnston played the poor part of *Kenrick*; the walking gentleman, *Henry Moreland*, was acted by Charles Kemble; his future wife, Miss Decamp, who had not long sprung up from the sawdust of the Royal Circus, playing *Caroline Dormer*. Mrs. Gibbs was the *Cecily Homespun*, and the inimitable Mrs. Davenport, *Lady Duberly*. A proof of the success of the comedy is seen in the fact of its being transplanted to Covent Garden when the Haymarket closed for the season. In 1808 Drury adopted it, with Bannister for *Dr. Pangloss*, Mathews for *Lord Duberly*, and Mrs. Jordan *Cecily Homespun*. In 1822 it was well acted at the old Haymarket, when Liston was the richest of *Lord Duberly*, Terry a capital *Dr. Pangloss*, and Jones a quicksilver *Dick Douglas*. In the following year Harley played *Dr. Pangloss*, and "little Knight" (father of the portrait-painter) *Zekiel Homespun*, Liston retaining *Lord Duberly*. We record these old casts to show that the present company acting this bustling comedy have had predecessors of the first quality, and that the work they had in hand was work for genuine actors, and not for mere players.

For the representation of such works as 'The Heir-at-Law,' the Haymarket company is well fitted, although it, in more than one instance, might be improved. We are not sure that Mr. Compton is as good in *Dr. Pangloss* as Fawcett or Bannister; but with a perfect recollection of Harley in the character, we can pronounce a verdict in favour of its present representative. Than Mr. Buckstone it would be difficult to conceive a better *Zekiel Homespun*; and the *Lord Duberly* of Mr. Chippendale has its strong points, though it is dry beyond all degree. In *Dick Douglas*, Mr. W. Farren gives evidence of improvement. He was always a conscientious actor, and has taken great pains with the part, both in regard to costume and manners. The man of fashion as accepted by the opinion of the eighteenth century passes in review before us, and we must confess does not contrast favourably with the gallant of the present day, though yet there is "ample room and verge enough" for important

improvement both in conduct and moral sentiment. Mr. Braid is the representative of Irishmen at this house, and embodies *Kenrick* to the satisfaction of the audience. The performances conclude with a *ballet divertissement*, and the farce of 'His First Champagne.' In the former, we have two sister dancers from the Royal Copenhagen Theatre, named Christine and Agnes Healy, whose grace of deportment secured the favour of the audience.

OLYMPIC.—It may seem a strange thing to say, but Prince William, who was afterwards William the Fourth, first went to sea in the old Olympic Theatre. At all events the ship in which he first sailed as a midshipman was the *Ville de Paris*, of which George the Third—when it was only fit for breaking up—made a present to old Astley, who, with the timbers erected the little theatre on the site of the old house of the Earl of Craven, which was burnt down in 1849. We mention this fact because sixty years have just elapsed since Astley opened the house. A worse-placed or a more fashionable theatre has not existed in London, but it had, at least the old house had, some seasons of great adversity. Its gayest times were when it was under the almost faultless Elliston, or when its fortunes were worthily intrusted to the most popular of managers, Madame Vestris. In Mr. Tom Taylor's new piece, 'The Whiteboy,' we seem to have gone back to the melo-drama of by-gone days. The piece runs smoothly now, and its success may be attributed chiefly to Mr. Dominick Murray and Miss Milly Palmer. Miss E. Farren acts a part described in the bills of last week as "a deaf and dumb boy," and she acts it well; we do not believe, however, clever as even deaf Irish boys are, that they hear everything that is addressed to them. The forthcoming new drama is founded on Mr. Wilkie Collins's 'Armada,' by the author of the novel.

ADELPHI.—We are only enabled to record that this house re-opened on Monday with three old pieces and an actress new to this stage. Miss Kate Terry appeared in 'A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing.'

STANDARD.—This theatre re-opened on Monday with a new play, founded on Sir Walter Scott's 'Quentin Durward,' written by Mr. James Anderson, and entitled 'The Great Worthies; or, the King, the Provost, and the Barber.' The first act frequently reminded us of M. Casimir Delavigne's tragedy, both in the language and the action, a resemblance much increased by its being evident that Mr. Anderson had built up his performance of the character of Louis the Eleventh on the model of Mr. Kean's. This act, which is long and elaborate, is, however, a kind of prologue introducing the characters designed to be prominent in the subsequent scenes. We have in it full-length portraits of the astute monarch himself; of *Tristan*, the Provost-Marshal; and of *Oliver le Doim*, the famous barber; besides that of *Sieur Coitier*, the King's physician. The story of the play is the danger incurred by Louis the Eleventh in the commission confided to Quentin Durward, and which ends in the recovery of the Countess de Jacqueline and her child from the hands of Count William de la Marck (the wild boar of the Ardennes). The third act is most effective, wherein Louis sends for his astrologer, Galeotti Martivale, in order to punish him for having promised success to an expedition which he finds full of peril; but when the cunning charlatan intimates that their lives are mysteriously connected, so that the King's death will occur within a year of his own, the monarch changes his mind and remits his sentence. Mr. Anderson suppresses his voice in this performance, which is accordingly free from rant and loud speaking, and we have not, therefore, in the acting of this part, to charge him with his usual faults. Miss Sarah Thorne, in the character of the Countess, acted with dignity and force. The new play was listened to with profound attention, and the curtain fell to great applause at the end of four hours and a half! This effort to inaugurate the practice of producing new and important dramas at the East End of the town will be probably successful.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

ONE measure for the improvement of discipline in the Royal Academy of Music, which has been persistently advocated here, has, we are told, been already carried out by the new officers. The list of professors, according to Rumour, has been swept with the besom of reform and selection. Such revised list cannot be too early made public, with a view to inspiring confidence in the world without. Yet the change will count for little if unaccompanied by assurance of liberal payment for the first-class professors retained, such as will bind them to steady fulfilment of their duties. The Academy will remain in its old Tenterden Street quarters till Christmas; after which we may look to hear of a repetition of the attempt to lure it down to South Kensington. This, we must repeat, in spite of all the ingenious pleas put forward in the evidence delivered before the Committee by the Chairman of said Committee, Mr. H. Cole (who made light of the remoteness of the site, declaring that he did not "know what is central in this vast metropolis except Smithfield"), might prove a costly mistake, alike inconvenient to teachers and pupils. Throughout the entire course of the strangely and lamely conducted inquiry before the Society of Arts, nothing has been more remarkable than the cut-and-dried determination to force musical instruction into the forms and conditions—these including an elect locality—which have fitted, or been fitted to, the Schools of Design. All who have studied the matter with reference to facts, and not to pretty or personal dreams, must have come to the conclusion, derived alike from tradition and experience, that the arts, in which genius manifests itself through the trained agency of eye and ear and mouth and finger,—howbeit closely related one to the other, yet not therefore contemporaneous,—demand, each from each, separate training and treatment. When the great schools of Italian painting were at their highest noon of excellence Music was rude, timid, pedantic, sectarian and incomplete. Her sun rose when the plastic and pictorial arts declined on the horizon. This demonstrable truth has been too much forgotten by those who fancy that the same smoothing trowel will prepare a good foundation for edifices utterly dissimilar in their quality, proportion and purpose.

The sin of indolence cannot be charged on Mr. Mellon's Concerts. At his later evenings he has brought forward Mendelssohn's Military Overture for Wind Instruments,—another prelude of the same kind (though with a difference), by the clever bandmaster of the 1st Life Guards, Mr. James Waterson,—and the suppressed orchestral overture to Meyerbeer's *Le Prophète*. This is a poor and patchy piece of business, like Meyerbeer's preludes to 'L'Étoile,' 'Le Pardon,' and 'Struensee,' making it clear that the element of symphonic fancy and construction was denied to, or had never been acquired by, him. He has been classed with his co-disciple under the empirical Abbé Vogler, Weber, as deficient, owing to false and feverish teaching; but Weber's overtures were not incoherent, not ill made-up bundles of scraps: witness his preludes to 'Der Freischütz,' 'Preciosa,' 'Euryanthe,' 'Oberon,' and (perhaps, finest of the five) that to 'The Ruler of the Spirits.' As an overture-writer Weber ranges next to Beethoven—Meyerbeer far in the rear of M. Auber (this their Exhibition music sufficiently displayed), and by the side of many a second-rate French composer who, on the strength of a few trite modulations and imitations, has fancied himself distinguished and scientific.

A repetition of the choral performances of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association took place at the Crystal Palace this-day week.

Handel's 'Israel' seems doomed to be performed, at the Norwich Festivals, under experiment. We have not forgotten how, many years ago, the oratorio was given there, with the arrogant and empirical omissions and insertions of Prof. Taylor. This time the instrumentation of the magnificent work has, we hear, been retouched by Mr. G. Macfarren. It is added that Mr. Macfarren has scored the recitatives. This seems to us a mistake in all cases of narrative, as distinct from declamation. As the oratorio was left by Handel, the unpara-

goned massiveness of the grand choral movements requires the relief of the utmost contrast in the links which connect them.

We are told of a new kind of pianoforte in projection by a London builder, to be called the "Arabella," by way of homage to our skilled pianist. We have as yet no keyed "Bach," "Mozart," or "Beethoven," or "Hummel," or "Moscheles," or "Mendelssohn," or "Thalberg," or "Chopin." Yet every one of these, in his distinct way, was not merely an executant, but an inventor, who added new developments to the powers of the spinet. Madame Goddard-Davison needs no such "bush" as this—a compliment inevitably exposing her to disadvantageous comparisons.

The last word of the story of the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company may be said to have been told by the advertisement of the sale of its wardrobe and properties, which, the other day, appeared in Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's list.

Mr. Coward has been appointed organist to the Sacred Harmonic Society, in place of Mr. Brown-smith.

Another rebuke to our somnolent Philharmonic managers: Beethoven's music to Kotzebue's 'Ruins of Athens' is in preparation at the "Oxford"!

Herr Wilhelmj has been playing at Manchester. It is announced that Mr. Adams, who is still engaged at the opera-house at Berlin, will sing in England from Christmas till Easter.

Il Trovatore states that Madame Vilda is engaged at La Scala during the coming season. *Il Teatro Fenice*, at Venice, which for years past has been closed, is again to be opened.—The Italian reporters on English musical and theatrical news are original in translation. We read of the revival at the Clerkenwell Theatre of 'La Madre dell' Oca'!

Two new operas by Maestro Zesewich, of Trieste, are mentioned in *Il Trovatore* as forthcoming.

'L'Africaine' has been produced at Melbourne, Australia, without any great success. This might have been expected. It may be apprehended that Meyerbeer's grand operas are "above the mark" of our colonial theatres, be they ever so enterprising.

That strangely erratic, clever, yet, to our thinking, unpleasing singer, Madame Ugalde, seems, at last, to have taken up her home at 'Les Bouffes Parisiennes,' which theatre opened for the season a few nights ago. A new three-act piece, 'Les Chevaliers de la Table Ronde,' with music by M. Hervé, is in preparation there.—M. Auber's coming opera, to a book by M.M. Dennery and Cormon, is to bear as title 'Le Premier Jout de Bonheur.'—It is said that there is a possibility of 'Le Domino Noir' and 'L'Étoile du Nord' being represented at the Italian Opera in Paris, with Mdlle. A. Patti as heroine.—Signora Romagnoli, the singer whose voice attracted so much attention among the frequenters of the Café Bignon on the evening of the Emperor's fête, has been engaged by M. Bagier.—M. Gounod's charming 'Le Médecin' has been revived at the Théâtre Lyrique.—Two operatic trifles, with music by M. Duprato, 'Sacripant' and 'Le Baron de Groschaminet,' have been produced at the Théâtre des Fantaiesies Parisiennes.

Madame Ristori has arrived in America. The *Era* announces the intended building of a new theatre at Douglas, Isle of Man.

The opening of the theatre in Holborn, with Mr. Boucicault's sporting drama, has been postponed till this evening.

'Un Gendre'—a four-act comedy, by M. Deslandes—is the most important novelty at the Théâtre Vaudeville.

Herr Anders—a German writer on music, among whose essays and biographical notices a monograph on Paganini and another on Beethoven are included—is dead.

The Correspondent of the *Times* told us on Wednesday that the new drama, 'Les Parisiens à Londres,' produced the other evening at the Théâtre Porte St.-Martin, after much elaborate preparation, proved a display of indecency and nudity, too abominable for the not very squeamish digestion of our neighbours, and signally failed.

It is a pity that our clever young countrywoman, Miss Maria Harris, should have been mixed up in such an affair.

MISCELLANEA

Church Furniture.—I find there is some misapprehension abroad in many quarters with regard to my book on 'English Church Furniture,' a review of which appeared in the *Athenæum* of Saturday last. It seems I am supposed to have stated that the records contained in the *Inventarium Monumentorum Superstitionis*, the date of which is the 8th of Elizabeth, are the oldest lists of church furniture that have come down to us. I never said any such thing, never for a moment thought such a thing, as I have read in MSS. or in print some scores of documents containing catalogues of this kind of a much earlier date. What I did say was, that the decrees of Walter Gray, Archbishop of York (1216-1255), and of Robert Wynchelse, Archbishop of Canterbury (1293-1313), *De Ornamentis*, &c., which form the first and second articles of the Appendix of my volume, were the "earliest known complete lists of church goods." This statement I believe to be strictly accurate.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

In connexion with one of the subjects noticed in Mr. Peacock's book a Correspondent writes as follows:—

"Clapham, October 2, 1866."

"In your review of Peacock's Church Furniture, &c. (p. 399), you quote the editor's account of the 'Holy Bread' as the Roman Catholic version of the subject. Therein he describes that it was ordinary leavened bread blessed by the priest after mass, cut up and 'given' to the people. I have before me an extract I made from the Assembly Books of the Corporation of Lynn of an order made in Hall, 2 Henry VI., whereby it is ordered that the occupier of every house in the town of 20s. annual value shall 'offer' holy bread, and that where a tenement is of less than 20s. yearly value, it shall be joined with others to make up 20s. yearly value; they together to offer holy bread. So that, although cut up in small pieces, and given by the priest, it was first of all given to him. In the third year of Edward the Sixth, it was ordered that, on the Sunday following, the Mayor should offer in recompense of the wine and bread for the Communion, and for the offering unto the curate of the Church, 8d., and that every inhabitant, one after the other, every Sunday, shall do likewise, as the turn shall come about, in manner as the holy bread loaf had been given. But if his house be not of 20s. annual value, then two or three of the next shall be joined, and pay portion-like to the same charges."

HENRY HARBOD.

Originators of the Atlantic Cable.—In your review of Dr. Field's 'History of the Atlantic Cable' (No. 2031), is found the origin of the Atlantic cable as far as America is concerned. The intelligence of this project reached England early in March, 1849, and was noticed in your issue of the 10th of that month. In January of that year I submitted to you a Plan for connecting the Electric Telegraph with America by means of wire covered with gutta serena, which will be found referred to in your notices to correspondents, 27th of January, 1849. Without any wish to deprive the American projectors of the great credit due to them, I should esteem it a favour if you would kindly refer to the fact of this independent and simultaneous proposition in England.

JOHN JOS. LAKES.

Bentling-Time.—Your Correspondent, "E. G.," asks for the context of a quotation from Dryden, illustrating the use of the word *bentling-time*. The expression occurs very near the end of his poem 'The Hind and the Panther,' in which the poet, after carrying out a long metaphorical invective against the clergy of the Church of England under the name of *Doves*, ends with a warning in the words of the quotation:—

Bare bentling-times, and moulting months may come,
When, lagging late, they cannot reach their home;
Or rent in schlam (for so their fate decrees)
Like the tumultuous college of the bees,
They fight their quarrel, by themselves oppressed,
The tyrant smiles below, and waits the falling feast.

—The only other use of the word which I have met with is in B. Bradley's 'Family Dictionary' (1725), vol. ii. sub voc. *Pigeon*: "Be sure to feed them in hard weather, and in *bentling-time*, which is when the corn is in the ear, and keep out the vermin, and you will never want stock." W. G.

Greenwood on Kames.—The *Athenæum* of Sept. 22 contains a letter from Col. Greenwood. I do not intend to enter into any geological controversy with him, but to correct him where he misrepresents me. He appears to have paid a visit lately to a part of Lanarkshire with which I am familiar from long residence in it, and to which there are more allusions than one in the work which he misquotes. He says that I turn "a certain pool in a bog, the Red Loch, into 'the crater of a volcano like one of those in the Eifel'"; and he goes on to show that the "crater" lies "in the trough of a long, boggy bottom." I wonder it did not occur to the Colonel, ere he sharpened his pen, that as my description is so unlike the real aspect of the Red Loch, perhaps it was not the Red Loch which was alluded to. I know the Red Loch very well; my reference, however, was not to it, but to another little tarn about a couple of miles or less to the south-west. It lies at the bottom of a deep cup-shaped cavity which has always recalled to me the inside of one of the craters of the Puy de Dome or the Eifel. If the Colonel's visit had not been made "at express pace" (to use his own words and italics), he would probably have come upon this loch and have recognized the truth of my description of it. As it is, he has seen a loch which is not at all like the one I describe; he concludes at once that it must needs be the same, and he rushes into print to laugh at me for turning "a certain pool in a bog into the 'crater of a volcano.'" In the same reckless way he charges me with stating what is "precisely the reverse" of true in what I have said about the Clyde at the valley of Biggar. That flat valley is formed of loose sandy deposits, and stretches across from the side of the Clyde to the side of the Tweed. The Clyde gnaws away at the western or upper end of the valley; and I have referred to the fact that were man not to interfere by repairing its banks, the river would in the end work its way over into Tweeddale. Col. Greenwood, however, does not see this. He finds that a drain has been cut along the valley, and that since the Clyde does not leave its channel to flow up through this drain, "what art has done would facilitate the junction of the streams, instead of preventing it!" The accuracy of the Colonel's geography as well as his powers of observation are further shown when he remarks that this drain runs "continuously over the water-parting from the side of the Clyde to the head of the Tweed." The italics are his own, and they suffice to prove him ignorant of the fact that the valley of Biggar runs from the side of the one river to the side of the other, and that in place of touching the head of the Tweed, it joins that stream at a point fully fifteen miles away from the source, and lower in level by somewhere about a thousand feet. The origin of our *kames* or *ekers* has been for many years a puzzling problem. I have stated that, "notwithstanding all that has been said and written about them, they are as complete a mystery as ever." Col. Greenwood laughs at the notion that they are in any way mysterious, and ridicules the idea of anything like good fortune or "luck" in scientific inquiries. Where geologists, who have been quietly studying the subject for years, find many difficulties to explain, the Colonel sees only "simplicity itself." This leads him on to his usual advertisement of "Rain and Rivers," and he then favours your readers with a rough-and-ready theory which would only be spoilt by any comment of mine, and which I therefore leave to the merciful consideration of those who know what the structure of a kame really is.

ARCHIBALD GEIKIE.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—S. S.—J. D. H.—S. A.—received.

Errata.—P. 341, col. 2, for "On the large Prime Number calculated," read "List of large Prime Numbers computed;"—p. 408, col. 1, line 5, for "read in."

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By order of
The Lords of the Committee of Council.

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The SESSION will commence on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. Full details as to Classes, Examinations, Degrees, &c., in the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, together with a List of the Members of the Council, will be found in the 'EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1866-67,' published by Messrs. Macleachlan & Stewart, South Bridge, Edinburgh. Price 2s. 6d.; per post, 2s. 9d.

By order of the Senatus.

ALEX. SMITH, Sec. to the University.

September, 1866.

DR. PERCY, F.R.S., will commence a Course

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By order of the Committee.

Oct. 6, 1866.

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Edinburgh, 19th September, 1866.

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October, 1866.

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LITERATURE

The Life of Josiah Wedgwood. By Eliza Meteyard. Vol. II. Illustrated. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Miss Meteyard resumes and completes her biography of the greatest of modern potters, and her history of his works. The latter is, in fact, a concise account of the revival of noble classic art in Europe, if that can be called a revival which, to all intents and purposes, aimed at absolute imitation of the most beautiful and purest order of design in ceramics. It was a wonderful thing to do this, and so admirably was it done that nothing of the sort in the way of imitation of styles and models has approached its success or desert; but we are bound to say, that if it be called by the title of a revival, we must add, that the thing did not live, and only now exists in the copies induced of itself, not in the life it imparted to our development of the oldest and only universal minor art. So close was the imitation of Greek models, so evident the parentages of the most worthy of the productions with which Wedgwood either indirectly or directly endowed the modern world, that it requires a sort of education in classics fairly to appreciate their extraordinary merits. This education being the inheritance of few, the efforts of the builder of "Etruria" were, for the world in general, as might be expected, limited in fortune to the lasting of a fashion, and, for the learned, to the placing of his productions in cabinets. It did not ally itself with English blood; that is to say, it did not enter into life, simply because there was too much of anachronistic character about it. It began, or sought to begin, with the artificially obtained "tastes" of the better classes. This would have been more effectual than it was if those tastes were not in themselves class distinctions, the property of the learned and the wealthy. No art has ever come to life when it was so entirely an importation to a country, as this was. On the other hand, we believe, that for an æsthetic development to live, it must come from the habits and ways of the people, and be purely derived from the time in which they are. Like Taurello Salinguerra's "Moorish lentisks," for the Greekish triumphs of Staffordshire a world of pains was taken to make them thrive; they flourished delightfully for a time, but are now "curiosities," fit to be put under glass in museums, and to be enjoyed by the few. If one goes into a china-shop, it is to see them side by side with the silliest pieces of *rococo* from Sèvres and Dresden, or in painful neighbourhood to some villanous imitation of these, which are baser than those because ever void of their sprightliness in folly.

It is not merely defect of education in the mass of purchasers amongst us that has led to this result, so that the most tawdry toy is allowed to stand near the ceramics of Wedgwood, and thereby testify to the modern want of that sense of Art which is detectable everywhere in the antique world, but now a matter of education,—and so evidently acquired that in common talk nothing is more frequent than assertions that differences of opinion in Art are "merely matters of taste," as if there could be any more doubt of the law as to right and wrong in design than there is in morals. In such a china-shop as we find Wedgwood's most beautiful models, they stand near things so ineffably debased, so astoundingly hideous, so completely void of beauty, and yet so full of pretence to loveliness, and so costly withal, that it is inconceivable that any nation since the

world began did worse than we. They have not taken root. Yet it is strange that they should not have had some influence on articles of common use; unless Art does this, it is next to naught. Miss Meteyard does not tell us how this happens, although she says her hero's works fetch more and more money at every sale.

Does the secret lie in those words of Wedgwood when writing to Flaxman about De Vere (Devere), the admirable modeller of the bas-relief of Proserpine, wherein he objects to the nakedness of the figures of a design of the "Orestes," and like subjects?

There are in this book not more than two things to which we positively object. One of these may be taken to confirm what was said about the non-acclimatization of Wedgwood's art in this country; it is the cover of the volume, which, in its three views, is most unfortunate. The other objectionable thing is Miss Meteyard's Preface, as she calls what is really a summing-up of her labours, and general distributing of thanks to those who have aided her. She has really produced a good book, and fairly finished a "long day's work," yet not such a thing as called for that almost comical self-complacency, or the almost heroic languor after toil, both of which are displayed in every line to which we refer. It is not usual with an author to write, "The success of this crowning work of my long public services," or to "feel" that her "long and self-denying labour has not been wholly barren of result, either as regards the improvement of public taste, or the culture necessary to a true advance in useful and ornamental Art." Probably the avatar of Miss Meteyard will be marked in the chronology of Art; we trust, for her sake, it may be so, although she need not have anticipated the event with such exquisite calmness, or, with so much affected graciousness, have bestowed laurel-leaves from her chaplet on those who are lucky enough to be designated by her as "my staff of artists," "my staff of printers," "my publisher."

Although Miss Meteyard has taken from our hands the privilege of laudation, and, like Napoleon, put the crown upon her own brow, we must not let her promptitude hinder the payment of admiration to those whom she calls her staff of artists. These have, indeed, done well everywhere but in delineating the human figure; here their failure is painful: see Fig. 17. If Fig. 18, an oviform vase, is indeed a fac-simile, the drawings upon it are wrong out of all reckoning; the contour of the vessel is belied by the outlines upon it, which are drawn as if on flat surfaces, hence the figure looks as though it were of glass, intersected by a flat plane with drawings on it. See the same defect in Fig. 12, which is from the object itself direct, and others. Portraits and representations of bas-reliefs, although both of these are far from being so good as they might be, are less open to challenge than the more difficult subjects thus noted. On the other hand, few things of the sort can be more worthy of praise than those which represent the various examples of the potter's art; many of these are exquisitely treated, and claim honour for Messrs. Pearson and Justyne.

Having thus disposed of the book-makers, their merits and errors, let us examine the volume with regard to the subject and its treatment. The text, as it is thus resumed by the author, deals with matters that are now nearly a century old. It was in 1768 that Wedgwood began to reap the fruits of his long and arduous labours. These labours Miss Meteyard's enthusiasm absurdly misrepresents when she writes that they exhibit "the highest

ideality in form, all the painter's magic touch in colouring and effect." The writer knows better than this preposterous statement would lead others to infer; we note it here as a specimen of what the intoxication of admiration may educe from the mind of an otherwise sensible person. Clay from South Carolina, furnished to Wedgwood through Mr. Vigor of Manchester, had, in 1766, put him in the way of successfully producing porcelain of a fine sort; the changes of the world are curiously shown even in this little fact. The place the clay came from was described as very remote, being in the country of the Cherokees, three hundred miles from Charlestown. Its name even was unknown to the potter, or, at least, incorrectly spelt, and its situation uncertain, until he examined the maps in the House of Commons in 1767. He had an idea of getting a monopoly, in the bad, old-fashioned way, but was checked by fears of certain M.P.s for towns that might suffer in their staples. A patent would not do, to ensure an exclusive right to deal with the Cherokees; so that, by Earl Gower's advice, he agreed to send an agent to deal with those interesting people, in place of seeking parliamentary aid to admit his materials duty-free, "or to lay a tax on all imported by others." Let the reader conceive a man in Wedgwood's position now-a-days seriously telling a dependent of a great lord (who, in this case, was no less noteworthy a person than Capability Brown, cautious old gardener as he was), that his life was devoted to the service of the "lady" of the Bridgewater family, as his (Brown's) was to that of the gentlemen! An agent was soon found to go to South Carolina, and into the Cherokee country, for a salary of 50*l.* a year and his maintenance. This was a respectable man; he seems to have done his duty. Clay arrived, but its importance was seriously affected by a greater thing of Wedgwood's doing, the discovery, or rather the perfected application, of another material, the *terra ponderosa*, to the body of pottery. This earth, for a time, answered the purpose in view. In this achievement were associated with the maker, in companionship if not in merit, many men of note, such as Darwin his great crony, Dr. Fothergill, Whitehurst, Bentley and Brindley. The discovery was of vast importance, and not without something of romance in connexion with it. Thus—

"A few years later we know very well that certain German porcelain-manufacturers obtained supplies of this fusible spar in a secret and even surreptitious manner from the *débris* lying round the neglected, yet once celebrated, lead-mines of Anglezark, in Lancashire. They employed a small farmer, who lived amongst the moorland wastes around the mines, to gather the spar which had been long before thrown out of the shafts as refuse, break it in pieces, pack it in boxes, convey it to Chorley, the nearest town, and thence despatch it to Liverpool to be shipped. In order to carry out their operations with the greatest secrecy, the farmer and his wife made their gatherings only on moonlight nights. But at length their movements raised the curiosity of persons passing across the waste; rumours got abroad and reached the ears of Sir Frank Standish, lord of the manor, and a stop was put to their proceedings. To inquiries the man remained silent; and it was only some years later, when upon his death-bed, he told a neighbour that, long prior to discovery, he had carried on the sale of this spar, that it was exported to some porcelain-works in Germany, and that he had sold it for five guineas a ton."

Wedgwood's experiments with this material were recorded in cipher, with the knowledge of his wife and one or two of those friends whom we have named. Bentley, of course, was the guide and director whenever his services were in need. It is noteworthy that the precious spar

thus employed was fetched for the potter out of Derbyshire, although it existed, unknown, at Skelton and at Stoke-upon-Trent, so much nearer his home at Burslem. Pott's queer old-fashioned book on stones was of some service to the inventor, although its Latin required the aid of the indefatigable Bentley as translator, and some of its records were not conformable to the experience of Wedgwood. Dr. Turner furnished colours and varnishes; Whitehurst, the active watchmaker and lead-mine worker of Derby, came with less effect to help, so that, on the whole, tolerably satisfactory progress was made towards the desired manufacture. Abundant failures, the results of which remain, attest at once the ingenuity and patience of our subject.

One thing cannot fail to strike the reader of these volumes in the fact that nearly all the men who were thus urgent and united to aid each other in perfecting a new and difficult manufacture, requiring, as it did, the greatest nicety and skill in manipulation, no less than the widest search for materials, were engaged in doing something else the connexion of which with their common purpose was anything but close. Two watchmakers, one of whom was also a miner, an engineer and coal-worker, a naturalist, two physicians, and a surgeon, acted as volunteers, besides a Carolinian landowner, and some half-a-dozen more who were, wholly or partly, paid for their labour, joined a potter—who had a large trade already, and was busy improving lathes, making tools for them, and in devising stamps and punches—in perfecting a series of experiments in a wholly new branch of ceramic craft. How Bentley, the busiest of all, Dr. Darwin (who devised a colour-grinding windmill for his friend), and Fothergill managed matters in aid of Wedgwood, may well excite Miss Meteyard's wonder. It is surprising that the thing came to any good; that it did so was due to the clear-headed persistency of the central personage of all these men who, dispersed over England as they were, acted upon him under disadvantages such as we can hardly conceive in these days of swift communications and carryings. The "return of post" was slow ninety-eight years ago. A question sent to two of his chemical advisers who lived in London, on the one hand, and in Liverpool, on the other,—orders despatched to a tool-maker at Derby, and in another direction to a miner for clay,—were of necessity tardy in execution and results. This the inventor found to his cost when the London house was set up.

The fortunate end was due—as, in confirmation of the above, one may see throughout this record—to the strong "business habits" of Wedgwood himself, who is frequently found averring that his "present business is too good to be neglected for uncertainties," and that while it remained so he must be content with shorter and easier steps in advance. It was the same in this respect all through the life of the potter. We find him not only packing his letters and sewing them in monthly lots, but regretting the turn of modern taste against nude figures as an objection to a certain design, and, in the most simple and clear-headed fashion, suggesting all sorts of details for labelling and packing goods that are to come to his hands, designing stamping tools and runners for the edges of his wares, and grumbling at the bad workmanship of some early specimens of the same, as well as showing his correspondent how the last would combine in many ornaments, and treating of so delicate a matter as the pressure to be put with these tools on clay, all in the same letter with a friendly declaration that he meant to

pay Bentley's expenses in a journey for consultation; to say nothing of referring to the "Antiquities" of the Count de Caylus for Art matters, and to a book on engine-turning. As to the last, it is curious to observe how the regulated tremulous motion, which is the soul of that exquisite process, was one of the potter's terrors, for the overcoming of which Bentley was applied to and gave valuable aid. In the same letter, which is thus diversely crammed, he invoked the assistance of Bentley's sister to order the interior of the new house at Etruria, and hints at a carpet-bag and a servant, while he promises the lady the best company of his own wife and sister. Evidently a man with the clearest of brains and a considerate temper was he who could foresee so many wants, enter into so many requirements for others. Over their pipes and ale, in the parlour of the village inn, these now world-famous worthies and thoroughly good men talked about their affairs which were not of the secret sort, or were recalcitrant enough to baffle the casual listener while they discussed the powers of many "mysteries" of the lathe,—rose and crown motions, counterpoises, mandarins, tudicles, ramping machines (eccentrics), and the like.

It is amusing to find such a man as this, whose crafty tradesmanship in dealing with Boulton is also noteworthy (this is the Boulton who would not go to, but waited to be sent for by King George himself), instructing such another as Bentley how they must proceed with the London show-room in order "to do the needful with the ladies in the neatest, gentlest and best method." That is, how the new wares must be shown on the tables so as to catch the female eye and fascinate the female brain. He craftily tells his partner that "the nobility and gentry" would not enter a show-room which, having once been used for auctions, would be a place for public resort too common for their exclusive notions and practices: "For you know they will not mix with the world any farther than their amusements or conveniences make it necessary." Here was sound reason for declining otherwise suitable premises at the Artists' Exhibition Room, in Pall Mall, which, we may add, stood near the site of the United Service Club-house. In the year but one after Wedgwood's rejection was thus made, these rooms were occupied for the first Exhibition of the Royal Academy. The potter found others in St. Martin's-lane, which, he says, were "within a 12d. ride from St. Paul's Ch. Yd." and considered desirable because the thoroughfare was not liable to stoppage by drays.

As if these occupations were not enough to tax the energies of a man, our potter now found it necessary to have his leg cut off. The operation was performed in Bentley's presence, when Wedgwood displayed the greatest fortitude under sufferings that must have been intensified and aggravated by the barbarous surgery of the day. This event was announced by a clerk to the London house with quaint equanimity, but by no means with the coldness Miss Meteyard supposes, in the middle of a letter about crates and crockery, orders, and carriage of goods. Worse still befell the brave potter, in the death of his son, "with a complaint in his bowels for some time past," so the clerk wrote of "poor Master Dicky." A valiant, unselfish wife and kind friends—many of whom were of the order, but not of the sort, of "the nobility and gentry" before alluded to—soothed his pains and watched for his recovery. This, if nothing else sufficed to the same end, showed that the man was well with the world and forward in his work.

With a general agreement in Miss Meteyard's

notions about design, and the Art-value of most of her subject's productions, or those which bear his name,—that is, of course, with reservation in regard to opinions which are formed by her through natural, but exaggerated, enthusiasm,—we are compelled to differ in respect to many minor points, as, for example, in what she says about a certain "fluted columnar" candlestick, engraved here as Fig. 4, from the Meyer collection, as possessed of "extreme beauty." It is a pleasant thing to look at, indeed, but solely so on account of the neatness and "sweetness" of its finish, as evidences of care and trained craft; but it is unbecomingly, in the true sense of the term, exactly because it is "columnar" and satisfactory to the educated sense only where its details depart from the quality and character of those of columns, as in the cavetto and panelled form of the base, and the pure contours of the nozzle. Not even the abstractly elegant proportions of the article can redeem the inherent vices of its adaptation from those of a thing which was designed for another use. Miss Meteyard knows this as well as we do, but allows her enthusiasm to carry off her judgment.

The successive introductions and fortunate adventures of Wedgwood with the famous cream, black, and red wares, the use of various patterns, from those of the quasi-idyllic styles which were so common at first, to the severer adaptation of antique and Etruscan designs, are treated of in order and with clearness by the writer. The employment of able artists was most serviceable; among them Bacon, then beginning his professional career, but already in good repute, although living in poor quarters, useful through his primary education as a porcelain-maker; and James Tassie, the modeller, whom Miss Meteyard does not seem to know as the winner of the Boydell Gallery in a lottery. Crofts and Coward were also among the men employed at this period; many of their works remain, and attest their ability. Soon it became needful to employ five or six modellers, in order to gratify "the epidemical madness that reigns for vases" of the Etruscan order, as to which good Mr. Cox went "as mad as a March hare," news of which evokes from Bentley, of all men in the world, some of the oddest advice, of the tradesman's sort, to Cox himself, who sold the "pots" in question.

As to what was the reception of these achievements by the "nobility and gentry," for whose special benefit they were designed, we may here quote a characteristic passage by Miss Meteyard, which will better serve to show the direction of her mind, and her critical judgment, than any summary could do:—

"We gather some idea of the fashionable tone of the day, relative to the social position of trade and gentility, from these somewhat patronizing remarks of Mrs. Delany on Wedgwood. To spend money instead of earning it, or, in other words, the difference between active mental and manual industry and luxurious idleness, made an almost impassable barrier between class and class. Nor as yet was the business of the potter, or the decoration of pottery, ranked as a fine art, or its masters placed in their true position. Wedgwood was the man who did essential service in this respect. Pottery in his hands became a noble art, worthy of the devotion of princes; and his energy it was, in conjunction with that of the other mighty industrial leaders of his time, which increased the productive powers of the nation to an extent before undreamt of, and saved it from some of the natural results of the very idleness which thus affected to praise and patronize."

What must the shade of Fanny Burney think of these remarks upon her "venerable, adored" friend? It is very amusing to find, a

little further on, that which must have gratified Miss Meteyard to quote, in another paragraph from a letter by Mrs. Delany, stating how she went to an auction at Christie's in April, 1771, and saw of the Wedgwood making such things as fairly took her breath away, and led to expressions of how she was "much pleased" with them, and was evidently moved with envy at the costliness of what our author has discovered were articles rejected by the Burslem folks, really things out of date and discredited by improvements.

It is not our affair to make an abstract of this very carefully compiled and well-written book; suffice it that the author has put together many particulars of the greatest interest as regards the state of art and society a century ago. Among the men most in modern esteem who are needfully brought before the reader is Flaxman, the greatest artist of his day, that is, if pure art is of the highest value. Of his connexion with the potter, and of the works produced by both, we have, for the first time, a complete account, including the amount paid for artistic work in those days to such a man by a liberal employer. Three guineas does not seem much for modelling a pair of vases—one with a satyr, and the other with a triton handle. "Four Bass Relieves of the Seasons" were not overpaid for with two guineas. Yet these are the highest prices in a long bill which descends so low as seven shillings for an "Ariadne." It was Bentley who brought the sculptor and the potter together, doing thereby what was infinitely the greatest service of his life-long aid to his friend. With these prices in view, no wonder Wedgwood, when a temporary job offered, wrote to Bentley, "I suppose Mr. Flaxman will be more moderate (i.e., expect smaller payment) than Mr. Smith"; and, a few days later, evinces anxiety to keep him to their own house. By means of these data many hitherto unscribed works, which go by the general name of "Wedgwood," may be given to their right authors. This applies to Flaxman as well as to others, and is as valuable with reference to that triumph of mere copying—the transcript from the "Portland Vase," the whole and true history of which is confidently affirmed by the author to be found in her book. This history is very curious, from where we learn how the old Duchess of Portland, by means of a maid of honour and the ubiquitous Mrs. Delany, who met in reconclite conclave, whispered, shrugged, made signs and notes such as must have alarmed their distinguished circle to the very heart, acquired the treasure from Sir W. Hamilton, and dared not show it to her family, who were wroth at the expenditure of enormous sums on countless follies in bad art. How this inestimable treasure was made seems to have been the cause of much apparently needless discussion by those who were perfectly familiar with the analogous process of cameo-cutting on shells; but how Wedgwood could ever venture to imagine that his opaque and dingy "jasper" would rival the deep lucidity of the glass body of the original, or that purely brilliant opacity of the enamel which overcoats it, to form the figures, is a mystery to us, and might well be included in the history of self-delusions. On the whole, beautiful as was Webber's copy for Wedgwood, it is almost a pity that a glass-maker instead of a potter did not employ him: we should then have had something entirely apt to that aim of complete imitation which was held in view throughout this very singular transaction.

Finally, there is one we must add to our previously-expressed objections to this otherwise admirable, honourably elaborate and most

interesting book; it is, that the writer enters at far too great length into the history and peculiarities of the mere manufacture of the simple fabrics—clays, glazes, and what not, which, while some are already superseded, are fitter for the pages of a chemical journal or trade circular than for such a work as hers, if intended, as is obviously the case, for general no less than artists' use. In short, the author fails to see that the history of the art Wedgwood employed is more valuable than that of the craft he perfected.

Icelandic Legends. (Collected by Jón. Arnason.)

Translated by George E. J. Powell and Eiríkr. Magnússon. Second Series. With Notes and Introductory Essay. (Longmans & Co.)

ONE series of these 'Icelandic Legends' was quite enough; the aroma of the stories is seldom agreeable, and it is not pleasant to contemplate too much the later and fouler period of Scandinavian superstition. Nor is this second volume at all equal in point of literary merit to its predecessor. The Introduction is rather material for an article than a finished essay; and the body of the work is full of matter which was scarcely worth the trouble of translating. The stories of 'God and the Evil One' and of 'Paradise and Hell' are the worst; the 'Stories of Outlaws' are the best. We quote the following:—

"UP! MY SIX, IN JESU'S NAME!

"One autumn, six men went on a search into the sheep-walks, with their leader, who was a strong man and dauntless withal. When they had reached the farthest point of their search, a storm came on with heavy snowfall, and the men lost their way, not knowing where they were. After a long walk, they found that their path led down hill, and soon they found themselves in a small valley, and having by chance come across a house, they knocked at the door. There came out an old fellow, ugly and mighty rascally-looking, and said that it was a new thing for strangers to come and pry about his dwellings, and looked with ungleeful eye on his guests. The leader spoke for them all, and told him how they had happened to come thither: and having told the old fellow this, he stepped inside the door with all his men, without waiting for the inhospitable man's leave or refusal. When they had sat for a while, meat was brought them on dishes, by a young damsel of downcast mien. She whispered to the guests, as she gave the meat to them: 'Eat only the meat at the edge of the dish farthest from you.' They looked and were soon sure that all at that edge was mutton, but all at the other, human flesh. When they had finished, the girl removed the meat from the table, and took the wet clothes of the strangers to dry them, and said, in a low voice: 'Be watchful; do not take off your underclothes, neither sleep!' It was a moonlight night, and the leader lay in a bed in the shadow, and told his comrades that they should not move or speak aught till he called them. Shortly they had gone to rest; the old man came in, and going to the bedside of one of his guests, touched his breast, and said: 'Lean breast and craven.' And in the same way he felt them all, muttering the like wellnigh at every one, till at last, when he came to the bed of the leader and had felt his breast, he said: 'Fat breast and mettlesome.' And, in the same moment, he turned to a nook in the room and seized an axe, and returned with it to the bed of the leader. But the latter, seeing what was to come, sprang nimbly down from the bed, wherein the old cannibal dealt him a blow, missing him, of course; but the leader now seized the axe, and wrung it from the wretch's hand, who roared out: 'Up, my twelve, in the devil's name!' Now the leader drove the axe into the old carl's pate, and it stood in the brain, and he fell dead on the spot. Then the leader said: 'Up, my six, in Jesu's name!' When he had thus called upon his followers, a trap-door was opened

in the floor, and there came up the head of a man. But the leader was not long in cutting it off, and thus he killed twelve of them in the open trap-door of a cellar which was under the floor. After this they found the girl who had waited on them in the evening. She turned out to be a farmer's daughter from Eyjafjörðr, whom the old man had stolen, and would force, against her will, to marry his eldest son. But she bore an untellable loathing towards them all, chiefly because they killed everyone that came to them who had lost his way, and then eat his flesh. Here the men found many precious things, and many sheep in the valley. They agreed that the leader should remain, and one man with him, to comfort the girl, and to watch the sheep during the winter, in order that they might not starve for want of care. But the others returned home. Next spring, the leader brought the girl home, and afterwards, with the consent of her father, married her, and moved everything that he found in the valley to the North: began farming, and lived a happy and lucky life with his wife to a high age."

We have not thought fit to dwell on the more morbid and horrible contents of the work. After 'Oiga-Glum's Saga' and the 'Story of Gislí' these legends taste sour and unwholesome. They fairly represent, however, the decadence of Icelandic folk-lore, and will be coveted, on that ground, for many libraries.

Fire Prevention and Fire Extinction. By James Braidwood. Including *Fire-Proof Structures, Fire-Proof Safes, Public Fire-Brigades, Private Means for suppressing Fires, Fire-Engines, Fire-Annihilators, Portable Fire-Escapes, Water Supply.* With Illustrations, Memoir, and Portrait of the Author. (Bell & Daldy.)

IF we were called upon to name a dozen prominent Englishmen who, in the course of the present century, have been notably fortunate in their lives, we are inclined to think that we should place high in the list a person who, born in an obscure station, failed to raise himself above the middle rank of life, and who, dying ere he had entered old age, left his widow and descendants no possession more valuable than his honourable reputation. Neither titles, nor social distinctions, nor riches, nor any of the other prizes that are most coveted by ordinary ambition, fell to the hand which never cared to snatch them; and up to the hour when he found the abrupt termination of his useful career it would have occasioned surprise at any West-End dinner-table if the person of whom we are thinking had been mentioned as an eminent or highly-successful character. And yet he had few contemporaries who were equally fortunate in life and death. The son of an Edinburgh tradesman, he had scarcely qualified himself to practise as a surveyor when a strong passion for a particular sport—a sport that is never followed save with the hottest enthusiasm—drew him from the vocation for which he had been educated, and made him resolve to seek his livelihood in the pursuit which most men in his position would have regarded merely as a pastime and source of occasional excitement. His one dominant passion was the desire of the fire-hunter, who catches the scent of conflagration from afar, and rushes to the scene of destruction with the eagerness of a soldier for the field of battle, straining every muscle till he has confronted his enemy and brought him to subjection. This not ungenerous impulse fitfully stirs the pulses of most Englishmen, alike in the highest and lowest ranks of life; but in the breast of young Braidwood it knew neither intermission nor abatement. At any hour of day or night his keenest delight was to be present at a great fire, fighting for its extinction with an heroic forgetfulness of personal danger and a corresponding indifference to the conse-

quences of long-continued toil. Compelled by circumstances to work for his livelihood, he would inevitably have been a discontented man had not fortune opportunely placed him in an exceptional position, where he was able, at the same time, to gratify his master passion and turn his energies to good account. Before the end of his twenty-fourth year he had under his control the fire-engines of Edinburgh, in which capital he displayed, throughout ten years of trying service, the same zeal and superb fitness for his perilous occupation which he uniformly exhibited on a larger arena after his appointment to the command of the London Fire-Engine Establishment, in January, 1833.

The occasion of his removal from the Scotch to the English capital was the establishment of the association for the protection of insured property from the ravages of conflagration, which, after thirty-three years of most beneficial though anomalous action, has, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Parliament, recently made over its stock, staff, and responsibilities to the Metropolitan Board of Works, to which public department the task of guarding London from the incursions of fire has been appropriately assigned. The eight metropolitan insurance companies who were the original founders of the London Fire-Engine Establishment made a happy selection of a captain for their numerous brigade when they invited Mr. Braidwood to fix his abode at their principal station in Watling Street, and direct their new and hazardous undertaking. Nor was Mr. Braidwood less fortunate when he decided to quit the city of his birth and accept the post which placed before him a wider field of usefulness and congenial duty. The man who, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, wins the one post in London which he is specially qualified to fill and has been most desirous of obtaining, may be fairly said to have achieved no common success; and there is no need for biographic assurance that when he had thus gained the height of his ambition James Braidwood was a proud and happy man. As time wore on, his most sanguine expectations with respect to his metropolitan appointment were realized and exceeded. His intercourse with his employers was one of unbroken harmony; under his sagacious and energetic management the brigade, originally established to protect the interests of a few companies, acquired the magnitude, influence and dignity of a public institution; successive governments consulted him and acted on his advice in matters pertaining to his special art; the householders of the capital came to place such implicit confidence in the sufficiency of his arrangements for their security from fire that they left their hundreds of contemptible little parish-engines to rust and rot in their appointed closets; and in the course of years his person, as well as his official merit, became so familiar to the admiring populace that he could not walk the pavements of the town without encountering, in the looks and words of casual passers, flattering proofs of the affectionate pride with which he was regarded by a large number of his fellow-citizens. Men who are young now will recall, forty years hence, the tempestuous acclamations with which the multitude used to greet Braidwood when he drove up to take personal command at a fire of unusual magnitude, and how the mere arrival of the commander used to fill the crowds with an assurance that the flames would speedily be "got under." As a general's services are measured by the list of his battles, so the best record of our fire-captain's career is found in an enumeration of his great fires; and whole volumes of strangely terrible interest might be written concerning those grander fields and more important occasions when Braidwood met his pecu-

liar enemy with unruffled front, and stilled the crackling tempest of hungry flames by his perfect mastery of himself, his art, and all the means intrusted to his hands. He commanded at the fire which reduced the Houses of Parliament to ashes and black ruin; at the conflagration which consumed the Royal Exchange; and at the still more disastrous fire at the Tower. Amongst London theatres burnt to the ground in his presence, and almost as speedily restored, were Astley's, the Olympic, the Pavilion, and the Covent Garden Opera-house. But of all his fires the most appalling, obstinate and destructive was the Tooley Street conflagration, which raged for an entire night, smouldered for fourteen days, and was not extinguished until it had destroyed two millions' worth of property.

It was during the first night of this terrific outbreak that Braidwood met his end, whilst encouraging his firemen with his customary kindness, and directing their operations with characteristic firmness and placidity. He was facing some flames that hissed and roared near a warehouse, which was known to contain a large store of saltpetre, when a high wall in his rear fell with a fearful crash, and buried him at the same instant in which it killed him. His death was not less enviable than instantaneous. He died in action,—as such a man would wish to die. Falling when he was still no more than sixty-one years of age, he was preserved from the bitter experiences of men who, after years of honourable labour, are the reluctant witnesses of their own slow physical decay. Instead of lagging on the stage, he was struck down at a time when his arm had lost no jot of its strength, his nerves nothing of their firmness, his vision none of its clearness; but, on the other hand, the hour of his death was not far removed from the period when, had his life been extended, he would, in the natural course of things, have soon begun to find himself less competent for the discharge of duties which require the fullness of a strong man's strength. Moreover, by dying amidst the havoc of a fire, the extraordinary dimensions and destructiveness of which had roused the imaginations and sympathies of his fellow-countrymen in every class of society, he expired under circumstances which secured him the sweetest reward of heroes—a grave sanctified by the regretful admiration of an entire people. The universal sentiment of the country accorded with Miss Muloch's lines on the fireman's death:—

Death found him there, without
Grandeur or beauty,
Only an honest man
Doing his duty:

Just a God-fearing man,
Simple and lowly,
Constant at kirk and hearth,
Kindly and holy:

Death found—and touched him with
Finger in flying:—
So he rose up complete—
Hero undying.

So many a Hero walks
Dally beside us,
Till comes the supreme stroke
Sent to divide us.

Then the Lord calls His own,—
Like this man, even,
Carried, Elijah-like,
Fire-winged, to heaven.

The editors of the present volume have gathered the opinions of James Braidwood on matters connected with his calling from a treatise which he published in 1830, from certain papers which he read before learned Societies, and from his numerous official reports. As a memorial of an excellent man and public benefactor the book, of course, will meet with the respect due to every attempt to perpetuate an

honest fame; but notwithstanding our disposition to judge it favourably, we cannot do otherwise than think its publication needless and injudicious. Coming in the wake of Mr. Young's 'Fires, Fire-Engines, and Fire-Brigades,' it appears to singular disadvantage. As a contribution to the literature of an art of which James Braidwood was a consummate master, it is of no value whatever.

The Upper Ward of Lanarkshire Described and Delineated. The Archaeological Section, by G. V. Irving; the Statistical and Topographical Section, by Alexander Murray. 3 vols. (Glasgow, Murray & Son; London, J. R. Smith.)

Sussex Archaeological Collections, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County. Published by the Sussex Archaeological Society. Vol. XVIII. (Lewes, Bacon.)

PLEASANT names of persons and localities are connected with the old country of the Damii, the shire of Lanark as we now call it. The Clyde, the Falls of Clyde (Bonington and Corra Linne), and Clydesdale, all bring up memories of natural beauty. Canal and railway give ready access to the principal parts of the old county, in which Wallace struck his first blow against England by killing Sheriff Haselrig. Whether that celebrated personage was either of the position or character which have been assigned to him may still be considered a disputed question. Something of the poetry that hung about him is stripped away by our authors; but there is his portrait in Bonington House, to show you what he was not like, and "a very curious chair," as the guide-book has it, "in which he is said to have sat."

In the days of the patriot the natural beauties of the county were more numerous and less visited than they are now. Materialism has pitched its dusky tents within the region of poetic grandeur, and the heart of Wallace himself, if it could win back its mortal pulses, would beat with pride or with shame, according to his degree of common sense, if he could behold the cotton-spinning mills, the flax, woollen, worsted and silk factories, the foundries and the iron-smelting works which occupy ground where the poor and idle Scots did nothing and were proud of it. If they did anything it was chiefly deeds of violence such as were supposed to become gentlemen. But where murder once went forth in proud array of soldiery, and was called *glory*, or where it slunk by night through covert paths, there is now a wide, noisy, but profitable, camp of industry. Men, and for that matter, women, in even greater numbers, go up to labour, not to slaughter; steam and water supply motive power to ten thousand looms, and the music of a million of spindles accompanies the song of the sons and daughters of labour. The county town of Lanark is, however, but as a village compared with Glasgow, one of the wonders of the empire for work, wealth, hospitality, good deeds,—hard drinking, dirt, wretchedness and villany.

To the history of a portion of the county, described as the Upper Ward, three portly volumes are here devoted. They are chiefly addressed to natives and inhabitants; but are not without interest to readers curious in old lore, old ways, old history, modern results and the aspect of the Upper Ward from their own down to its present subjection to provosts, bailies, and the kirks, Free and Established. The Damii probably wore gold on their necks, and might have weighted their weapons with lead if they had only known how to have got at it. Some

of the districts were of better repute than others. Crawford was given (in the seventeenth century) to jollity and meanness. At bridals there were so many pipers and such crowds of rollicking guests, that paganism seemed to be returning, and the kirk prohibited marriage under such circumstances. The meanness is illustrated by the record of a Crawford kirk collection, when there was found in the plate, "two bad shillings, a thrie, and a babie."

Symington was not behind Crawford in unenviable distinction at the same period. In Symington Kirk there was no glass in the windows, no pulpit, no seat for the precentor. The school was as badly off as the church; there was "no encouragement for a school-master, except four bolls of meal." This was hardly enough to give the pedagogue sufficient strength wherewith to thrash the Symington students. Be this as it may, there were often loud and lively scenes to be witnessed in the kirks; to wit, in that of Wandell and Lamington, when Lord Douglas sent down his nominee, Mr. McGhie, as minister, and the Laird of Lamington disputed the nomination. The minister got access to the pulpit only by "shooting and ramforcing the doors" of the kirk; but when Mr. McGhie was about to preach "he was barred by the Lady of Lamington and some other women, who possessed themselves of the pulpit in a tumultuous and disorderly way; her ladyship declaring that no dog of the house of Douglas should ever bark there." The ladies of Scotland have ever been strong-minded women, given to stand on their rights. In many villages females have their *bonspiel*, or matches at curling, as well as the males.

In ancient days, when Scottish ladies of high degree thought it no disparagement to live with kings and yet not be their queens, it cannot be said that they were "tied up in godly laces." Lanark Ward records preserve the names of these light o' loves. Things, however, seem to have improved in modern times. Thus, in 1835, we find the minister of Biggar giving "his people credit for keeping well all the Commandments but the seventh"; but the minister is "proud" to inform the world that "the prevalence of the evil was among the poorer and more independent classes of the community." Such a minister would have been "proud" of that candid woman who said that if she had broken the most of the Decalogue, there was one part, at least, which she had preserved whole,—that in which it is said, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife!"

To general readers the history of the stiff-necked Marquis of Douglas and his wife, a proud Huntley, will, perhaps, be as attractive as any portion of these volumes. They were staunch Romanists, and sadly they vexed the orthodox presbytery, who thought to bring them to a proper state of mind by condemning them and their family to listen to a brace of Calvinistic sermons daily, besides exhortations and exercises for their souls' health. How they went and would not go, listened and did not listen, were alternately meek and mocking, subdued or defiant, took the covenant and disregarded it, were heavily mulcted, bought themselves off by apparent submission, and sinned again on the earliest opportunity, is very well narrated in these volumes, though, indeed, the whole story was previously told in ample and amusing detail in 'Chambers's Annals of Scotland.' Again, those who are curious in witch literature may add something to their knowledge by studying the chronicling of witch doings, and of the fatuity of the cruel fools who delighted in punishing them, as may be found in the work before us.

Of family history, too, there is much scat-

tered through the book of a romantic nature. One incident refers to a "narrow escape." The bearded Lord of Covington lay in his open coffin ready for burial, waiting only the coming of friends and the usual jollification, when his great-grandchild, who was with the watchers, whispered in his mother's ear, "The beard's wagging!" And so it was, and the stout old gentleman was got up, and while he was dressing the funeral guests were shown into another room, into which the supposed dead lord walked, leaning on the arm of the minister of the parish. There was some consternation at first, but equanimity was restored, the laird sat down at the head of the table, and the roystering fellows made a night of it!

We have said enough to show something—very little however—of the quality of these volumes. The stories and anecdotes are but the garnish to very solid dishes, and these latter are for the digestion of those who are interested in the many *ologies*, sciences, statistics, &c. connected with the Wards of Lanark. We pass from them to the 'Sussex Archaeological Collections.'

Turning over the leaves of this pleasant volume is like passing from one pleasant Sussex locality to another. The Rev. Mr. Mitchell takes us to Bosham Church, and, uncovering a spot which for eight centuries and a half has been traditionally spoken of as the burial-place of Canute's little daughter, he shows us the skeleton of a child which may well have been that of the daughter of the great king. Then, Mr. Lower, after snubbing Mr. Llewellyn, introduces us to the old Sussex iron-works, which built up fortunes for modest men who embarked their little capital in them, and made Croesuses of land-owners who, possessing much, ventured for and obtained more. As we turn from the iron-works and their masters, Mr. Durrant Cooper has a few words to say about the participation of Sussex in Jack Cade's insurrection. The rising, in Sussex, Mr. Cooper tells us, partook very much of the character of a military and duly authorized levy and array. One trait of the times, when the affair was over, and the plunder made by the insurrectionists was in the hands of the Government, is worth recording. Government did not restore it to its owners, but set it up for sale, directing, however, that when a rightful owner made an offer, the official vendors "should make him be preferred in the buying thereof before any other person, and that they should sell it to him for more or less cash than it be worth, after their discretion." Paternal government, that knowingly received stolen goods and sold them to the lawful proprietors! Next, we encounter the Rev. Mr. Turner, and learn from him how the Sussex folks about Pevensey were taxed in Henry the Third's time, to keep up the walls and water-gates of the marsh against the sea. From the unquiet seaboard, we pass through the Hardham Priory of Canons of St. Augustine, led by Mr. Gordon Hills, and thence to the Museum in Lewes Castle, where Mr. Lower again meets us, and points out its contents. Down to the sea again, to Appledram, a name which antiquaries describe as meaning a town on an estuary, but which Mr. Lower more reasonably interprets as *Apple-tree-home*. Some persons may hesitate to approach Mr. Butter with only a Sussex topographical catalogue in his hand; but there is one strange matter, at least, in the mass. In 1752 Mrs. Whale and Mrs. Pledge were hanged at Horsham, for poisoning the husband of the first-named. "Mrs. Pledge first attempted to poison him by roasting spiders to put into his beer; but his wife relenting, some white arsenic was afterwards procured by Mrs. Pledge and Whale's wife, and, mixing it with hasty pudding,

while he was intently gazing on his child, he ate it, and died within a few hours!" The wife's relenting at roasting spiders and adopting arsenic, and the manner of the murder itself, are worthy of note. There is a whole history in it, as there is in a capital witch-story, where the bewitched seem to have been the bewitchers, destroying their own goods, burning their houses, and pelting themselves with horse-shoes. This, they appear, under confession, to have done "under the colour of Religion," but what colour is beyond conjecture. We are in healthier company riding, by favour of Mr. Evershed, with Charles the Second through Sussex, during his flight, in 1651,—a royal ride in which all went well, because the king *would* go forward, and not back, as Wilmot once proposed. They who would learn something of the celebrated Shirleys may sit down in Isfield Place, and listen to Mr. Turner. How the lid of the tomb of Gundrade, daughter of William the Conqueror, ever became the base of the tomb (in another church) of Edward Shirley, even Mr. Turner cannot account for. Later, in 'Notes on Sussex Castles,' by Messrs. Cooper and Lower, we meet with the Earl of Arundel, in 1382, complaining to the King of persons who broke the doors, gates, windows, &c. of the Castle of Lewes, broached two casks of his wine, wasted all they did not drink, burned his rolls, rentals, and muniments, and committed other enormities! This was the Earl whom Richard the Second knocked down in Westminster Abbey at the Queen's funeral, and who lost his head in Cheapside. He was born to bad luck. We come to happier people in the "Stapley Diary,"—a yeoman's record of the last century, who had such regard for "as good a horse as ever man was owner of," as to bury him with honours. "He was buried in his skin, as being a good old horse." We pass by the Kitchen Midden at Newhaven, as Mr. Lower remarks that the flint flakes with the conchoidal fracture are not the work of men but of fire. As Mr. Cooper opens the Passage-book of the Port of Rye, 1635-6, we follow his finger over many curious entries of persons going to or returning from the Continent, and smile at the fact of so many tutors of travelling young gentlemen being Scotchmen. With not more serious matter does Mr. Evershed deal in his legend of the dragon-slayer of Lymington, where a grave is pointed to as that of a slayer of dragons. Mr. Evershed slays the story itself by saying that "dragon" is British for a "chief" or "sovereign"; and such may have been the animal that the so-called slayer may have overcome in battle. Pen-dragon, we think, implies *sovereign*, being literally *head-chief*, or chiefest of those who are chief. In the Notes and Queries, at the end of the volume, there is enough to make the Society of Antiquaries lively for a month.

Egypt: from the Conquest of Alexander the Great to Napoleon Bonaparte. An Historical Sketch. By the Rev. George Trevor, M.A., Canon of York. (Religious Tract Society.)

THE period which Mr. Trevor has selected for his historical survey is one during which Egypt has been under many dynasties,—none of which sprang originally from her own soil. Indeed, to those who take pleasure in observing historical retribution, it must be a striking reflection that this country has been subject to foreign powers, or to dominant races unassimilated with the original stock, ever since the days of those mighty kings who were wont from time to time to oppress the children of Israel. It is true that subjection to a foreign race has become the normal condition of many eastern countries; but there is, perhaps, no region in

which ancient splendour and long-continued modern degradation are so harshly contrasted as in the land of the Pharaohs. Canon Trevor puts this in a striking manner in his introductory chapter:—

"It is hardly possible to imagine a greater contrast than is presented between the *Monuments* and the *History* of Egypt. The monuments tell of a native monarchy flourishing among the great empires of the East; its kings little less than demigods; its priesthood endowed with a sanctity revered in distant lands; its chariots and horses pouring out to battle under the banners of a thousand gods; the nations of the earth bringing tribute; and art and luxury carried to an extent only possible to a numerous population, with abundant material resources and a high mental development. On the date and duration of this splendid period the monuments are dumb. They witness what Ancient Egypt was; they know nothing of her rise, progress, or decay. Their testimony is confirmed by the position of Egypt in the Holy Scriptures, where her rulers are found showing hospitality to the father of the faithful, or reducing his descendants into bondage. Still, we only know that Egypt was a great power before Israel was a nation. It gleams out of a remote antiquity with a splendour that cannot be denied; but the splendour is a pre-historic memory, separated from authentic chronology by a gulf, which nothing but the Bible can span. All that we know of it is, that it existed before Moses, and perished about the close of the Old Testament. With the first page of secular history Ancient Egypt is already dead. The Pharaohs have become a tradition, the temples and altars are shrouded in mystery, the fleets and armies have disappeared, the people are reduced to inexorable servitude."

When the splendid empire of Alexander was divided among his generals, and Egypt fell to the lot of the Ptolemies, she became simply an offshoot of the Macedonian tree, and her people were, to all intents and purposes, a subject race. So, under Greek, Roman, or Moslem they have ever since remained. The glory of the Ptolemies, the fascinations of Cleopatra, the pride of the Alexandrian sages, were all Greek, and with them the native Egyptian had nothing to do. When the Cæsars carried the arms of Rome far beyond anything that an old republican senator could have anticipated, their conquests did not affect the original possessors of Egypt, except inasmuch as they exchanged Greek for Roman masters. The Saracen invasion, and the ultimate subjugation by the Turkish branch of the Mohammedan hordes, were equally indifferent to the son of the soil, who was a servant and a child of servants, and preserved no record of his powerful ancestors save the gigantic architectural remains whose history was as little known to himself as to his tyrants. If there have at times been symptoms of revival, they have only appeared in the temporary successes of the Mohammedan rulers. Japhet triumphed over Ham for a time, then Shem had his turn, and his descendants wrangled and fought for the only corner of Africa that is known to have ever been civilized and great. It gave little happiness to the poor native, despised both for his race and for his religion, that two Circassian rulers in succession should repulse the fiery Tamerlane, for the real Egyptian was not a free citizen, and had no share in the glory or profit of the triumph. In one respect, however, the native Christians would seem to have benefited by the fall of the Byzantine Empire and the success of the Ommiad dynasty: they were no longer subject to the worst of tyrannies, that of an arbitrary ecclesiastical head. The Mameluke rulers of Egypt were at that time independent of Constantinople, but their Christian subjects had been held in moral subjection by the patriarch. Now that the prestige of Constantinople was gone, the struggles of rival sects ceased to be fanned by

metropolitan intrigue, the patriarchs were chosen without Byzantine interference or political feeling, and the consequence, as Mr. Trevor remarks, was a marked accession of influence to the see and city of Alexandria.

How far the modern Coptic Christians partake of the old Egyptian blood it would be difficult to say, for it must be remembered that in the palmy days of the great Egyptian Church the country had for many centuries been subject to Greek and Roman rulers. There is reason, however, from an analysis of the characteristic features of the Copts, to suppose that they have much less admixture of foreign blood than might reasonably be expected. In power and position they have fallen very low, for the Moslem rulers have usually subjected them to severe disabilities, and have taken every opportunity to plunder them, whenever, by their superior industry and intelligence, they have made an effort to rise in the social scale. This has been the practice of Mohammedan conquerors in most countries, and it must be admitted that they have not been altogether singular, for the mediæval sovereigns and barons of Western Europe treated the Hebrew traders and their own subject populations pretty much in the same way. At present, the ancient Egyptian Church is represented by about a hundred and fifty thousand Copts, and the glory of its rich sees and innumerable shrines has departed for ever.

Yet there are, at the present time, symptoms of revival in Egypt, which may perhaps be a happy augury for the future. The dynasty of Mohammed Ali has succeeded in raising the country to a position which renders it practically independent of the Porte. It is, indeed, only by the influence of England that the Sultan of Turkey has retained even a nominal superiority. In the mean time, though compelled to send tribute to Stamboul, the Pasha of Egypt rules his own territory pretty much as he likes, and the superiority of his rising country to the fading Turkish Empire is every day becoming more clearly apparent. The scientific aid of Europe has been invoked, and railways have pierced the land of Goshen, while the canals of ancient times are being re-opened, and will once more convey the stores of Europe to the Eastern seas. It will be no easy task, no doubt, for the future Moslem rulers of Egypt to adjust the disputes which must arise between the heterogeneous races which occupy their dominions; but if an enlightened spirit guides their internal policy, the activity of their Christian subjects may at length be aroused, and Alexandria may again become what she has been before, one of the most thriving commercial ports of the civilized world.

Annales Monastici. Vol. III. Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia (A.D. 1—1297). Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia (A.D. 1042—1432). Edited by Henry Richards Luard, M.A. Published by the Authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. (Longmans.)

ALTHOUGH the quiet country town of Dunstable is now known for little else than the excellence of its straw-plaits, and the superior delicacy of the larks from its neighbouring downs, time was when it was a place of some—perhaps we may even say, considerable—note. The broad downs on which it is situate, and from which, no doubt (whatever may be said about "Dunning the Robber," in legendary lore), it takes its name, "Market-on-the-Downs," were the scene of many a joust and tournament in the days of Henry the Third and Edward the First, and

probably down to a later date. It had, too, its Priory (dedicated to St. Peter) of Augustinian, or Black, Canons, a royal foundation of Henry the First; a group evidently of well-fed and not over-worked ecclesiastics, who, though comparatively few in number, were endowed with plenty of well-tilled acres, and were persons of no little importance in their own immediate vicinity; seeing that they were owners, by the munificence of their royal founder, of the township in its whole length and breadth. Their Priors were men of even high dignity and consequence; they had their own gaol, gallows, tumbrel, and pillory, with power of life and death within the limits of their jurisdiction; and at the Itor, or circuit, they took their seats by the side of the King's Justiciars, as brother-judges with them in Eyre.

All this is now of the long past: to say nothing of the former greatness of the Black Canons of Dunstable, we have absolutely no memorials to testify to their former existence even, beyond some occasional notices of their manifold writs, and suits, and plaints, in other chronicles and the legal records of the Plantagenet days; the crumbling, and daily diminishing, walls of their once stately dwelling-place; and the carefully-entered Annals of their home, between A.D. 1131 and 1297, still preserved—and only just preserved—in the diminutive, shrivelled, half-burnt, parchment volume belonging to the Cottonian collection, and known as MS. Tiberius A.x.

This manuscript meets us in such sad guise, from the fact that, after having tided safely over the great break-up of the Reformation, and passed through Puritan times uncondemned to the flames, it suffered very severely from that most careless of accidents, the fire in the Cotton Library, at Westminster, in 1731. Fortunately, however, previous to that date, a careful transcript of it had been made by the pen of Humphrey Wanley; and from this Thomas Hearne printed his edition of the 'Dunstaple Annals,' in 1733. The original manuscript was then supposed to be hopelessly injured by the fire, and Hearne made no attempt to examine it. Since then, however, at a comparatively recent date, by dint of pains and ingenuity, it has been stretched and mended; and from it, thus revived, aided by Wanley's transcript (MS. Harl. 4,886) in the case of some few words and passages which the fire has rendered illegible, Mr. Luard has produced his present elaborate edition of the work. It will never, of course, equal Hearne's edition (limited to 200 copies) in rarity; but in reference to accuracy and editorial painstaking, in the way of elucidation of difficulties, omissions, or obscurities in the text, Mr. Luard's edition entirely distances its predecessor, and leaves no reasonable desire of its readers unsatisfied.

Hearne, though replete with much learning of various kinds, was possessed of but little ingenious research, or power, by way of inference, of turning his acquirements to account; so we are not surprised that he failed to discover what Mr. Luard has very skillfully proved from internal evidence, that these Annals, from the beginning to the end of A.D. 1241, were compiled by Richard de Morins, formerly Canon of Merton, in Surrey, and fourth Prior of Dunstable, between A.D. 1210 and the year above mentioned. The portion between 1242 and 1297 is by various hands, now unknown; and upon the remaining blank leaves of the volume some miscellaneous entries are made, contemporary with the events there described, between A.D. 1302 and 1459.

Unlike many among the monastic Chronicles, which give little or nothing in reference to the

private history of the house in which they were penned, but enlarge solely upon the politics, whether national or continental, of the day, the "Annals of Dunstable" are replete with notices of the passing fortunes of the Convent; with accessions to its possessions, and ever-recurring proceedings at law, with the view of either securing or increasing them; disputes with the townspeople and tenants; admissions of fresh inmates, deaths, desertions, or secessions of others, and elections of Priors and other officials. "But," as Mr. Luard says (Preface, page xv), "the authors have by no means confined themselves to detailing the events immediately before them. Very few contemporary chroniclers throw so much light on the general history of the country, and what would scarcely be expected, on foreign affairs as well as those of England. Many historical facts are known solely from this Chronicle." These Annals, in fact, the moment that the chronicler ceases copying from Ralph de Diceto, about the year 1200 (p. 27), become of striking interest.

Taking a few of the passages in chronological order, as we ourselves run through the volume, we leave Mr. Luard's admirable Preface in its integrity, commending it to the notice of those who take an interest in our remote history, whether political or social.

A description like the following, of the first landing of Prince Louis in England in aid of the Barons against King John (A.D. 1214), is, probably, nowhere else to be found—(we translate from the Latin):—

In the mean time, Louis, with many counts, barons, castellans, and knights in arms, and the routiers of France, landed in England, on the Isle of Thanet (Thanet), in very bad weather; so much so, that his ships, from having been dispersed by the boisterousness of the waves, could hardly come up with him by the day but one after. When he was about to disembark from the ship, a priest met him with a crucifix; and in attempting to leap upon the land, he leapt into the water; and so, after kissing the crucifix, he entered the island. On the next day he passed across to Sangwiz (Sandwich), where he very kindly addressed the English who met him, inhabitants of that place. King John went to meet him with a strong force; but upon seeing him, by the advice of William Marshal, he withdrew, not having full confidence in his troops.

Eight years later we have this record:—

In the same year (1222), just after Easter, Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, in April held a Council at Oxford, where the decrees of Lateran were read aloud and ordered to be duly observed. On the same occasion, a certain deacon was condemned to the flames, after being degraded, who, through love for a certain Jewish woman, had been circumcised; and by the King's bailiffs, who were there present, he was taken out of the borough and burnt. Another deacon also was there degraded for theft. In addition to this, a certain woman who had made herself out to be Saint Mary, and a young man who had pretended to be Christ, and had pierced his own hands, and side, and feet, were walled up (alive) at Bannebire (Banbury).

We read of a singular thunderstorm in London, occurring in 1230:—

In this year, while Bishop Roger was celebrating solemn Mass at St. Paul's, London, on the day of the Conversion of St. Paul (25th January), just after the Gospel there fell a flash of lightning upon the tower of that church, and the fire proceeding from the lightning made its way on every side; so that, from fright and astonishment, the clergy fled from the choir; and in consequence of the multitude of people rushing out, some were crushed to death. The bishop alone, remaining there unmoved at the altar, pursued the duties of his office. As for the fire, it disappeared after a time, and then reduced a windmill to ashes, which was situate on the eastern side of the City.

The "Capella de Boisars," in which Hubert de Burgh took refuge (p. 129), and which Mr. Luard mentions as "Boisars Chapel" in the marginal note, was in reality the chapel of Brentwood in Essex, "De Bosco Arso" in some of the Chronicles.

In 1233 we read of trouble within the Priory walls:—

In this year Walter and John, Canons of Dunstable, the former a professed brother, the other not professed, took their departure without leave: getting out through a broken window, and then leaping over the monastery walls, they assumed the habit of the Friars Minors at Oxford; whereupon the Prior of Dunstable, both at Oxford and elsewhere, had them denounced as excommunicated. Upon this, Walter, with three Friars of the Minorite Order, returned, and in Chapter at Dunstable, humbly begged to be absolved, and made oath that he would obey the Prior in all things, saving his order. And so he was absolved by the Prior's order, in the way of corporal discipline, administered by three Canons; after which, he was verbally absolved by the whole Convent. Last of all, he received an injunction, first to restore the writings and clothes which he had taken away; and then he was to have a year to make up his mind whether, seeing that the Minorite Order is stricter than ours, he would remain there, or return to our Order, where he would find favour. As to John,—being found in London by the Prior, he received a similar absolution.

In the year 1254 we read of a "most cruel plague" among horses, which was known as the "Tongue disease" (*malum linguæ*). Numbers of horses died from it both in France and England, while many others were rendered "infirm and useless, and hardly possible to be cured."

In 1257 we find Queen Eleanor (of Provence) making her temporary abode at the Castle of Tutbury, having been obliged to leave Nottingham, whither the King had sent her, "because she could in no way endure the smoke of the sea coal." It was for a similar reason, if we recollect aright, that the consumption of sea coal within the walls of the city of London was prohibited at a much later date.

There was a singular scarcity of corn in the year 1258; and the Priory, which in most years was abundantly supplied, seems to have been reduced to considerable straits:—

At this time, through failure of the corn, we had to buy twelve quarters and a half of wheat; namely, three quarters at 8s. 6d. per quarter, and the rest at 6s. the quarter. From the Feast, too, of St. John the Baptist (24th of June) we had to purchase all our drink, at the rate of 6s. 8d. per quarter for common barley. In the meanwhile, too, we paid nine marks for two tuns of wine, with which we supplied the Convent; and greatly did it profit us. And be it known, that we expended 80l. and more this year in bread, drink, and provender.

The following narrative we do not remember having met with in any of the early Chronicles of London:—

In the same year (1259) the Dean and Chapter of London gave to Sir John de Crachale, Archdeacon of Bedford, and then Treasurer to the King, a prebend in the Church of St. Paul, which had before belonged to Master Rustand, but was then vacant, he having assumed the monastic garb. But after this, there came a certain Roman, with letters from our lord the Pope, expressed in marvellous form; and at last he gained his cause, and was installed on the first Thursday in Lent. But immediately after he had entered the churchyard, with two companions of his, they were met by three young men, quite unknown to them, and the one who had been so installed was murdered near the gate. One of the others fled as far as West Cheap (Cheapside), where he was slain before a multitude of people; while the third fled to the other side of the Bridge, and was there killed, and his head struck off. And this massacre took place about the hour of tierce (9 to 12 A.M.); nor was there any one to

oppose the said malefactors or raise the hue against them, or to lament the persons so put to death.

In A.D. 1263, as one of the preliminaries to the final outbreak between De Montfort and the royal family, Prince Edward thought proper to commit the following singular act of dishonesty and violence:—

About the Feast of St. Augustin, the Apostle of the English (26th May) in this year, the King and Queen went to the Tower of London, Sir Edward remaining at the Hospital of Clerkenwell. Now, when all of these were destitute of money in their coffers, and there was no one in London to lend them one halfpenny, Sir Edward, being unwilling to be thus disgraced, on the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, taking with him Robert Waleran and many others, went to the New Temple, the doors of which were shut. The keys, however, being given up at his request, he said he would see the jewels belonging to the Queen, his mother, there; and so, after sending for the keeper, fraudulently entered the treasury of the Temple, with his people. Here, by means of iron hammers, which they had brought with them, they broke open certain of the chests, and taking much money from them, to the amount of 1,000l., the Prince had it carried off. Upon the perpetration of this crime, the citizens of London rose against him, and certain of the King's Council who were staying in the City, to such an extent that they attacked the hostel of John de Grey, without Ludgate, and carried off two-and-thirty of his horses, and whatever else they could find; John himself making his escape with the greatest difficulty across the river Flete.

The present Chronicle, we may here remark, is not, in general, very favourable to the character of Prince Edward; and it twice records the fact that at tilt and tourney, in some places abroad, he came to grief.

Under the year 1275 we meet with the following notice:—

In this year we took of the bent (*plicatis*) pennies of Saint Fremund to the weight of one hundred shillings, and bought oats with the same.

These pennies, it will be borne in mind, were of silver, one-twentieth of an ounce in weight: the whole expenditure, therefore, on oats on this occasion would be sixty ounces. It was a common usage in the Middle Ages for diseased persons to be brought by their friends to a shrine containing the relics of a saint; and then, after measuring the length or circumference of the shrine with a fillet, to pass it round the body of the patient, in hopes of a miraculous, or at least a speedy, cure. After this "measuring" had taken place, it was frequently the custom to bend a silver penny, in the Saint's name, over the diseased part of the body, with the same object, no doubt. The processes of both measuring and bending were occasionally performed at a distance from the shrine, if the patient was unable to travel so far. Sometimes, also, the patient would have this bent penny afterwards gilded; but the coin was not retained by the patient "for luck," but passed into the possession of the Church.

Servare assize (p. 267) we do not agree with Mr. Luard in rendering "to pay the assize." In our belief it means "to keep the assize" of measure; the fine being evidently inflicted on the vill because the alewives (not "brewers") had neglected to measure their malt in lawful bushels, and had consequently produced ale below the legal standard of goodness.

John Duraunt was an opulent inhabitant of Dunstable, whom we read of on another occasion (p. 313) as giving a grand entertainment on his two sons' inepting at Oxford in Arts. Whether the Prior was one of the party at that feast is not stated; but Duraunt was able to make sure of his presence in at least one instance:—

On the day of Saints Vedast and Amand (6th February, and not 26th, as given in Mr. Luard's

note) John Duraunt of Dunstable made a great feast at Dunstable for the lord of Cadendone, and certain great persons of the neighbourhood; where our Prior was present, against the usages however in our monastery approved. But the Prior was excusable in so doing, seeing that he was indebted to the said John in a great sum of money, and therefore did not dare give him any offence.

In the following passage, we see probably a cunning contrivance to defeat the then recent Statutes of Mortmain; the feoffment from Thomas the Porter being taken by the Convent in secret, no doubt:—

In this year (1286) for the purpose of impeding the machinations and evil designs of the Friars Preachers in Dunstable, we made Thomas our Porter buy the messuage which once belonged to Robert Franceys in Dunstable, close adjoining to the courtyard of the said Friars; and then from the said Thomas we took a feoffment of the messuage aforesaid; our purpose being, that the said Friars might not enlarge their boundaries against our will. And the deed that was executed between the said Thomas and the seller of that messuage is in the Court of our lord the King. But through this contract, what with yearly allowances and other things, we have been grievously charged.

In A.D. 1288, we meet with what would be a case of "plucking" in modern phrase, the refusal of admission to the House and Order:—

In this year we repulsed Walter de Sewelle from making profession, because he was not sufficiently well versed in letters; seeing too that there was levity in his behaviour, and he was a troublesome person in many ways. Brother Walter de Badesledene, Richard de Saint Alban's, and Roger de Dereby, who had stood with him as probationers, were admitted to make profession.

An interesting account is given of the night's repose at Dunstable of the corpse of Eleanor of Castile, on its way from Hardeby, in Lincolnshire, to its final resting-place. Contrary to the tenor of most of the contemporary Chronicles, not a word is said about the virtues of the deceased queen, but a hint rather is given of extreme rapacity on her part:—

In this year (1290) on the 5th of the Calends of December (27th November) died Eleanor, Queen of England, and the King's consort, a Spaniard by birth, who gained possession of many and the very best of manors. Her body passed through our place, and rested there one night; and there were given to us two precious pieces of cloth, namely, *baudekins*. Of wax, also, we had eighty pounds, and even more. At last, her body was buried in the tomb of King Henry, at Westminster, on the 16th of the Calends of January (17th December). And when the corpse of the said queen was passing away through Dunstable, the coffin stood still in the middle of the market-place, while the King's Chancellor, and the nobles then present, pointed out a suitable place, where afterwards they were to erect, at the King's expense, a Cross of wondrous size; our Prior, who was then present, sprinkling holy water on the spot.

This Cross was finally destroyed by our religious iconoclasts of the seventeenth century: one of the sad and numberless penalties that ecclesiastical Art had to pay when brought into contact with Puritan rule.

In 1294 the monastery received a visit from a not very welcome guest, to all appearances:—

In this year a certain Nuncio of Pope Celestine passed through our place, on his way to our lord the King, in Wales; and we gave him, in the way of procurations, twenty shillings for a single day. We also gave up to him the cellarer's palfrey, for him to ride upon; otherwise he would have put our monastery under Interdict. Also, on returning, he had another twenty shillings for the same.

In the same year, Dunstable, both Canons and townsmen, had to suffer from another, and a rather singular, inconvenience. Prince Edward of Caernarvon was a child, but ten years old at

this date; so he must have had of necessity some powerful coadjutors in the gastronomic art:—

In this year the market of Dunstable, as well as the other markets, and the country all round, was injured enormously by the long stay which Edward, the king's son, made at St. Alban's and at Langley, for not even 200 dishes per day were enough to suffice for his kitchen; and whatever was consumed either by himself or his people he took without paying for it. His servants carried off all food on its way to market, and even cheese and eggs; both whatever was for sale and what was concealed in the houses of the townspeople, and not for sale; and would hardly leave any one so much as a tally. They carried off bread and ale, too, from bakers and alewives, and compelled them to make bread and ale for them where they had none.

Another passage, also bearing reference to the dinner-table of a personage of high station,—Earl Edmund, first cousin to Edward the First,—and we close our extracts from this interesting Chronicle, valuable alike for its historical revelations and for its amusing details of what may be called the social-life gossip of those days:—

In the same year (1296) our bailiffs at Dunstable caused a certain cart to be stopped in the market for its amercement, or toll; in which there was placed after it was so stopped some fish bought at Dunstable for the dinner of the Earl of Cornwall, at Berkhamstead. Now when the earl came to know of this, he annoyed us and our bailiffs as much as he possibly could, so that we could not enter upon his fee without receiving great injury or insult. Of our swine, feeding upon our common at Chaltone, he seized seventeen, and in spite of all surety and pledge, detained them. He also charged the Prior and his bailiffs with having insulted him, and would not allow them in any way to excuse themselves in this respect.

The 'Annals of Bermondsey,' published now for the first time, from the single manuscript which contains them, MS. Harl. 231, in the British Museum, form a work of less magnitude and importance than the Dunstable Annals, but of almost commensurate interest, so far as they extend. The period embraced in them is A.D. 1042—1432, and Mr. Luard is of opinion that the manuscript was probably written—a compilation from older materials, of course—about the latter date.

Bermondsey Priory (converted into an Abbey in the latter part of the fourteenth century), the site of which is now covered with densely populated streets, manufactories, and tan-yards, was founded in the year 1082, by Alwin Child, a citizen of London, for Cluniac monks, from the monastery of La Charité de Dieu, on the Loire; which continued without interruption to supply its Priors until 1372, when, in consequence of the sequestration of the revenues of alien priories, all intercourse between Bermondsey and La Charité ceased.

Mr. Luard has omitted to notice, in his otherwise exhaustive Preface, the marvellously-rapid succession of these Priors, thus systematically transplanted from French to English soil. We find that the number was no less than sixty-eight between A.D. 1082 and 1372, nine of whom were promoted, and six resigned, leaving fifty-three to die while holding office; at times, two or three within a single year. The average life, in office, of the Priors of Dunstable, was about twenty-four years, whereas that of the Priors of Bermondsey, during 290 years, we find, on reckoning, was no more than four years, three months, and five days. We have to come, therefore, to the conclusion that the people of La Charité made it a rule to select their most aged, decrepit, and infirm members for this unenviable promotion; or else, that the unfortunate foreigners received anything but fair play at the hands of their

English obedientiaries and brethren; or that the locality itself must have been the cause of this marvellous fatality among them. The latter is at once the more charitable and the more probable solution. The Priory was built in what, in all probability, turned out to be neither more nor less than a pestilential swamp; miasma would do its fatal work, the oft-recurring deaths of these doomed Cluniacs being the necessary consequence.

The earlier part of these Annals is mainly borrowed from several of our best-known early Chroniclers, as Mr. Luard, with highly commendable industry, has pointed out in the inner margins of the text; while the latter portion, giving many particulars as to the private history of the monastery, is original, or at all events drawn from sources which are no longer known to exist. The work contains several passages as curious perhaps as any to be found in the Dunstable Annals; but, as we have already overstepped the limits which we had originally assigned ourselves for this notice, a merely passing mention must suffice for the dream (p. 432) which saved our first Henry from the lions; the fact of all London having been burnt (A.D. 1132), through a fire which began in the house of Gilbert Beket (father of the Archbishop); the inundation of the Thames in 1294, overflowing Bermondsey and the Tothill district, and endangering the booths of the merchants holding fair at Westminster; the error fallen into by the compiler in saying that Edward the Second created Piers Gaveston Duke (and not Earl) of Cornwall; and the dark and bitter cold April day (the 14th) passed by Edward the Third and his army at the gates of Paris, and which was known as "Le Blakmonday" long after. For further insight into the nature and merits of the Bermondsey Annals, we must of necessity refer our readers to the Editor's ably-written Preface.

The Admission Register of Manchester School; with some Notices of the more Distinguished Scholars. Edited by the Rev. J. Finch Smith. Vol. I., 1730-35. (Printed for the Chetham Society.)

This book would have been improved by some general history of Manchester School, which has sent a fair number of pupils to greatness, and one, at least, to the gallows. But Manchester seems to care very little for local or for family history. "It is remarkable how, in many instances, even families of long standing in this great metropolis of trade know very little of the personal history of their ancestors." This Register will supply them with no inconsiderable amount, though the editor seems to think that, in some cases, "a boy might, through ignorance or as a joke, give an erroneous description of his father." Had Manchester been an exclusive school, with a certain curling of the nose at *trade*, the erroneous description might have been seriously given. But where trade was wealth, and wealth was nobility, there could be no sniffing of the nose, nor haughty lowering of the eyelids at boys whose fathers were in business. At Westminster, when Horne Tooke entered, he described his father as being a "Turkey Merchant." Now, they who had ventures with Turkey in those days generally lived in an oriental luxury far beyond what mere nobility could accomplish; and if they had not noble blood in their veins, they had the "blood red gold"—though we never saw any—in their lockers; the one was accepted for the other, and young Horne was welcomed by his fellows. They little thought that his father was a poulterer.

Since the days when a Turkey merchant's

son might have been tolerated at Westminster, a change for the better has come over some, at least, of our public schools. Now and then, a city man's son finds himself ill at ease among proud lads, whom it would be flattery to call his fellows, for they are his inferiors. When such a boy is withdrawn and placed among more genial companions in a school supposed to be a little lower in rank, it is not the young aristocrats who are benefited, but the young gentleman whose sire sits in a counting-house who is saved. It is a curious fact, that in the old foundation schools, with some slight exception, the sons of a superior class of tradesmen are admitted without difficulty, while in most of the suburban proprietary schools they are refused admission altogether, on the ground, we believe, that such schools are intended for the education of sons of professional men. We believe this is still the case in the Kensington School. Not many years since an actor's son would have had no chance of being admitted; but he now ranks with the sons of professional men, while those of even first-class tradesmen are excluded. Considering that the purpose of such schools was to afford a good education to the middle classes, it would seem that the practice is not altogether in accordance with the purpose.

The rule of the Manchester School from the earliest period was different. Every class of scholar was admitted. On the register, sons of tailors, barbers, glaziers, of handicraftsmen, of retailers, of innkeepers, and the like, figure with sons of yeomen, gentlemen, barristers and squires whose homes were in the halls of the county. The very first name on the list is that of Thomas, son of John Coppock, of Manchester, tailor. The last is that of Robert Holt Leigh, afterwards Sir Robert Holt Leigh, Bart. The Leighs of Lancashire were of as good blood as any in the kingdom. The fortunes of the two pupils were different. The tailor's son came to be hanged; young Leigh not only became a baronet, but what the editor somewhat strangely describes as "a firm churchman, but strenuous protestant." The force of the *but* is not seen by us. Among other distinctions, we find this old Manchester boy described as "the greatest snuff-taker in England"; he "carried snuff in his waistcoat-pocket. He was also a great epicure, and generally tasted every dish on the dinner-table. He rebuilt Hindley Hall from his own designs, and forgot to include a staircase!" He forgot other things besides; he forgot to take a degree till he was seventy years of age, and then he took it only to enable him to have a vote. The delay was not through lack of learning, for Sir Robert Leigh was a profound scholar. This "firm churchman, but strenuous protestant," moreover, forgot to be even a gentleman at last. "Over the latter years of his life it is better that a veil should be drawn. It is very sad to record folly and profligacy in the mature years of a life in which, otherwise, there is much to admire." So writes Mr. Smith, and this is as remarkable a way of saving a man's reputation, by recording the wickedness which is professed to be left unmentioned, as we remember ever to have met with. We may add, that Sir Robert made, by will, his cousin, Mr. Pemberton Leigh, Q.C., tenant for life only of his estates; and Government made of the life tenant the present Baron Kingsdown.

If we compare the career of the poor tailor's son, in the early part of last century, with that of Sir Robert in the latter part of the last and the beginning of this, we shall find a different course and consequences. Poor Tom Coppock went up, an exhibitor of the school, to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1742. Three years later, the banner of

the Stuart was floating in Lancashire, the tap of his drum and the screech of his pipes were heard in the distance, and generous youth were solicited to "come and be killed." Young Coppock, then in orders, joined the Manchester regiment of Jacobites as chaplain. With his schoolfellows and fellow-townsmen, he did his best for the Stuart, till the bold attempt collapsed at the surrender of Carlisle. Soon after that catastrophe, young Coppock was swinging from Harrowby gallows, where other true gentlemen found the same fate.

While Coppock was swinging in a Hanover halter, there was an innkeeper's son at his desk in Manchester school, who afterwards achieved distinction; namely, John Whitaker, the historian and antiquary, the friend and opponent of Gibbon, and, according to the erring lights which deceived him and others, the vehement defender of Mary Stuart. Whitaker (or Whitaker, as his name is entered on the register) hated the new-fangled word "academy" for school, as much as Lord Auchinleck did when he spoke of Dr. Johnson as "an auld dominie, who kepit a schule and caud it an acadamy!"

Passionate Whitaker, the innkeeper's son, had by his side during a part of his school time, Reginald, son of Thomas Heber, Esq., of Martin Hall, in Craven, Yorkshire. Reginald Heber distinguished himself at college, wrote poetry with elegance, and was the father of Richard, the celebrated scholar and book-collector, and of Reginald, Bishop of Calcutta. He was present when the prize poem 'Palestine,' by the latter of the above-named sons, was publicly read at Oxford. His agitation on this occasion became so uncontrollable that he asked forgiveness of those who stood near him for being unable to suppress his emotion. All who heard him sympathized with him, as he said, with a joy that hardly left him utterance, "It is my son."

When the second volume of this work appears, we hope to resume a subject which, meanwhile, has been well treated by the editor, Mr. Finch Smith.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Lois Weedon Lectures on the Altar and the Cross; being a Narrative of the Atonement from Genesis to Revelation. By S. Smith, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

THERE is nothing original or striking in these Lectures. They are plain and intelligible. A pious spirit pervades them. They can scarcely be termed expository, though the author probably meant them to be so; and they are not erudite. They are a kind of sermonizing interpretation of parts of the Old and New Testament, showing little intellectual power and a want of acquaintance with the results of modern criticism. Readers, therefore, will not be much instructed by their perusal. Indeed, they may be often misled by trusting the author's statements, though the devotional elements of their nature may be partially excited and soothed. Mr. Smith appears to have read little calculated to teach him the true meaning of the Old Testament; and therefore he falls into the very common mistake of putting New Testament doctrines into the old dispensation. Any intelligent Jew will tell him that he has misapprehended many portions of the Hebrew Scriptures, that he has brought out of them ideas which the writers never meant to be there, that his Christian spectacles have highly coloured the facts and events described in the ancient books, and that he is not only ignorant of Hebrew, but has neglected to use the writings of men who would have led him into the right sense of the sacred books written in that tongue. We regret this, because the author is obviously a devout man, who has the opportunity of telling people what the purport of the Bible is. But he tells them doctrines to be believed rather than duties to be practised. We do

not find fault with such doctrines, provided they be fairly deduced from Scripture. In this volume, however, there is a good deal of misinterpretation of Scripture, arising in part from the principle of taking everything literally and infallibly as it is related. The object of the work is to show how the site of the Temple, with its altar of blood, sends the thoughts back to the origin of sacrifice; and how the place of the cross, with the sepulchre of Christ, points to the end of sacrifice. The author accordingly treats of the fall of Adam and the altar of Abel, the altar of Noah and of Abraham, the altar of Job, the blood of the Passover, the altar of the tabernacle, the altar of the Temple, and the cross. No light is thrown upon these important topics; but a good deal of false light is made to fall upon them. Thus he gives a wrong meaning of Job xix. 25-27, of "the sons of God" in Job i. 6-12, of Daniel ix., and of many other passages. In short, he is an unsafe guide in exposition—one who has learnt nothing from the best Bible critics whose works have shed a flood of light on the sacred books during the last twenty years. If the professional instructors of the people do not keep pace with the progress of knowledge, it is manifest that the people generally will be easily led away, falling into gross superstitions on the one hand, or supreme indifference to religion on the other; or they will listen to the wordy, inflated talk of uneducated and self-sufficient teachers, destitute of all good taste, and unfit to reason. Mr. Smith, without offending taste, is too commonplace to attract or instruct people who wish to get at the true sense of the Bible.

The Acts of the Deacons; being a Course of Lectures, Critical and Practical, on Acts vi., vii., viii., and xxi. 8-15. In Two Books. Book I. The Acts of St. Stephen, the Protomartyr. Book II. The Acts of St. Philip the Evangelist. By E. Meyrick Goulburn, D.D. (Rivingtons.)

THERE are few men who can so ably compose a popular single volume on a religious subject as Dr. Goulburn. He has the rare gift not only of being able to interest serious readers in serious subjects, but so to treat the subject itself as to win attention to it from any reader who may happen to open his pages. This gift was especially manifested in his 'Thoughts on Personal Religion,' which, indeed, was not originally in one volume, but which has since been extensively circulated in that form. In his account of the only two of the seven deacons whose memory the Word of God has embalmed, Dr. Goulburn maintains his high qualities of earnestness, clearness, simplicity, and, if we may so speak, of power of entertaining, in the best sense of that word.

The Bandolero; or, a Marriage among the Mountains. By Capt. Mayne Reid. (Bentley.)

ALTHOUGH Capt. Mayne Reid has written some good books for boys, and we of maturer age have been able to take interest in the stirring adventures which were not intended for us, we must confess that the present work, whether written for boys, men or women, is a lamentable failure. Plot and incidents are of the stalest description. The story consists of various attempts at murder and one or two attempts at marriage. There is a young American who sees a Mexican lady on her balcony and falls desperately in love with her. There is a young Mexican who is in love with a lady living in the same house, and appearing on the same balcony. The American is alternately jealous of the Mexican and his most devoted friend, while the attempts at murder alternate with much the same regularity as the swing of a pendulum. First the Mexican saves the American, then the American saves the Mexican; and then in the act of saving the American, the Mexican is saved by him. Similarly the American first mistakes his love's sister for his love, then he mistakes his love for her sister, and then he mistakes his love for herself, like the traditional Irishman who ended by finding it was neither of us. Capt. Mayne Reid's only excuse is that the reader is quite as much puzzled as the hero could have been. The reader can never make out why the young American should always mistake the two sisters just when it was the author's interest to prolong the story; and the conclusion is so abrupt that the reader does

not know whether the mystery is solved at last, and whether the American and Mexican get the right ladies. Capt. Mayne Reid reminds us of the clergyman who married several couples at once, and then finding he had not been so particular in sorting them as they could have wished, told them to make it all right among them. Yet we are doing injustice to Capt. Mayne Reid's wonderful powers of language in comparing him to an English clergyman. The quantity of Spanish phrases scattered over the volume would alone qualify the gallant Captain for a consulship in Spain, or a professorship at Oxford. No Civil Service Commissioner could resist the tide of *queridos*, and *ranchos*, and *bandoleros*, and *salteadores*, and *vamos*, and *pesos*, and *puentes*, and *pordios*, and *Vs.* Nor would the effect on Oxford be less striking. We feel confident that the Professor of Greek would throw his arms wide open to embrace a candidate who had been sored by meeting with a heartless flirt, and who proclaimed himself "almost a *gynothrope*." This astonishing effort of constructive philology is to be found at p. 88 of 'The Bandolero,' to which we refer any readers who may doubt our veracity. Capt. Mayne Reid almost deserves to be canonized for inventing such a word.

Winged Words: Treasury of Quotation for the German People—(Geftigelte Worte, &c.). By George Buchmann. (Berlin, Haude & Spener.) In a few pleasant and critical chapters selections of common quotations in eight languages are here given. They are phrases which are in ordinary course of citation in Germany, and in the German language; and the use of Mr. Buchmann's volume is, that it tells his countrymen whence the phrases come, and, in common quotations from German authors, where they often err and misquote. It is an agreeable and useful little book, the pleasure and advantages of which are by no means limited to those in whose language it is written.

We have to mention the following pamphlets:—*On Vitality*, by the Rev. H. H. Higgins, M.A. (Liverpool, Holden).—*Cholera: its Cause and Cure*, by Joseph Wallace (Belfast, Magill).—*The Human Blight and Cattle Blight; or, an Explanation of the Cholera and Cattle Plague* (Longmans).—*Do Small-Pox and Cow-Pox afford any Protection from Asiatic Cholera? with some Observations*, by Ambrose Blacklock (Lewis).—*On the Future Water Supply of London*, by George Willoughby Hemans, C.E., and Richard Hassard (Stanford).—*Waterworks, Borough of Liverpool: Report of the Proposed Supply of Water to Liverpool from Bala Lake, in North Wales*, by Robert Rawlinson, Esq. (Waterlow).—*Metropolitan Drinking Fountains Association: Seventh Annual Report, with a List of Subscribers and Donors, &c.; with a Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Drinking Fountain Movement, and some Practical Suggestions respecting the Erection and Maintenance of Drinking Fountains.—Important Discoveries which have led to the Elucidation of the Deposit of Flint Implements in France and England*, by W. Whincopp (Woodbridge, Loder).—*Condition and Doings of the Boston Society of Natural History, as exhibited by the Annual Reports of the Custodian, Treasurer, Librarian, and Curators* (Boston, printed for the Society).—*A Journey to the Sun*, by Helio manes (Cornish).—*Addresses on the Occasion of presenting to John Ericsson the Rumford Medal of the American Academy*, by E. N. Horsford (New York, Hurd & Houghton).—*Inaugural Address, delivered at Tavistock, on Wednesday, August 8, 1866, at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Devon Association for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art*, by Earl Russell, K.G. (Longmans).—*Remarks on the Inefficiency of the Steam Navy for General Service and the Purposes of War*, addressed to the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart., by John Cochrane Hesseon (Stanford).—*Description of the New Rob Roy Canoe, built for a Voyage through Norway, Sweden, and the Baltic, with Illustrations. Dedicated to the Canoe Club, by the Captain (Low),—Overend, Gurney & Co.; or, the Saddle on the Right Horse, in a Letter to the Shareholders, from One of 'Themselves* (Effingham Wilson).—*Joint-Stock Banks: Proposal to secure Deposits placed at Interest*, by William Ray (London, Nephews),

—*The Continental Crisis: its Probable Causes and Effects*, with Coloured Map of Central Europe, by James Ward (Houlston & Wright).—*La Crise Financière de l'Angleterre*, par M. L. Wolowski (Paris, Claye).

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Wordsworth's Synodal Address delivered at Perth, 8vo. 2/6 swd.

MEMORABILLIA OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

THE philosophers of both sexes who have been sitting for a week in Manchester, disagreeing as to the means by which society is to be improved, have uttered many opinions from which something may be collected worth the remembering. Lord Shaftesbury, taking a sublime view of the members, and their motives, and the honours accruing to the former, said: "Latent science, latent zeal, latent energy, latent intellect, latent through diffidence, want of opportunity, or subject-matter, are brought to the light of day before your assembled Congress. Each one who has contributed an essay, or taken part in the deliberations, returns to his home, and becomes recognized as a centre of influence and practical knowledge."—Lord Brougham, on Thursday, without thus flattering the speakers, addressed himself to shortcomings in the world at large. In reference to the late Election Bribery cases, he recommended that the rich who bribe the poor, and who would be as ready to take a bribe as offer it, should, on conviction, be subject (with the persons bribed) to the degrading punishment of the treadmill. In contrasting the recent sanguinary war with common murder, Lord Brougham remarked: "Mankind will never be free from the scourge of war until they learn to call things by their proper names, to give crimes the same epithets, whatever outward form they may assume, and to regard with equal abhorrence the conqueror who slakes his thirst of dominion with the blood of his fellow-creatures, and the more vulgar criminal who is executed for taking the life of a way-faring man that he may seize upon his purse. While men will fight, and slay their tens of thousands, the crime of murder on the largest scale must go on, unpunished and unrepented. Yes, unpunished in this world. But our Heavenly Father, bestowing freewill on His creatures, hath declared them accountable for its abuse; and, administering justice in mercy towards the numbers deceived or compelled into blood-guiltiness, He condemns those that have betrayed or forced them to their accomplices or their instruments to the unspeakable and enduring torments of hell."

This reminds one of the old theory that kings and governments who put men into livery suits to commit murder, which their employers called "glory," were saddled with the sins of every man

who fell in battles provoked by them, and who had no time for repentance.

With respect to crimes for which individuals are responsible, the Common Serjeant denounced the recommendation that sentences of imprisonment for life should be carried out (in place of capital punishment) without hope of remission, as another barbarity. He added: "It might be that it is actually necessary to keep prisoners in goal of their lives, without hope of remission; but there was no ground really to assume that the state of crime in this country was an absolute disgrace to us in the civilized world. He did not believe that there was an atom of truth in the assumption."

When the discussion on the duties of England to inferior races in her colonies was in progress, on Friday, Mr. James Heywood, the banker, said the whites of Jamaica were not competent to have the management of the island; and nothing in the way of improvement would be done until whites and blacks were on an equality. His own observation was that there was great difficulty in getting the blacks to work. This seems a curious ground for the assertion of equality.—On the same day, Dr. Lankester asserted that there were not less than 1,000 cases of child-murder, annually, in England, and that one-sixth of the unhappy women led to commit the crime lost their own lives by concealment of their previous condition. Whereupon Dr. Mary Walker, of New York, a female physician of eleven years' experience, thought that one great cause of infanticide was that virtuous women did not sympathize sufficiently with their fallen sisters. Instead of debarring women who had sinned from honourable society, the men who had caused them to sin should be shut out from the company of virtuous and respectable women. By all the speakers, except Mr. T. Chambers, M.P., it was agreed that the fathers of such children should be punished as felons for their crime; but Mr. Chambers thought the mothers should bear all the sin and suffering, and that infanticide should be punished with greater stringency than is now the case.

When the question of the pollution of rivers and the consequences to health came to be discussed, Mr. Rawlinson remarked that, all the ills that flesh is heir to were said to spring from this pollution; but, although a foul river was an intolerable nuisance, yet it must be remembered that it was an advance in civilization, and that we must start from the point that had been reached, and advance further. When the rivers were pure in this country, there were no sanitary regulations in our towns, and the plague, sweating sickness and black death prevailed. Sanitary improvement had swept away that type of disease. Now we had cholera, typhus and other forms of fever; but it was unfair to contend that the pollution of rivers created these diseases. The discharge of effluvia matter into running water was a very great improvement on the ash-midden and the cesspool crowded in upon the cottage. Manchester had been searched, by men competent to arrive at a correct conclusion, with the view of ascertaining whether the most severe types of disease affecting the health of the population could be attributed to foul rivers, and they were bound to come to a contrary conclusion. Although rivers were very foul, they did not work all those evils that were laid to their charge. In 1859, when the Thames was so foul that Parliament sat with closed windows, the Registrar-General knew that the rate of mortality was small.

When Dr. Hawkesley proposed the substitution of earth-closets for water-closets in houses, Lord Robert Montagu observed that various schemes had been tried. The sewage had been sent into the air, but that did not do; water had been tried, but it did not succeed; land must now be tried, and that he felt certain would do. In regard to Dr. Hawkesley's plan for earth-closets, he wanted to know where the earth would come from? Mr. Bateman, the eminent engineer, had calculated that it would require to supply London with the necessary earth for these earth-closets every year 400 acres of ground six feet deep. Where was that amount of soil to be got? He thought that was a "stumper" to the whole plan.

We may remark here, that while the philosophers

Manchester were discussing these matters for benefit of the people at large, Sir John Pakington was dining with the Associated Schoolmasters' Dudes, to whom he said, after dinner, that profound conviction was, that if there was one more than another which at the present time harassed the council of statesmen, threw a stain upon their history, and impeded the progress of the country, it was the unsatisfactory condition which the education of the people of the country aimed. And we will add, that it is just upon question of education that no two denominations of Christians will come to an agreement. On following day, when the education question dealt with by the Hon. Austin Bruce, he said could retain what is good in the present system, why what is lacking, and levy an educational tax where it was necessary; but he "saw the great difficulty," and did not see others involved in his own remedial suggestions.

Then the "famine in India" was described and discussed. It was attributed to want, not of water, of which there is an ample supply, but of power of bringing it where it is needed, by means of tanks, reservoirs, canals and conduits. These the country possessed under its native rulers; but we have let the aqueducts go into ruin, and the water sinks unproductively into the sands. Money which might have restored them has been squandered in building barrack-fortresses and constructing railroads for military, not for commercial purposes.

During the session reference was made to the new Bankrupt Laws, the effect of which is that when a man is insolvent the creditors have to look to the Bankruptcy Court and its officials to allow the insolvent's estate. Some remedies were suggested, but will hardly go further than suggestion. The whole matter is a mystery and fraud; the poor creditors are generally the losers, and while they go meekly a-foot, the bankrupts proudly sweep by them on blood horses in well-hung carriages. Then came the question of the poor, the sick in hospitals, and prisoners. Everything that has been asserted on the one side denied on the other was reiterated, to the usual pose; and the matter was then left till next year.

Among subjects of historical and social interest, most interesting was a paper by Mr. H. Ashurst, entitled 'Historical Data chiefly relating to Lancashire and the Cotton Manufacture,' which said that the year 1760 introduced a century of commerce the most wonderful the world has known. In that year the Society of Arts offered a premium for the greatest improvement in the common spinning-wheel, and afterwards offered £100 for the construction of a machine that would spin six threads of wool, cotton, flax, or silk at the same time. This led to Wyatt's impracticable invention. But when the efforts of the Society of Arts appeared to be hopeless (in 1767), James Hargreaves, of Blackburn, without the stimulus of monetary reward, invented the spinning jenny, which he could spin from sixteen to thirty threads at once, and without the use of rollers. In 1769 Arkwright invented the water-frame, which used a great many spindles; and in 1775 Samuel Crompton, of Bolton, combined the two inventions, and designated his invention "the mule." Some idea of the value of this last invention may be formed by the fact that, while the water-frame is capable of spinning a pound of cotton to the length of nineteen miles, or forty hanks, the mule has not only met with any limit short of 950 miles to the pound of cotton, or 2,000 hanks, and these inventions have been extended to the spinning of other fibres. At first the various operations were household operations, but they led to the building of factories, and this to the regulation of wages and the attraction of labour from all parts of the country; and the population of Lancashire, which was £73,000 in 1801, increased in 1861 to 2,428,744. In the year 1760 the cotton trade of Great Britain did not return for materials and labour more than £5,000; in 1860 the returns were estimated at £5,000,000. We now employ 36,000,000 spindles; in one minute we can spin a length of cotton which would wind four times round the earth, while every

day 10,000,000 yards of cotton fabrics come out of our looms. The price, at the same time, has been greatly reduced. It does not cost as many pence per yard as it used to cost shillings. The effect of manufactures upon the value of land in Lancashire, between 1802 and 1865, was an increase of value of 11,000 per cent.

After all, to literary men and to readers interested in literature, there was no paper read at the Congress of greater interest than Mr. Anthony Trollope's 'On International Copyright.' The salient points of this paper we proceed to lay before our readers.—"All those who are here present, no doubt, know full well that a law of copyright exists in this country by which an author's property in his own work is ensured to him and his heirs for a term of years. This law of copyright protects equally the author, the painter, and the composer of music; but, in speaking to you now of copyright and of international copyright, I shall confine myself to remarks on the copyright of books—partly because I am myself a writer of books, and not a painter of pictures or a composer of music. This law of home copyright originated not in a desire to extend protection to authors, but with a view of limiting that protection, which was presumed to belong to them as a matter of course. In 1709 an Act was passed limiting copyright in England to fourteen years. I mention this as showing that, till the law interfered, the ordinary sense and feeling of men presumed that an author's property in his work was the same as that in his house or in his land. Then there came up the idea that, for the sake of literature in general, with the view of protecting readers, not against the authors, but against the booksellers, this right of property should be curtailed as to duration of time, and it was cut down, as I have said, to fourteen years. In 1814 the period was extended to twenty-eight years; in 1842 to forty-two years, and to the term of the author's life, should the author outlive the forty-two years. That is the law which now defends copyright in England, and it may be acknowledged that justice to the author can demand no more. There have been men who have held that all copyright was pernicious. Lord Camden said, in giving judgment from the bench against a claim for copyright, that 'Glory is the reward of science, and that those who deserve it scorn all meaner views,' meaning thereby that an author should care nothing for his hire, only for his fame. But Lord Camden, who himself achieved much glory, would hardly have been satisfied had no other payment been made to him from his country's exchequer. There are two living men, great in literature, who think that all copyright should be abrogated by law, arguing that the welfare of the country in cheap literature is of more concern than the material prosperity of the author. I myself think that for all good work done the labourer is worthy of his hire; and taking the world at large—the world of authors as well as the world of ploughmen—without that hire the labourer cannot live. If there be any one here who will dispute the propriety of copyright altogether; with him an argument may be held; but I make bold to say that no man admitting the propriety of home copyright can bring forward reasons that shall be even plausible against international copyright. The only argument that I have ever heard as between two countries is this,—between countries, let us say, which we will call A and B,—that we, the men of A, finding ourselves in a condition to get more by pilfering from you, the men of B, than you can get by pilfering from us, we, of A, will not consent to any law that shall impose a penalty upon us for such pilfering. Our opponents to international copyright are not the publishers or the booksellers of another nation; but the legislators. Most of you are aware that the principle of copyright as regards the works of English authors has been extended beyond our own shores. International copyright does exist,—very much to the profit of many English authors. In 1838 an Act was passed for securing to Englishmen international copyright wherever conventions could be made; and, in conformity with this Act, conventions have been made with France and North Germany. A convention with Saxony has been especially valua-

ble to English authors, for it has enabled them to deal on fair terms with that energetic publisher, Baron Tauchnitz. Under his auspices during the last twenty-five years some 700 volumes of English literature have been republished in Leipzig, the majority of which were republished during the lifetime of the authors. But there is no such international copyright with the United States of America. As regards literature, America and England are one. We read the same language. We think the same thoughts. Our minds run in the same currents. Our literary tastes are formed on the same models. Many popular works of the present day might have been written either by English or by American authors. Who would have known the 'Skeleton in Armour' came from an American poet, or the romance of the Monte Beni from an American novelist, by the simple act of reading? Prescott and Motley might have been English as far as style and mode of thought and historic manner are concerned; and very proud England would have been to acknowledge them. There are probably above 12,000,000 readers of English in the United States—men and women, lads and lasses, who can sit down to their book as you and I can, with true enjoyment of its luxury—and yet there is no international copyright between us and the United States. It is exactly as though there were none between Middlesex and Yorkshire. The United States are of the two the richer in readers, whereas England, including, of course, Scotland and Ireland, is as yet the richer in writers. That such a difference exists is indisputable, and it is the natural result of the condition of the countries. The United States, beginning, as it were, afresh, with the experience of all other countries before them, and weighed down, when so beginning, with no existing burden of rooted ignorance, have been able to teach their children—I may almost say to teach all their children—to read and write. By reading, I mean, as I said before, the faculty of finding positive enjoyment in a book. I am afraid we must own that we fall very far short of this as regards our millions. But among us that leisure which comes from long prosperity and established wealth has been favourable to literary production, as it has been favourable to all intellectual employment. The United States count their authors in quickly increasing numbers, but they have not, as yet, increased with them as they have with us; and therefore it is that the Americans consume while the English produce. And, added to this, there is, I think, on the part of Americans, a prejudice in favour of the literature of England over their own. Their most popular authors are more popular with us than they are in their own country; whereas the works of Dickens and Tennyson are sold in numbers of which we here know nothing. I maintain that the assumption is altogether wrong which presumes that America gains in literature by the absence of international copyright. America loses fully as much as England can lose. Indeed, whenever protection is named as the principle under which rights shall be defended—protection by Acts of Parliament, or of Congress, or of Government—we may be quite sure that each party concerned will be the loser. It may be thought that certain booksellers in the United States may gain by the protection to them of property which is not their own, though they, the booksellers, do not themselves so believe; but no one can think that the readers of the country, that is, literature itself in the States, can gain by it. And now I will ask you to let me explain what is the present system of republication of modern books in the two countries; for, as there is no international copyright, the system is the same in each—equally dishonest in the one as in the other. I will speak of the republication in America of English books. Mr. Smith shall be an English author, gradually becoming so popular that a reprint of some one of his books in the United States is considered desirable. The reprint is made by some firm there, probably without any question asked—or if asked, it is asked of Mr. Smith's English publisher, and not of Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith, when he hears of it, is not a whit displeased. Lord Camden's theory holds good for the nonce, and Mr. Smith is satisfied with his American glory; but things progress, and Mr.

Smith begins to find that he has an American public at his disposal. He is read in the United States, and tidings come to him of editions very wonderful in number which are printed and sold, and for which he receives no further payment than that which comes to him from his American glory. Then he arouses himself, and becomes dissatisfied. 'What! copies by the thousand, by five thousands, by ten thousands, and no return to me, Smith, for all that I have done for this ungrateful people!' Upon this he inquires and learns that the American publisher who has reprinted him to this extent beyond all his aspirations, is very willing to deal with him, though there is no law of international copyright. Perhaps he goes to New York and sees the American publisher. The result is this—the American publisher will deal with him. The generous publisher, although he undoubtedly has Mr. Smith in his grasp, scorns to republish Mr. Smith's works without paying for them. He will pay for the receipt of early sheets, which will enable him, the American publisher, to bring out the work on the same day as that on which it appears in England. Mr. Smith is delighted, and thinks of his price. But the American publisher has also thought of his price, and knows more about it than Mr. Smith knows. He will pay a price for Mr. Smith's great and favourite work on receipt of the early sheets, which will, perhaps, nearly defray the cost of Mr. Smith's journey to America. Mr. Smith demurs, thinking that if there is to be a matter of bargaining, each party to the bargain should have a veto. But here the American publisher closes upon the English author, and demolishes him at once. 'No, Mr. Smith, I have taken you up at a great outlay of capital, and must go on with you. I will deal with you willingly at so many dollars, or on such and such terms; but if that does not suit you, I fear that I must go on without the payment to you of any dollars at all, and on no terms as between you and me. I can afford nothing else. How can I pay you a high price for your work when my neighbour in the next street can reprint it from the first copy he gets?' And in truth this argument is not to be answered. That absence of international copyright which militates against the English author—which militates equally against the American author—acts with far greater strength against the American or the English publisher. The publisher can, in fact, buy nothing beyond that almost supposititious value of early possession. The moment that Messrs. A & B in Broadway have brought forth an English work, Messrs. C & D, in One Hundred and Nine Street can reprint it from the reprint of their Broadway neighbour. I have fought—I should rather say have attempted to fight—this battle with American publishers, and have retired from the contest wounded and sore discomfited. It may be that I have had my own peculiar little quarrels. But I am firmly convinced, first, by the arguments and operations of certain American publishers, in whom I have great faith, and, secondly, by conclusions drawn from my own experience, that the publishers of the United States would, as a body, be willing that a law of international copyright should be passed, so as to prevail between the two countries. For them the certainty in their property would be more valuable than the catching, dodging, disreputable mode of business which they are now driven to adopt. That for the authors of both countries an international copyright would be desirable, no one, I think, can doubt. I may, perhaps, be allowed to mention that Longfellow, when he showed me, with an honest, cheery pride, copies of the exceedingly numerous English editions of his works which have appeared, simply shrugged his shoulders when I asked him as to the pecuniary results from England. I discussed the question of international copyright with him, and it was his opinion that no American who knew aught of literature common to the two countries would doubt as to the expediency of an international copyright. I have never met an American publisher who has not professed himself to be in favour of international copyright; but I have met American legislators of both Houses who have shaken their heads when I have ventured to suggest that the mutual interests of the two countries

demand such reciprocal justice. It was their duty, they thought, to protect the American reader. There is the American Congress to be overcome. By insisting we shall carry our point—not in opposition to our brethren in America, but in full accord with them."

THE OLD CHURCH AT RECVLVER.

Canterbury, Oct. 8, 1866.

THE hand of man is now adding to the changes which tide and time are constantly effecting in the condition of this ruin, and in the appearance of the locality where it stands. The workmen of the Trinity Board are sloping down the cliff immediately north of the church, for the purpose of making a wall or basement upwards from the shore beneath. The process lays open the interments of past centuries,—the remains of which are wheeled away in barrows, and somewhat superficially buried within the precincts of the ancient church. As a strong wooden fence is about to be erected on the cliff above the wall, visitors from London and elsewhere will in future be deprived of the pleasure, so frequently indulged in, of carrying away a relic in the shape of a bit of a skull, or a portion of a human leg-bone; not but that more valuable remains of mediæval times have occasionally been found. As an example, I may adduce the gold ring, exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in April last, inscribed with a motto, conjectured to be, "I wish to thee, all joy may be." A portion of the stone-work within the church has also been levelled, not much certainly as yet; still the ancient characteristic features of the place are slowly passing away.

The old church, "The Reculvers," was once conspicuous for two pillars of Roman workmanship, or Anglo-Saxon imitation of Roman Art. These columns now stand, or rather stood (for one of them has lately fallen, and now lies a mass of ruins), near the Baptistry on the north side of the Cathedral at Canterbury. They were accidentally discovered two or three years since in an orchard near Canterbury, where they must have lain unnoticed for nearly half a century; the opportune finding of a missing capital in a farm-yard at Reculver authenticated the two pillars as those so long lost sight of. If further proof, however, were necessary, it was supplied a few days since by an aged inhabitant of the parish, who told me that he remembered the columns when they stood supporting the chancel arches of Reculver Church in the year 1809. The edifice was then partially dismantled, and a neighbouring farmer carried off the capital in question, as well as the ancient wooden doors which once stood under the now almost defaced Early English portal between the towers. The Trinity Board, however, obtained immediate restoration of these doors, although they subsequently disappeared. Mr. C. Roach Smith, in his valuable work, 'The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, &c.,' has given an engraving of these pillars, from a drawing by the late Joseph Gandy, A.R.A. It has proved to be correct, with the exception that the pattern of the cable mouldings, as given in the engraving, is less elaborate in the originals, and does not exist at all under the capitals of the pillars.

I might mention incidentally, that within a mile of "The Reculvers," towards Herne Bay, flint implements, artificially worked, have been found on the shore close to the cliff. They have probably fallen or been washed down from the drift-deposits above. The specimens found resemble those discovered at Hoxne, Amiens, and in the valley of the Somme, with an occasional exception. Mr. Evans, in the *Archæologia*, has already called attention to their existence in tertiary gravel-beds at Swalecliffe and Reculver, and noted that about twelve specimens had been found up to the period of the publication of his paper. Owing perhaps to an unusual fall of the cliff, more than forty specimens have been found this year, and have come under my inspection. One especially, a heart-shaped implement, a black flint, as shown by a few slight abrasions in its outer covering, is a beautiful specimen. It is of somewhat novel type, and since it was worked has become covered with a calcareous deposit of almost milky whiteness.

JOHN BRENT, Jun.

LIFE IN SPAIN.

Malaga.

CAPTAIN, mate, crew, cook's scullion, and every hand employed on board our good steam-ship *La Pepe*, is a "hijo de Catalonia," the best sailor, the best merchants, the most violent politicians—in fact, the most troublesome provincialists of Spain. A cross between a sharp Scotchman and a knowing Yorkshireman, difficult to persuade, but more difficult to coerce,—such is the historical Catalan. The voyage from Alicante to Malaga was a fine-weather trip, the accommodation excellent; but touching the Catalan cookery, it was as far removed from a success as north from south. Bad workmen proverbially complain of their tools; so bad sailors have a tendency to criticize unfavourably those amphibious animals, "sea-cooks." I think that it was Count d'Orsay who remarked that Englishmen abroad are always "bothering about their tea"; but the strongest digestion rebels against Catalan cookery, unless you are very hungry and can procure no better. We had on board an erratic Briton, whom the captain christened "el Gracioso." This comic Englishman, on his way from Barcelona to Cadiz (I think he was in the steam-engine business), gave us a most graphic account of how he helped our fellow-passengers, a merchant captain and his wife, out of a serious and annoying difficulty while at anchor in Barcelona harbour. It appeared that this jolly Spanish Jack had injudiciously promised to marry half the girls in Barcelona, and having selected one, and tied the knot, this fact became generally known. He and his bride were mobbed to the boat by a number of the jilted ones. Two of these ladies insisted upon their right to the heart and person of our captain, and appeared determined to accompany the newly-wedded pair to the world's end. The two boats came alongside one after the other, and the jilted damsels, evidently meaning mischief, in the last one. Our comic Englishman hearing the dispute, and soon divining the cause, sympathized with the damsels, and insisted upon their coming on board and partaking of luncheon. The ladies agreed, but whether our friend made them thirsty, laughing at his comic tales, or they were unused to the effects of champagne, I cannot say, but the result was that the two ladies were removed to their boat in a state "I blush to pen"; and before the effects could pass away, our Captain and his pretty bride were well on their way. Of course our comic friend was immensely popular, especially with the lady. A moonlight night on the Mediterranean, when you are not sea-sick, is simply delicious. In due and proper course we enter the harbour of Malaga. We are turned into a boat, and out of it into the custom-house. Baggage examined, we are free, and find ourselves on the Alameda. We forget, in later life, most of our school-day lessons, but never our nursery rhymes and riddles. Uppermost on my mind is that enigma which has always puzzled poets and statesmen at the age of six,—

The flour of England and the fruit of Spain.

So, this is Malaga, sacred to the growth of raisins and marvellously-modelled clay figures—small, but painted to the life. Malaga, *per se*, is not attractive. The Alameda is pretty; but the statuary adorning it artistically weak. There is a miniature Manchester suburb, with some splendid cotton-mills; and the daughters of Malaga work as industriously as their sisters of Lancashire. The old city is exceedingly interesting. Narrow, tortuous lanes, leading into an imposing square; irregularly-built houses, and shops dark and cool; handkerchiefs and gaudy "mantas" at the doors, fluttering in the wind, tempting the unwary Pedro with a dollar in his pocket, and "his heart in the highlands," among the vineyards in charge of Pepita. How can he withstand the little silver kickshaws so temptingly disposed in the silversmith's window! I am afraid that, before sundown, Pedro's dollar will be in the silversmith's till. But will he not be repaid by Pepita's smile and blush when he presses into her hand the kickshaws on her name-day! The old, old story; and a very good story too: he must be a genius to improvise a better.

The turmoil and bloodshed of the last thirty years remembered, is it wonderful that literature and art have sickened in this land of promise!

Still, warriors and quarrelsome politicians have not stamped out every spark. Patient scholars guard with tender care the treasures of the old masters of the "Gay Science." Don Pascual de Gayangos, the Arabic linguist, who speaks English like a native, and to whom Prescott and Ticknor owe so much for treasures patiently and laboriously collected, is a hijo of Malaga; so is the Marquis Salamanca, without whom Spain would have had no railroads. Within the space of twenty years fifty-six volumes of what may be termed careful reprints of Spain's old authors, edited by competent scholars, have issued from the press of Ribadeneira; so that when Spain's great coming poet shall arrive he will find the house swept and garnished for him. Taking the wondrous epic of the Cid as a starting-point, much oral ballad literature still remains lost to the printing-press, handed down from barber to barber throughout the length and breadth of Catholic Spain. But at last comes Hope, bringing in her train those pioneers of civilization, the telegraph and iron horse. "El Cid," in the form of a locomotive, wakes the Pyrenean echoes, and rushes with a ghastly shriek through the pass of Pancorvo. Porters call out unpronounceable names, and you are hurried from the station outside Burgos on to the city of Diego Porcelos, in a shaky omnibus, for five pence. Dolores carries the everlasting bandbox, and, as a rule, is not a Venus to look upon.

At Malaga, in the olden days, you occasionally fell in with return guides from Granada and Cordova; and, if you did not care about a knowledge of English, Perico was your man. His animals were excellent; and he could serve a "puchero" fit for the gods, if hungry, insinuating the garlic so cunningly that you would find that awful root like satire should—

Would with a touch that's scarcely felt or seen.

Perico was a *jongleur* to the backbone; and his repertoire was inexhaustible, and full of novelty and fun. Here is a specimen—a tale of love, hatred, and olive-oil—as Perico gave it. It was as lengthy as 'Chevy Chase'; but I will have mercy on your space, and give you only the heads.—

Three tailors in Granada dwelt, and they were shameless wights;
The world saw what they did by day, the winking stars by night.

One tailor was short and stout, another like Don Quixote, tall and thin.—

Now Larga was as tall and thin as the Manchegan knight,
And always knew the wine-shops where the wine was good and bright.

The real hero, "Pepe Chico," was an Andaluz, who sang and danced well, and, being a good cut and fit, was the Stultz of Granada. The oil-merchant is introduced as—

Don Sanchez in Granada dwelt, and traded much in oil;
Had reached a very sober age when caught in Cupid's toll.

And the lady—

La Morena had not seen sixteen; her eyes were liquid fire;
And when she went to morning mass had her mother always by her.

Morena objects to the oil-merchant, but mamma insists.—

"I'd rather be a nun," she sobbed, "than that old oilman's bride."

Was ever luckless maid like this in such a woful plight?
She stormed and pouted all the day, and cried through half the night.

It then appears that Chico was sauntering by the church one day, and his eyes and Morena's, raining tears, met. Poor Chico is but clay; so he follows and notes the dwelling, and at night he places his friends at each end of the street and serenades the lady, concluding the ditty thus:—

The bark with shattered, useless helm,
Is by the tempest tost;
The roaring billows lash the shore,
And the frail bark is lost.
"Sweet Zaida, ope the jealousie,
And glad my aching sight.
Oh, let me worship those twin stars!
Oh, bid them shine to-night!"

A small hand appears through the iron bars, and Chico, of course, does the gallant, and whispers, "To-morrow, when you kneel in church, drop your left-hand glove."—

I'll pick it up and hand it you; but inside you will find something, which read alone. Let no one see it, mind.

This goes on, apparently, for a time. One day the oil-merchant has arranged to dine with the Alcalde; and, as the Alcalde has a weakness for some bull-fight sherry of Chico's, he begs a few bottles. Poor Sanchez imbibes too freely, and, when he leaves the Alcalde's house, he staggers not a little. Chico and his friends are on the look-out; and the friends trip up the oil-merchant and run away. The watch come up, and Chico's offer to see his friend home is, of course, accepted. The oil-merchant insists upon calling to see his bride's mamma. Chico is only too glad to secure a few minutes' conversation with La Morena. They knock at the door.—

The welcome "Quien Es" meets the ear; 'tis Morena's voice so sweet.

Chico supports the tipsy Don to keep him on his feet.

"Ladies, Don Sanchez would insist on knocking at your gate."

Sanchez looks grave, and stammers out, "I fear, my love, I'm late."

Morena and her dear mamma are in an awful fright
To see a would-be son-in-law in such a fearful plight.

Chico arranges an elopement, which is carried out.

The lovers are married at Seville, and return to Granada.—

Another moon had scarcely shone o'er the ruined palace of the Moor.

When, as a wife, Morena knocks at that old familiar door.

Sanchez lived, a lone, miserable man, cursing loud and deep his unfortunate carouse. He grows thin, pale and wan.—

The Señoras say, "He pines away, from vigils at the shrine of Cupid";

The Señora, doubtless misinformed, say, "Tis vine-juice makes him stupid."

And so it ends with Sanchez leaving all his fortune to Chico and his wife.—

The Chicos now dwell at Madrid, and fête great dukes and lords;
And having cut all threads and tapes, now scatter Sanchez' boards.

F. W. C.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald promises, in January, a new and complete Life of David Garrick, in which his claims to recognition for social gifts, private worth, generosity and virtue, as well as for dramatic ability, will be put forward and insisted on. That there is an opening for such a work, a single glance at the meagre accounts of Murphy and Davies will show.

A History of the Spanish War of Succession in 1837-8, is in preparation by Mr. Gruneisen, who is now in the Basque provinces, gathering materials for the completion of his work. The author was correspondent of the *Morning Post* during that war, the turns of which he followed and described, till he fell into a troublesome captivity, from which, however, he was relieved by the intervention of Lord Palmerston.

On the occasion of the resignation by Mr. Panizzi of the office of Principal Librarian of the British Museum, it was resolved by the officers and assistants of that establishment that a testimonial should be presented to him. It has lately been settled that it should take the form of a portrait of himself, and we are informed that Mr. G. F. Watts, who is one of Mr. Panizzi's numerous friends, has agreed to paint it. All who remember Mr. Watts's magnificent picture of Sir John Lawrence will expect much from his treatment of his present subject, especially as we believe it is undertaken, to a certain extent, as a labour of love. We may take the present opportunity of remarking how much Mr. Panizzi, during his tenure of office, has done for the British Museum and for the students who frequent it. It is to his ability and energy that they are chiefly indebted for the noble room now devoted to readers, and it is he to whom the credit is mainly due of scheming and starting the gigantic Catalogue of the printed books, the completion of which may now be reckoned upon in a comparatively short space of time. Mr. Carlyle has justly remarked that one of the most painful sights imaginable is that of a great catalogueless library. Before long, the library of the British Museum will cease to inflict the slightest pain of that description on the most sensitive observer; for the new General Catalogue is finished almost to the end of the letter L, while the rest of

the alphabet is complete as regards all books which have been received since the year 1845. In addition to this, also, we believe, a special printed Catalogue of the rich collection of Hebrew books contained in the Museum has been compiled by Mr. Zedner, one of the first Hebraists of the day, and will shortly be published by the Trustees.

Honours have been tossed about lately in various strange ways, or with various strange consequences. The King of the Belgians has sent the Order of Leopold to the Lord Mayor, who will not have the permission of his own Government to wear it. Capt. Anderson, of the Atlantic Cable expedition, and one of the hardest and most successful workers in it, cannot be made a G.C.B. because the "rules of the service" are against it. Meanwhile, his able and scientific fellows are created knights and baronets, while Wheatstone, but for whose marvellous following in the track of his gifted predecessors, there would as yet have been no Electric Telegraph at all, is left out in the cold, without being named! Add to this, that Mr. Bright, in his speech at Leeds, conferred on his American friend, Mr. Cyrus Field, the honour of naming him as the sole person to whom the completion of the cable was due. Mr. Bright was as silent as to that excellent gentleman's English colleagues in the great work as if they had never existed.

Miss Herbert having revived at the St. James's Theatre Mrs. Cowley's comedy, produced at Covent Garden in 1780, 'The Belle's Stratagem,' we may state here, that the original *Dorickourt* was Lewis; Miss Younge (with Garrick's blessing still warm on her brow) was the *Letitia Hardy*. Mrs. Mattocks played *Mrs. Racket*. For nearly thirty years Lewis and Mrs. Mattocks retained their original characters, playing them in 1808 to the *Letitia* of Mrs. H. Johnston, the *Hardy* of Munden, and the *Flutter* of Jones. The most solemn of gay *Dorickourts* was John Kemble, who performed it in 1790, at Drury Lane, Mrs. Jordan acting *Letitia Hardy* with marvellous dash and spirit. The last is a character which was always a favourite with young *débütantes*. In 1817 two new and youthful actresses chose it for their first appearance on the London stage, Miss Smithson at Drury Lane, and Miss Brunton at Covent Garden. The latter-named actress (long subsequently known and highly esteemed as Mrs. Yates) achieved a success. She was better supported by Charles Kemble as *Dorickourt*, Jones as *Flutter*, and Miss Foote as *Lady Frances Touchwood* (a part originally played by the superb Mrs. Hartley), than Miss Smithson was at Drury Lane, with Stanley and Harley in the first-named characters; but in Mrs. Glover Drury had a *Mrs. Racket* such as the stage could never match.—Miss Smithson made an impression in France which she never did in England, and M. Berlioz took from the English company there for wife, the "first of the actresses of England." The part of *Letitia Hardy* continued to belong, as it were, to Miss Brunton, and it was one of the most attractive that she played in 1821, at the West London, to the *Dorickourt* of her father,—the latter being a fine bit of comedy of the sword-and-buckle period.

Holborn has not been so entirely unvisited by the players in old times as the chroniclers of to-day seem to think. In the reign of Edward the Sixth, the authorities ordered the removal of all the king's revels and masques from Warwick Inn, Holborn, to "the late dissolved house of Blackfriars, London." Warwick House stood very near to the present Holborn Theatre; its site is now occupied by Warwick Court; but the mansion of the Beauchamp Neville Warwicks, commonly called Warwick Inn, was further east, behind Newgate. The players who removed from Holborn to Blackfriars opened the latter theatre with scenery and machinery, long before the period at which those adjuncts are said to have been introduced by Davenant. When the Puritans closed the theatres, the ejected actors complained that they were not allowed to act at all, while the drama of 'Bel and the Dragon,' performed by puppets, was creating an uproar at the foot of Holborn Bridge. We may appropriately add, that exactly three hundred years ago (in 1586), a clas-

sical play was acted with applause in the Refectory of Gray's Inn. It was entitled 'Jocasta,' and was built up roughly, out of Euripides, by Frank Kinwelmersh and George Gascogne the poet, both of whom were Gray's Inn students.

Shell's tragedy, 'Evadne; or, the Statue,' is in preparation at Sadler's Wells, for Miss Marriott, who is to play the principal part. Evadne was one of the few original creations of Miss O'Neill, and she had rare play-fellows with her in the same piece,—Young, Macready and Charles Kemble.

A new tragedian challenges the applause of the town, this evening, at Drury Lane, Mr. H. Talbot, who makes his first appearance as *Macbeth*.

A Dumfriesshire Correspondent says:—"The dread of Mr. Grove's address and of the infidelity of the British Association, on the north side of the Tweed, is not so strong as your notice of the Brechin Town Council might lead some to believe. Of the three newspapers belonging to this county (Dumfries), only one has issued a mild protest against the doctrine of Continuity as applied to living organisms, and that protest expresses terror for religion should Mr. Grove's views be true;—as if truth and religion could ever inflict wounds on each other."

From Chagford, Devon, we have news of the shock of an earthquake, as noticed in the following communication:—"On the evening of Friday last, October the 5th, at six minutes before nine o'clock (Greenwich time), a shock of an earthquake was felt at this village. I was sitting by myself, writing, and heard a gentle rumbling noise, which was accompanied by a slight jerk, like the motion caused by the lurch of a boat, and this was followed in two or three minutes by a creaking of the door-frames; but I did not feel any motion after the first shock. The noise was heard by other persons in the village, by whom it was thought to be thunder, or the passing of a cart. Chagford is situate on the eastern escarpment of the granite of Dartmoor, and near the line of boundary between that rock and the carbonaceous beds. G. WAREING ORMEROD."

Street literature has again illustrated itself by 'A New Litany on Reform.' This parody on a portion of the Prayer-book, Scriptures and Church Service, is being publicly read, in the highways, with a mock solemnity, by a couple of ruffians in new college-caps who, of course, sell copies of the Litany. These copies come from a St. Giles's press.

In the six months ending June 30th, the British rainfall amounted to 17 inches, more than in the whole of the year 1865, and yet we look back on those six months as a period of fine weather. Since June, there has been a rapid increase in the quantity. In Gloucestershire, 10 inches fell in eight weeks; and in Dorsetshire, more than 7 inches in twenty-five days. The total fall, from January to September inclusive, was more than 30 inches. Excessive as this quantity may appear, it will not do more than restore the balance which had been disturbed by the unusual dryness of the three former years. Damage has been occasioned by floods in some of the northern counties, and much grain has been stacked in a damp condition, yet the general result of the abundant rainfall will be beneficial. Many springs which had dried up are now again flowing.

A question which has been often debated of late years, namely, the effect of woods and forests on climate, has been suddenly revived by the great floods in France. Forests, as is shown, promote and equalize the rainfall of a country, and are the natural countercheck to drought. The reverse of all this is produced by cutting down the forests. Then long terms of dry weather occur; the rain falls in short but furious storms, and running rapidly down from the unsheltered land, occasions the sudden floods so much complained of. It is now argued that the remedy for these disasters is the replanting of trees throughout the districts which have been stripped of wood, and the putting a stop to the reckless felling of timber which has prevailed of late years. Of this one example may suffice. A Birmingham contractor has in want of gunstocks to supply the demand for Crimean war, erected sawing-mill

menaced operations has cut down 100,000 walnut-trees, mostly in Piedmont.

A great reclamation of land on the Norfolk coast has recently been effected. The Norfolk Estuary Company has completed an embankment, one mile and a half in length, at Wolferty, on the Wash; this incloses a space of 300 acres, making a total of 500 acres recovered by the same means. The company proposes to secure 32,000 acres by like methods.

The Essex Reclamation Company, which proposes to dispose of metropolitan sewage on the Maplin Sands and elsewhere, and which is said to have done wonders on a once barren bed, has obtained authority to change the former disposition of portions of its enormous conduits and to complete them within ten years.

An important Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, which is interesting to all suburban as well as all urban metropolitan residents. It is one of the results of the recent inquiries into the state of commons near London. It is to apply to any common, the whole or part of which is situated within the metropolitan police district; the Inclosure Commissioners are the executive, and they are to entertain no applications for inclosing except under this act.

M. Sardou, the author of 'La Famille Benoiton,' has had another triumph in his comedy 'Nos bons Villageois,' produced last week at the Gymnase. Of every actor and actress, Jules Janin speaks with enthusiasm, but especially when referring to the eloquence, talent and emotion of Lafont, that "old comedian filled with the passionate ardour of youth, and brilliant with the fire of his very best days!"

The first German weekly political newspaper is about to be started by the proprietors of the daily *Kölnische Zeitung*, and under the same name. It will contain the most important and interesting parts of the daily paper, with new matter supplied by some of the ablest German writers, at home and abroad. Of its success, not only in Germany, but in England and America, there can be no doubt.

Professor and Senator Matteucci, President of the Italian Society of Sciences, announces his intention of founding the annual presentation of a gold medal to the author (without distinction of nation) of the most important contemporary discovery in physical science.

An Austrian chemist (Leinelbrook) has discovered a method of inclosing a powerful charge of electricity in glass capsules, which will easily explode on sudden pressure. He has, it is stated, succeeded in inclosing these capsules in steel cones, which, fired from a gun, prove terribly destructive. Numerous experiments have been tried with these missiles on animals, and in every case they were killed instantaneously.

The Prussian Government, fully aware of the great national importance of chemistry, have given orders that two colossal chemical laboratories, furnished with the most complete apparatus, shall be erected at Berlin and Bonn, under the superintendence of Prof. Hofmann.

The mineral statistics of the United Kingdom have just been completed for the past year. According to these, the total quantity of coal produced in 1865 amounted to 98,150,587 tons. Of this quantity, North Wales produced 1,983,000 tons; South Wales, 7,911,507 tons; Scotland, 12,650,000 tons; and Ireland, 123,000 tons. Of the above total produce, 28,783,052 tons were consumed in making iron, leaving 59,197,058 tons for other purposes, which gives a consumption of 2 tons 9 cwt. 8lb. for each unit of population. The quantity of coal brought within the metropolitan district last year was 5,909,940 tons. The quantity of iron ore raised during 1865 was 9,910,045 tons, valued at 3,324,804*l*. This produced 4,819,254 tons of pig iron. The tin produced from the Cornwall mines during the past year exceeded the production of any previous year, and amounted to 15,686 tons, valued at 867,435*l*. The copper-mines of Great Britain and Ireland produced 198,298 tons of copper ore, valued at 927,938*l*. The total quantity

of lead ore raised was 90,452 tons, from which 723,856 ounces of silver were obtained. The Welsh gold-mines yielded 1,663 ounces of gold. The produce in 1864 was 2,336 ounces. 114,115 tons of iron pyrites were raised, the value of which is estimated at 71,744*l*. Of this quantity 81,993 tons were raised in the county of Wicklow. The total value of minerals raised during 1865 is 32,359,080*l*; and of metals, 15,773,287*l*.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Art Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—E. M. Ward, R.A.—Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—Egg, R.A.—Fritch, R.A.—Ross Bonheur—Hornet, R.A.—Goodall, R.A.—Cox, R.A.—Crawick, R.A.—Pickersgill, R.A.—Calderson, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmith—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Kane—F. Hardy—Joh. Faed—Fries—Ruisper—Liddendale—George Smith—Dwyer—Peter Graham, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Professor Pepper will shortly deliver a new Lecture on Professor Tyndall's Researches in Heat, and exhibit some remarkable Experiments, illustrating "Combustion by Invisible Rays," in addition to the present Exhibitions. Open from 12 till 5, and 7 till 10.—Admission, 1*s*.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, will re-appear on MONDAY, October 15, at 8 o'clock, in the YACHTING CRUISE, and the WEDDING BREAKFAST, Every Evening, except Saturday, at 8; Saturday only at 11. Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent Street.—Admission, 1*s*, 2*s*, 3*s*, and 5*s*. The Gallery is entirely re-decorated, and ventilated on an improved system.

SCIENCE

LUNAR RAINBOWS.

Inner Temple, Oct. 10, 1866.

LUNAR rainbows are so rarely seen, that it may be worth while noticing the occurrence of a long series of them one night about three weeks ago. I expected to see the papers full of accounts of them a day or two after their appearance, but I have not yet come across anything of the kind, so perhaps it is not too late for me to publish my reminiscences. I was travelling, on the evening of the 21st of last month, from Ambergate in Derbyshire to a station in Yorkshire, a few miles from Leeds. About an hour after sunset I was looking out of the carriage-window, when I saw, right ahead of the train, a pale arch of light in the sky. As the stars were shining in all directions, and not a trace of a cloud was in sight, I took it at first for an aurora; but after a time I saw it was a lunar rainbow. The train soon ran into a shower of very fine rain, clouds then rapidly formed in the sky, and after a few minutes the fine weather turned exceedingly wet and boisterous. A succession of violent squalls swept across the line of rails, each bringing with it a torrent of rain while it lasted, but clearing off each time as suddenly as it came. Every time that the clouds drifted away to leeward the almost full moon came out in all its splendour on the left hand side, while on the right appeared the perfect bow of a lunar rainbow, its pale silver light heightened by the blackness of the raincloud behind it; at first glistening like an arch cut out of white spar, then gradually fading away till it gleamed indistinctly in the distance like the mere ghost of a rainbow. As it vanished another squall would sweep across the line, bringing with it utter darkness and a fresh deluge, and then again the clouds would break and the moon shine out in the west, while in the east appeared once more the silver arch. For more than two hours I had the satisfaction of watching a series of phenomena which almost seemed as if they were intended for my especial gratification, for neither that evening, nor on any of the succeeding days, did I meet with any one who had seen what I saw. Perhaps, however, some of your readers may have witnessed the spectacle and enjoyed it as much as I did.

W. R. S. RALSTON.

ICE: DOES IT EXPAND OR CONTRACT BY COLD?
Kirkwall, Orkney, October, 1866.

I have recently conversed with persons who had attended the admirable course of lectures at the Royal Institution. They all seemed to be of opinion that ice continued to expand as its temperature was reduced; and one of the experiments of Prof. Tyndall—our greatest and best authority on such subjects—was quoted as a proof of this.

The experiment was as follows:—
A compact mass of ice, at or very little below

the freezing-point, was pressed tightly into a strong (metallic) vessel, which vessel being then placed in a strong freezing mixture was burst asunder, supposed to have been caused by the expansion of the ice inside.

My opinion is that the strong vessel was broken by its own greater and more sudden contraction (metal being a good conductor of caloric) on the solid unelastic ice inside, which, even if it did expand by the abstraction of heat, would, as a bad conductor, be much more slowly affected by the freezing mixture than the vessel inclosing it.

The wise law of nature by which water at a temperature of 39° begins and continues to expand as it cools down to the freezing-point of 32°, is so well known as to require no comment; but I believe that after ice is once formed, it is acted upon by reduction of temperature in the same manner as almost every other known substance, that is, it contracts.

In travelling over the large frozen lakes (Winnipeg, for instance) in America during winter, if a calm and cold night (say 30° below zero) follows a somewhat mild day, loud cracks like pistol shots and moaning sounds are heard on the lake continually; and next morning when travelling is resumed, large rents (occasionally several feet wide, which can be caused by contraction only), with open water in them, are seen in the ice, across which there is often both difficulty and danger in leaping.

These rents are soon firmly frozen over, and perhaps in a day or two the temperature rises some 20°, when there is a repetition of the noises on the lake ice, not to the same extent however, and arising from an opposite cause,—namely, the expansion of the ice, which is either forced up into ridges, or pushed up on the shore, as there is now more ice on the lake, by the amount formed in the rents spoken of, than will cover it at moderate temperature; therefore it has to be forced up somewhere.

These contractions and expansions go on during the winter, to a greater or less extent according to the greater or less number of changes of temperature that occur.

I believe glacier motion on a large extent of surface, such as Greenland, to be in a great measure caused by the contraction and expansion of the ice.

Thus, the ice contracts in winter, forming wide and deep cracks or crevasses. These are drifted full of snow, and when the ice expands again by the warmth of summer, these crevasses being filled up, the ice is pressed out at the edges, as it must expand somewhere.

There may be nothing new in the views I have ventured to express; but I have never heard them promulgated by any one, which is my only reason for troubling you with this long letter on a very cold but interesting subject. JOHN RAE.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MONDAY. Mathematical, 7½.—Special, for Revision of Rules.

FINE ARTS

Battle Abbey, with Notices of the Parish Church and Town. Illustrated. By M. E. C. Walcott. (Battle, Tioehurst.)

To-morrow, October the 14th, eight hundred years will have expired since William of Normandy defeated Harold of England in the "heathy" field that was anciently called Senlac, and the fortunes of the valiant son of the cow-driver sank under those of the happier tanner's grandchild. This so fatal or fortunate day was a Saturday, the feast of St. Calixtus, and, says Mr. Walcott, that of the nativities of both Harold and William. In commemoration of his good hap, the victor founded the monastery which has been very carefully and pleasantly illustrated and described in this very handy little book.

Mr. Walcott has had recourse to original authorities, compared them, embodied the results of his own researches on the subject, and produced what is, on the whole, a capital work,

which will be especially serviceable to visitors for a manual and to general readers for a book of reference.

The errors of preceding writers have been set forth with regard to their descriptions and the appropriation of parts of the ancient ground-plan to their proper uses. Thus, although Gough rightly indicated the dormitory, Browne Willis called the same structure a refectory; this is a blunder of the strangest kind, as will be apparent to any one who has but the slightest knowledge of plans of ancient monastic buildings. Walpole, probably without meaning anything in particular, styled the same place the "church." Other curious slips have been made, some of which are of the most recent date.

The Abbot of Battle held what was by no means an ignoble or uncomfortable office; so one would think from the splendour that attended him, and the extraordinary privileges he held. Thus, besides hard cash, goods in kind and lordly demesnes, the latter being, from the first, three miles in circumference, the abbots held seat and power free of interference by the bishop. A happy privilege this, dear to abbatial hearts, and much coveted of old. He was free, also, of the abbot of the mother-house at Marmontier, exempt from attendance on episcopal synods, with the rights of treasure trove, visitation, sanctuary, free warren and free toll; also, by way of an extraordinary endowment, King William gave to his nominee authority to liberate any criminal whom he might meet in custody on the highways. This power was exercised, if Walsingham is to be believed, so lately as the third quarter of the fourteenth century by Abbot Robert of Battle. So far as we know, but one other such authority existed in the domains of the Norman and Plantagenet kings. The Chapter of Rouen could redeem a criminal from death by the exercise of what was styled the "privilege," which was secured, so says tradition, to the cathedral of the Norman metropolis by the act of St. Romaine in delivering the city from the great dragon, Gargouille,—its peculiar horror. On several occasions the abbots of Battle proved themselves worthy of these extraordinary powers. Thus, Hamo of Offintun, immediate successor to the before-named Robert of Battle, delivered his neighbour, the Prior of Lewes, from the clutches of the French invaders of Winchelsea, 1377.

Such was the beginning of its stateliness. The end of the story of the Abbey of Battle contrasts strangely enough with this, as well as with the long lasting dignity of the place. In 1538 the dissolution was effected. The report of John Gage, the Commissioner, to Lord Cromwell, is curiously illustrative of what must have been done in preparation for the storm. This writer says that the "implements of the household are the worst that ever I see in Abbaye or Priore, the vestments so old and baseborne, ragged and torne as your Lordshippe would not thinke, so that very small money can be made of the vestrye." The household and church plate was not worth, he writes, more than 400 marks. "Thus of Lord continewe yowe in honour," adds this worthy to his patron, as well he might; for in August of the same year his son-in-law, Sir A. Browne, received a grant of the establishment, buildings, park, lands, and all, in capite, by the service of two knights' fees and a yearly rent of 12l. The property thus obtained has been twice sold and it now belongs to the Duke of Cleveland, by purchase in 1857. The Dean of Battle still retains traces of that extra-episcopal power which was granted by the Conqueror to the abbot of the monastery.

Mr. Walcott has likewise elaborately gathered

the history of the town and church of Battle, in addition to that of the abbey, which formed the nucleus of the whole; some minor points of interest appear with regard to the former. We are reminded by the author that John de Bello, mason, was the architect of the Eleanor Crosses at Northampton, Stony Stratford, St. Alban's, Woburn, and Dunstable; therefore, he was one of the ablest architects of the mediæval period. The church is one of the remaining few which contains a curfew bell, which is still used at eight o'clock in the evening. We must add, with our last note of approval, that the author has furnished a complete list of the Abbots of Battle. Such a list has never before been printed; and for such an addition to our knowledge students of ecclesiastical history will be thankful to Mr. Walcott.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

Messrs. Bell & Daldy will shortly publish 'Memorials of Mulready,' by Mr. F. G. Stephens, with fifteen photographs from the painter's masterpieces, including 'Train up a Child, &c.,' 'Choosing the Wedding Gown,' 'The Whistonian Controversy,' 'The Butt,' &c.—Messrs. Seeley, Jackson & Halliday will soon issue 'English Children as painted by Reynolds: an Essay,' by the same author, with photographs, comprising 'The Strawberry Girl,' 'Simplicity,' 'The Infant Johnson,' 'Moses,' 'The Sleeping Child,' and eleven others. This work will contain a catalogue of the engraved pictures of children by Reynolds, with the names of their engravers, comprising many hundreds of examples.

Contributions of a portfolio of drawings have been made by some of the foremost English artists to enable Mr. W. M'Connell, the artist, to obtain a change of climate. His health has been so impaired that for the last two years he has been unable to work.

The Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, which has been open during August and September, at Dudley, has been highly successful, the main attraction being the Earl of Dudley's collection of pictures, the bulk of which was exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, a few years since. The receipts have been higher than was anticipated; there will be a handsome sum for distribution among the charities of the town.

The Loan Exhibition at Southampton will be closed on the 23rd of October, when the prizes will be distributed by the Earl of Carnarvon.

The upper wall arcade of the South Court, South Kensington Museum, has assumed an appearance of completeness in respect to its decorative pictures of great artists. The east and west sides of the line are now filled with figures on gold grounds, as intended for reproduction in mosaic. The effect of this gathering is extremely splendid. In an artistic sense, a great improvement has been made by adoption of that rule in architectural design which limits representation in such works to a single plane; this law has been, with one or two—let us hope temporary—exceptions, followed throughout the series. The majority of those designs which, in the first case, violated the law in question, have lately been made consonant to it. Two new figure portraits, not before noticed by us, have been placed here:—one, Donatello, by Mr. R. Redgrave, representing the great artist with the famous bronze patera of the Martelli family in his hand. The introduction of this admirable bronze is peculiarly apt at Kensington, the patera itself being one of the treasures of the Museum. The figure is one of the best of the series, capably drawn, standing well—a very difficult matter to attain in pictures placed as this is; the colour is excellent, and very well adapted for reproduction in mosaic, also for its decorative purpose. Mr. F. Barwell designed the second newly-placed figure. This is an admirably characteristic portrait of Mulready, in his proper costume, frock-coat, trousers and that waistcoat of cut velvet which was so familiar in the schools of Art. The painter stands holding a sheet of paper, exactly as he was

went to do when examining a drawing, that is, by the diagonally opposite corners. The reproduction of Mr. Leighton's figure of Cimabue, which is wrought in earthen mosaic, a perfectly satisfactory copy, has been erected by the side of its companion in glass mosaic. A second design, representing Torrel, by Mr. R. Burchett, has been set up in the arcade.

Mr. Slater has been directed to prepare designs for a Cathedral to be erected at Honolulu, and to put the same in hand as soon as practicable. This structure is intended to commemorate the late king of the Sandwich Islands. It will comprise a choir, with a semicircular apse and *chevet*, and a tower, to stand on the north-west of the choir. The style adopted for the building by the architect is English Decorated, of early date in that phase of Gothic. The cost of the part about to be begun is 5,000*l*.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Chroniclers of what passes cannot possibly ignore the mistrust and dissatisfaction caused by certain of the new appointments made in the direction of the Royal Academy of Music; especially, we are bound to say, that of the Vice-President, on whom, it may be predicated, by all familiar with the past, the lion's share of enforcing discipline will fall. Every one is asking, and not without cause, on what grounds has Herr Otto Goldschmidt been promoted to a post requiring either brilliant natural gifts, or decision in administration, or experience. The question has nothing to do with private amiability or adventitious position. Considered *per se*, Herr Goldschmidt is known in England merely as a conductor of two or three works so familiar that they may be said almost to conduct themselves; as a pianist who cannot be rated above the second class of players; and as a composer whose originality has to be substantiated. On what ground, then, it may fairly be inquired, has more than one professor, foreign and native, of unimpeachable reputation and probity, and (we must say) greater and more widely-proved musical attainments, been passed over, or else placed in a position subordinate to one who, no matter how favoured by chance in fortune, has to "win his spurs" as regards Art? Without being unduly prophetic (which, as Sydney Smith wisely said, is waste of expenditure of mind), we cannot help feeling or foreboding that the decaying Royal Academy may have been helped on its way towards its long home by the very proceedings which have passed with some as signs and tokens of its revivification. We wait for some public notice on the part of its directors, as to what has been done in omission, commission, and revision, and by whose agency money is to be raised for "the patching of the very old coat."

HOLBORN.—The erection of a new theatre in London is an event rendered important by its rarity, if from no other cause. It is twenty-five years ago since such an occurrence took place, and then the building, now called the Princess's Theatre, met with every discouragement from the prejudice of the time. The unprecedented success of theatrical speculation in these latter days has given to every theatre a respectable management, and made it evident that new play-houses might not only be profitably erected, but were wanted. The new theatre in Holborn, accordingly, has started with advantages not permitted to the preceding experiment. The site on which it is built is not without dramatic associations; near it, at any rate, Lord Bacon busied himself in getting-up a play acted by the members of the Inns of Court. The site itself is that of the old Post-Office stable-yard by Jockey's Fields, where the old mail-carts used to congregate. Previous to Mr. Sefton Parry's selecting the spot for a theatre, it had become an object of interest to others having the same design, and an endeavour was made to form a company for the purpose. Mr. Parry, however, had the advantage of being an actor, who, out of the savings of his professional life, had the means of sustaining the exclusive ability, and was thus enabled

to appropriate the site to himself. He has built upon it a handsome and elegant theatre, with approaches and accommodations, for the convenience of the public, too little thought of in previous edifices. There are four rows of stalls, 3 ft. 6 in., and pit seats, 2 ft. 10 in., from back to back. The dress-circle has six rows of seats, 3 ft. apart, facing the stage; skirted on either hand by four private boxes; and on the tier above, are four slip-boxes on each side, with two rows of amphitheatre-stalls betwixt; behind which spreads a capacious gallery. There are no proscenium-boxes, the space being occupied by staircases for the convenience of exit by the audience in case of panic; and in the rear of the dress-circle are a saloon and ladies' cloak-room, as also a refreshment saloon behind the pit. Provision has been made for the ventilation of the building by perforations in the roof and walls for the admission of cold air, and by the introduction of a "sun" burner. The theatre is prettily decorated; the front of the boxes having projecting ornaments and shields with allegorical figures, and the ceiling being panelled out by projecting ribs, intersected with small pendants, while the proscenium rejoices in a diphra ground, surrounded with circular ribs. Salmon and white relieved with gold are the prevailing tints.

On Saturday evening this handsome new theatre opened for the first time, under the management of Mr. Sefton Parry, and with a new drama by Mr. Dion Boucicault, entitled 'The Flying Scud'; or, a Four-Legged Fortune, preceded by a farce by Mr. T. J. Williams, called 'Larkins' Love-Letters.' The latter is a riotous "piece-of-work," which, with good actors, was effective. After the farce Mr. Parry formally opened the theatre with a rather flippant address. Mr. Boucicault's new drama, which followed, is, like all his pieces, full of cleverness and talent, and in part, particularly in the delineation of character, indicating true dramatic genius. The first two acts are excellent in structure and dialogue, and remarkable for the individuality of the persons engaged in the action. The world of the turf is brought before us, and its worthiest member, the old jockey, *Nat Gosling*, admirably impersonated by Mr. Belmore. *Nat* sells "tips," and advertises in *Bell's Life*, under the name of "Old Boots." *Nat* has a granddaughter, *Katey Rideout* (Miss Bessie Foote), who is beloved by *Tom Meredith* (Mr. G. Blake), a young farmer, who has trained the "Flying Scud," a race-horse, the property of the Squire of Nobbley Hall, lately deceased. *Captain Grindley Goodge* (Mr. G. Neville), the nephew of the late squire and his heir, is on the spot to hear his will read, and as it is expected that he will have the estate, *Tom* applies to him at once, to allow him to continue in his house and office. But *Goodge* has seen *Katey*, and suspecting *Tom* for his rival, rejects his application. *Katey* undertakes to plead with him for *Tom*, and is imprudent enough to visit him at the stables, where *Goodge* locks her in, and there leaves her while he goes to hear the will read. *Tom* finds out what he has done, and becomes jealous, and in this state of mind attends the reading of the will. To his surprise, in consideration of his father having been the former proprietor of the Hall, and ruined himself on the turf, the estate is left to *Tom*, on condition that he shall undertake all the engagements affecting *Flying Scud*, as the principal chattel bequeathed by the will. *Nat* then congratulates him on his good fortune, connecting therewith the welfare of *Katey*; but *Tom* calls on *Goodge* to give up the key of the stable, that *Nat* may learn for himself why he can take no further interest in his grandchild. This makes an effective ending for the first act. The second act is one of stirring action, showing how *Goodge* and his three black-leg friends, *Colonel Mulligan* (Mr. E. Garden), *Mo Darris* (Mr. Vollaire), and *Chouser* (Mr. Westland), plot together to ruin the race-horse; how they cheat *Lord Woodbie* (Miss Fanny Josephs) out of two thousand pounds, to enable them to bribe old *Nat* to permit them to physic the animal; how he contrives that they shall physic the wrong horse; how then they hocus the jockey, who is rendered unfit to ride it; and how *Nat* himself supplies his place, and wins the race. Here we have the Derby Day, the Downs, the

crowds assembled, the groups of professional thimble-riggers, spectators, people in carriages and on foot, and in the distance the race-course, with horses and riders in competition. At length *Nat* enters, on *Flying Scud*, in triumph. This act is decidedly good throughout, and the interest and anxiety are well kept up to the last moment. The drop descended to great applause. The interest, perhaps, could not be maintained at the same height through the next two acts, and they have the fault of commencing with another action altogether, thereby destroying the unity of the plot. *Goodge* and *Tom*, one disappointed in love and the other in wealth, seek to ruin each other at cards; *Goodge's* party of blacklegs, called the *Quadruped*, however, play unfairly. *Lord Woodbie* exposes them, and a duel is the result. *Julia Latimer* (niece of *Mulligan*) personates the nobleman, and receives the shot, but is not dangerously wounded. This character is well acted by Miss J. Fiddes, and is of great interest in itself, though not readily falling into the outline of the story. The fourth and final act is dangerously brief. The confederates quarrel among themselves, and fight for the balance of their capital. They are interrupted by *Nat* Gosling and his party. The former bears the evidence of *Goodge's* having forged on *Lord Woodbie*, and uses it to compel *Goodge* to clear the good fame of *Katey* from the doubts that his base conduct had thrown on her reputation. Among the characters we have not mentioned is that of *Bob Buckskin*, a jockey too fat and heavy for his business, who is represented by Miss Charlotte Saunders in a manner that begs all commendation. Of the whole we may add that, with one exception, the play throughout was charmingly performed. With such an inauguration, the new theatre must speedily become for a time the most popular in the metropolis.

STRAND.—A new burlesque, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, was produced on Monday, on the basis of the *libretto* of 'Der Freischütz.' Of all his burlesques, this is perhaps the most *insane*; for in these productions the association of ideas is so thoroughly surrendered to fancy and caprice that reason and judgment are as completely ignored as if they had no existence. The characters of Weber's opera appear, indeed, on the stage, in their proper costumes, with occasional exaggerations: we recognize that they stand in similar relations to each other as they do in the original work; but when thus grouped and individualized, they say anything, sing anything, and do anything but tell the story or explain the plot of any drama, new or old. It is not only that the dialogue and the airs run wildly after pun and parody; but they madly take "the high priori road and quit sense" altogether, and in that way caricature the manifestations of the poetic afflatus. It is a pity that the poetic drama is not permitted in these days a place on the stage save in the burlesque form; nor is it surprising that in this form the poetic spirit should run riot, and seek to astonish where it may not teach. Mr. Burnand strives to make you wonder at the odd combinations of words and thoughts that he brings together, and cares not for the means that he employs so that he secures the effect which he desires. He is willing to "reign in the realms of nonsense absolute," and submit to be laughed at, where he cannot be laughed with; the requisite excitement in the audience being maintained, he fears not to excite the critical indignation of the more judicious. The company at this theatre are so well versed in the kind of acting required for this bizarre species of composition that they carry out with remarkable facility his most eccentric inventions. Accordingly, Mr. D. James, in *Rodolphe*, as an operatic tenor, indulges in indescribable tricks of voice as well as gesture, and handles his rifle rather as a goblin than a man. Mr. C. Fenton's *Caspar* is equally outrageous, and Mr. T. Thorne, as *Madame von Suckup*, is simply "prodigious." These pieces are also distinguished by the number of male characters represented by women, from whom the strangest of antics are expected. Miss E. Johnstone, as *Kilian*, the happy peasant, and Miss Raynham, as *Zamel*, thoroughly abandon themselves to the humour of the author, and aim

success regardless of appearance. Then there is the heroine, as represented by Miss Ada Swanborough, who always acts with determination, and without any reticence whatever. Her *Agnes*, on the present occasion, is distinguished by peculiar force, and illustrated by a variety of talents. Not only does she speak, sing, dance, but plays on a wind-instrument, the cornet, a grand *solo*, with variations, earning an *encore* at the loss of valuable breath, much needed immediately afterwards for vehement declamation. Her boldness, readiness, and general efficiency impart animation and vigour to every scene in which she appears. That such productions and such acting should command the reference of theatrical audiences is a characteristic that marks as much the age as the stage. The sacred and sublime had their era of existence, and had been so gloriously illustrated by our reater bards down to the middle of the nineteenth century, that their successors, in despair, found it as difficult to ridicule than to imitate. There is, however, no little probability that burlesque, urged by the demands upon it, may exceed all limits of discretion, and thus induce a reaction favourable to more legitimate efforts. Meanwhile we have only to record the success of Mr. Burnand's new venture.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews have re-appeared at this house in Mr. Tom Taylor's *Overland Route* and in Sheridan's *Critic*. In the latter Mr. Mathews sustains the two parts of *Puff* and *Sir Prentiss Plagiary*, and interpolates the dialogue, as usual, with personal and occasional remarks. In the former, his *Tom Dexter* retains all its freshness; and Mrs. Mathews as *Mrs. Sebright* is as coquettish as ever.

ST. JAMES'S.—This theatre lying somewhat out of the way, has presented difficulties to the management which could not be overcome but by opposing to them some distinguishing speciality which might attract its peculiar public. Miss Herbert has seen her way to this desirable result, and devoted her stage for some time to the illustration of our old comedies. She has been accepted as the representative of their heroines, whom, indeed, she has shown in new lights, having the advantage of originality in her style of impersonation, and considerable intelligence and aptitude in support of her intention. The theatre re-opened on Saturday with *The Belle's Stratagem*, a comedy, by Mrs. Cowley. In this we have the manners of the eighteenth century set forth, manners which for the most part are well fitted for comic effect on the stage. Miss Herbert's company includes members who are specially fitted for their representation. Than Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews we have no better artists for such parts as *Mr. Hardy* and the *Widow Racket*. Mr. Gaston Murray's *Sir George Touchwood*, too, is a highly creditable performance, and Mr. Charles is a successful *Courtall*. Mr. H. Irving was the "fine gentleman" in *Doriot*; but he was more, for his mad scenes were truthfully conceived and most ably executed; while Mr. W. Lacy in *Plut* was in his element. The *Letitia Hardy* of Miss Herbert is marked with that refinement and delicacy which prevents her from ever falling into coarseness, even when representing characters that are comparatively or intentionally rude. The comedy was followed by a new farce, by Mr. John Drenford, called *'Professor of What?'* the hero being represented by Mr. Stoye, late of the Strand. The farce answers its immediate purpose of supplementing the main piece of the evening, and was favourably received.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

At last Saturday's *Crystal Palace Concert*, the best of the interesting winter series, Herr Manns conducted Beethoven's Symphony in B flat excellently. —M. Hartvigson, one of the best and most attractive of the new pianists who have settled in England, was more adventurous than well advised in selecting Schubert's Grand Fantasia, Op. 15, adapted for pianoforte and orchestra by the Abbé Muzart. As we have said of Herr Joachim's similar enhancement of one of Paganini's *solo* freaks,—as we

have always felt regarding the ingenious arrangement of Weber's *'Invitation to Waltz,'* by M. Berlioz, there is always risk, more or less, in changes of the kind. Among the happy exceptions may be mentioned Mozart's scoring of one of Handel's *'Musettes'* for his amplified version of *'Acis and Galatea,'* and (more recently) the arrangement of Mozart's *'Rondo alla Turca,'* as a curtain-tune, for the revised version of *'Il Serraglio,'* at the Théâtre Lyrique. Schubert's *fantasia*, with all its beauty, is disproportioned and tedious,—a work to bear no superadded weight. The above remarks are due to M. Hartvigson's real merit and (we repeat) attractiveness as a pianist. In place of a set of Waltzes by M. Gounod, Meyerbeer's *'Struensee'* Polonaise was performed; like all Meyerbeer's music in the same rhythm (his four Torch Dances not forgotten), originally rhythmical, but patchy and trite in point of melody. The best examples of his dance-music are in *'Le Prophète.'* Nothing of its kind more charming exists than the *'Pas de Redowa.'* The singers at Sydenham this day week were Mdlles. Enequist and Elvira Behrens: neither a bad nor an unpleasing pair of voices; but singers (if they will attempt such florid music as the tawdry *bravura* in *'La Traviata'*) should learn to finish their passages; and it is not a dream of Arcadia or Utopia to ask for some delivery of the words such as should assure "the listening throng" that the syrens who are enchanting them are Swedish, or German, or Italian, or French, or English, as may be, and not Chinese. The neglect, among vocalists, of honest and intelligible articulation is becoming a nuisance.

The *Popular Concerts*, a series of twenty-three in number, including many morning performances, are to begin on the 5th of November. Signor Piatti is retained for the entire season. Herren Straus and Wilhelmj will appear before Christmas; in February, Herr Joachim (who, we believe, will play in the interim in Switzerland and France). Madame Arabella Goddard will play at the first three concerts; Mr. Halle at the fourth, fifth, and sixth.

Prof. Moscheles, who has passed the long vacation from the Leipzig Conservatory in this country, has not passed it in idleness. A *suite* of Pianoforte Duets by him may be shortly expected. We are informed that they are in his best manner.

It has been said that Signor Verdi has some idea of entrusting one of the parts in his coming *'Don Carlos'* to Mdlle. Artôt. As the stage stands, he could not do better.

The Italian opera season in Paris has commenced. The first pieces performed were *'La Sonnambula,'* with Mdlle. A. Patti, and *'Norma,'* with Mdlle. Lagras, in the principal parts. The latter lady is said to have made a great impression in the part of the Druid priestess.

The *Gazette Musicale* asserts that Signor Rossini's *'Little Solemn Mass'* (the one, we presume, with the fantastic and familiar dedication), which has been an object of great curiosity in Paris, will be produced at the Birmingham Festival of 1867.

The Winter Concerts at the Gürzenich Hall, Cologne, conducted by Herr Hiller, which are now among the first meetings of their kind in Germany, will commence on the 23rd.

Mdlle. Irma Marie is among the numerous new engagements made by M. Carvalho for his theatre.

Signora Bendazzi, says *Il Trovatore*, is to be *prima donna* during the coming season at the Teatro San Carlo, Naples. Fancy a first-class theatre relying on, in principal parts, such a tenor as Signor Stigelli,—a singer who, years ago, was hardly endurable, one displaying no trace of promise in voice or method. They are beating about, it would seem, as those who hope against hope, in search of something better; and the Italian authority referred to states that overtures have been made to "Harvin" (is not this name furiously mis-spelt?), who has also been in treaty with M. Bagier, the manager of the Paris Italian Opera. "The celebrated tenor Malvezzi" makes part of the St. Petersburg company this year.—*Il Trovatore* further calls attention to a Signor Perozzi, who has appeared at Florence, at the Teatro Nuovo, in Signor Petrella's *'Marco Visconti.'* "He has a voice of extensive compass (says the journal),—a

treasure of a voice." Opera-goers on this side of the Alps may not impudently ask whether, and where, he has learnt to sing!

A new drama, *'La Marianna,'* by Signor Paolo Ferrari, has been produced at the Teatro Rê, Milan.

'Le Musicien des Rues,' another novelty, in five acts, by MM. Brièbarre and Nus, which is given at the Théâtre Beaumarchais, is well spoken of.

Herr Pogner, a bass singer, whose place of abode was Leipzig, is dead.

The Brighton Theatre, which has been almost entirely re-built by Mr. Phipps, and decorated by Messrs. Green & King, the decorators to Her Majesty's Theatre, is advertised to re-open for the season on Monday next.

MISCELLANEA

Geological Miracle Assumers.—I beg to correct three slips in my discussion of the cometary statistics:—I. Page 437, before the first table, for "up to the end of 1840," read "up to the end of 1864." II. Last table, top of last column, for "20.1," read "21," making the column add up 544.8. III. P. 438, last sentence, for "the first tendency," read "the first geological tendency." I should have remembered that, even restricting the term "comets" to masses considerable enough to produce, on falling to the earth, a cataclysmal remoulding of her crust, it may yet be true that before such remoulding has well begun, considerable changes in organic nature, or at least in the Fauna, would take place if the material of the comet were any known to chemists, except azote, oxygen or steam; and thus, indeed, the quaternary, and even tertiary fossils, yield perfect demonstration that any comet which has fallen since them—the last that fell, if not the two last—can have consisted of no other material than those, or rather than steam only. Of course, masses of other chemical constitution might, even if too light to make a cataclysm, effect strange things in more than the mere Fauna. Thus, if we extend the term "comet" to a body of so little mass as a twenty-seven millionth of the earth—probably less than any that telescope has ever revealed—or such that, when wholly collapsed, it should only augment our present atmosphere by one-thirtieth, and raise our barometers one inch; but suppose that body to be hydrogen, it is curious to consider what its fall would resemble. If a physicist be at any loss for a clear description, I would beg to suggest, as curiously exact, two sentences in an old writing, once attributed, for some centuries, to the chief predecessor of His Holiness Pío Nono (Epist. 2. c. III. 10-12); to which I will add that, if the inhabitants of Mars have spectroscopes, and one of them should happen just then to turn his instrument on our planet, he would obtain an observation not unlike that unique stellar one of Mr. Huggins and Dr. Miller in May last.

EDWARD L. GABBETT.

Pose, Murre.—Plut. Mor., tr. by Philemon Holland (London, 1603), De Plac. Philos. iv. 17.—"Like as we observe in them who are troubled with the pose, murre, and such like rheumes"—ἐν τῇ τῶν ρευμάτων φύσει. H. N.

The Word Bonfire.—In answer to your Correspondent, Mr. Griffith, I send another authority for the word *bonfire*, from Horn & Rowbotham's *'Gate of Languages Unlocked,'* (1643) where, in § 961, "Exanimus corpus sepelitur: nos humamus; prisci, exstructâ pyrà, rogo ustulabant,....." is translated, "The dead corps is buried: we inter it; they of old made a *bone-fire*....." The rest of the passage unfortunately I cannot supply, having cut up the book in reading for the P. S. E. Dictionary; the Latin succeeding is "unde sepulchra sunt Busta dicta." Query, has the word any connexion with the Anglo-Saxon *banau*, or *bonnau*, to summon, *proclaim*, so that it might mean a *summoning-fire*. Mr. Griffith has already hinted at its possible connexion with the Welsh *ban*, lofty, conspicuous. S. J. W. S.

Resemblances.—Your observation about the resemblance to each other of two brothers—Babington—reminds me of the great resemblance that

existed between the late Capt. Hayes, R.N. and the late Capt. George Smith, R.N., who were not related to each other. I have seen an old and intimate friend of both officers, after half-an-hour's conversation with Capt. Smith at the Admiralty, Whitehall, leave him with the ordinary "How did you leave Mrs. Hayes?" And Capt. Hayes himself has told me, that he and Capt. Smith have been walking together in Portsmouth Dockyard, when the man of Capt. Hayes's ship have addressed Capt. Smith as their commanding officer, and the men of Capt. Smith's ship have made a like mistake in addressing Capt. Hayes. A CONSTANT READER.

A second Correspondent gives another instance:—"During the last few years," he says, "the *corps dramatique* of the Liverpool Amphitheatre contained two sister-twins, so exactly alike that persons meeting them daily were constantly mistaking one for the other, and I myself have been deceived by their wonderful resemblance to each other over and over again.

"J. H. NIGHTINGALE."

Distraint for Rent.—The reviewer of Peter Walkden's Diary finds a difficulty in understanding why Thomas Parkinson, who seems to have been a lawyer or a bailiff, was unable to gratify Mr. Walkden by distraint for rent "afore May Day." The explanation is simple. The custom of the country, no doubt, was the same as it is here in Lincolnshire. Land is let from Lady Day to Lady Day, houses from May Day to May Day. If that were the case, Henry and Mary Richmond's rent would not become due until the latter period, and no distraint could be levied until that term was passed. Probably Walkden wished to have his rent before it was due, that he might be safe against "a moonlight flit"; that is, the departure of the tenants with their goods under shadow of night, a wrong that the owners of cottage property frequently suffer under.

A LINCOLNSHIRE FARMER.

Wordsworth and Southey: their Sale Catalogues.—Wordsworth's catalogue, compiled by a country auctioneer, displays the auctioneer more than the poet: as in "Rydal Mount Catalogue of the... Library of the late venerated Post-Laureate, William Wordsworth, Esquire, D.C.L., last, not least, of the line of Lake Minstrels... will be sold... at that haunt of hallowed memories, Rydal Mount..." The statements of the lots tell us nothing about the poet: but many recommendations are drawn from all kinds of sources by the auctioneer himself. It is far otherwise with the catalogue which the London auctioneer, who is as uniform in his proceedings as Calcraft himself, made for Southey's remains. We may infer several things about the late possessor; of which we shall note one. The number of uncut books is remarkably great. Southey, somebody has said, could tear the heart out of a book while he ran it over on the sofa: he must, one would think, have been able to do it by help of the parts which are accessible without a paper-knife. But the most noteworthy circumstance is the very large number of books substantive enough to make separate lots, which are marked

Presentation copies, uncut.

Oh! sight to meet an author's eye!

Of these there are 102, a little more than three per cent. of the general library (excluding the Spanish and Portuguese). And we may suspect a larger number, for many others are marked as uncut which we must be pretty sure were presentations, though not inscribed as such, and there are various lots of several presentations each, which are not distinguished. Among the uncut presentations are to be found some which we should not expect: as Coleridge's 'Aids to Reflection,' with a long presentation note; Sir H. Davy's 'Consolations in Travel'; Dibdin's Bibliographical Tour; D'Israeli's 'Calamities of Authors'; Franklin's First Polar Voyage; Charles Lamb's Specimens of the Dramatists; Landon's Imaginary Conversations; Gifford's Massinger; Robert Montgomery's Poems; Sharon Turner's Sacred History of the World; and Chr. Wordsworth's Eikon Basilike.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—B. G. J.—J. A.—received.

MILTON HOUSE, Oct. 10, 1866.

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III. INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.
IV. JULIUS CÆSAR, BY NAPOLEON III.
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IX. MILITARY GROWTH OF PRUSSIA.
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Contents.
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II. DR. BADHAM AND THE DUTCH SCHOOL OF CRITICISM.
III. HOMES WITHOUT HANDS.
IV. LIFE OF OUR LORD.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1866.

LITERATURE

Return to Two Orders of the Honourable the House of Commons—for Copies "of the Correspondence subsequent to the 1st day of October, 1864, between the Civil Service Commissioners and the Principal Librarian of the British Museum, respecting the Examination of Candidates for Situations in that Department:" "and of all Communications from the Officers of the British Museum to the Trustees thereof, on the same subject."—(Mr. Locke.) And for a "Copy of any Communications between the Civil Service Commissioners and their Secretary, on the Subject of the Examination of Candidates for Situations in the British Museum."—(Mr. Hunt.) Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed.

THIS is a remarkable Parliamentary Paper. It consists of two parts: one signed by the Principal Librarian of the British Museum, and containing "correspondence" and "communications" from that "department"; the other unsigned, but evidently furnished by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commissioners. There is this striking difference between the two portions of the Return, that whereas the former consists of a regular official correspondence and the documents connected therewith, many of them communicated to the parties concerned, the latter consists merely of *ex parte* statements, to which it does not appear that the Museum authorities have had an opportunity of replying. Why these documents were withheld during the progress of the correspondence requires explanation. Were the Commissioners dissatisfied with their officer's observations? or were they unwilling to protract a controversy in which they felt they were coming off second best? Moreover, who is responsible for the statements in a Return which bears neither signature nor date, and no one document in which is both signed and fully dated? One of the most important papers in the second part of the Return is dated "February, 1865," the day of the month being left out, which is a noteworthy omission, for on the 23rd of that month the Principal Librarian of the British Museum had sent to the Civil Service Commissioners a copy of a Report containing the following passage: "The Principal Librarian begs of the Principal Trustees to observe that, although made under unparalleled difficulties, owing to the secrecy of the proceedings of the Civil Service Commissioners, every one of the statements which he has made to the Principal Trustees is either admitted to be correct, or not denied, in the two letters; the Principal Trustees have, therefore, a right to assume that their officer has laid before them incontrovertible facts. It cannot be supposed that the Civil Service Commissioners, after 'a careful review of all the papers,' would leave the Principal Trustees in the dark, and allow them to labour under false impressions, instead of rectifying statements, of which, if wrong, the Commissioners, and they alone, could at once and without any trouble (after the 'careful review of all the papers') prove the incorrectness." It now appears, however, that the Commissioners did what the Principal Librarian said it could not be supposed they would do, and that there was a kind of answer to some of his statements; but why was that answer kept secret? and why is it dated so ambiguously as to leave open the question whether it was prepared before or after the receipt of the Report above cited? Above all, why does it now appear in such a way that

it is impossible to discover whether the Commissioners themselves adopt it?

The correspondence which this Return makes accessible, and which had previously been several times alluded to in the House of Commons and elsewhere, was commenced by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commissioners in October, 1864, in consequence of "circumstances which 'had been' brought to the notice of the Commissioners connected with the recent resignation of Mr. G——,"—a candidate who, in the course of that year, had obtained a certificate of qualification, declaring him possessed of "the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of his official duties," as well as several extra certificates, but who, according to the Principal Librarian, "ludicrously broke down as soon as he was put to the test of actual work." After his resignation, this gentleman circulated a printed statement, which he called a Memorial to the Trustees of the British Museum, and which is reprinted as an appendix to the first part of this Return. This document would of itself go very far towards throwing doubt upon the value of any certificate of the writer's fitness for official employment. In some "Remarks" upon this "Memorial," the Principal Librarian gives a "few specimens of Mr. G——'s ignorance," which, he says, "are so conclusive that it is superfluous to increase their number, as might easily be done." Here are some of them. In a Latin MS. respecting the Asp (aspis), the following passage occurs: "*Sed naturaliter cautus est contra incantationem, nam aurem terræ affigit, alteram cauda obturat.*" Mr. G—— reads *sed as si*, and *nam as nasonem*, and renders the sentence, "*If it has been caught in its wild state, it plants its nose and ear in the earth, and stops up the other ear with its tail!*" In Jerome's Epistle to Desiderius, after meeting with the expression "*ad desiderium episcopum*," Mr. G—— translates "*nunc te deprecor, desiderii karissime*," "Now I entreat thee, dearest desire (brother)." A letter in which Alfonso Trotti apologizes for the insignificant character of a present which he offers to Henry the Eighth, contains the following passage: "*Nam et Cœlites ipsi vel granum thuris et cereum oblatum integro et sincero animo libentissime admittunt*,"—which is happily rendered by Mr. G——, "For even the Celites themselves most freely accept in single and earnest spirit the grain of frankincense and the waxen sacrifice (offering)."

In French Mr. G—— is, if possible, even more original than in Latin. Respecting a pestilence at Amsterdam, the writer of a letter fears "*que le mal se communiquera dans ces jours caniculères par toutes ces villes*," Mr. G—— makes him fear "*lest by means of the canals the contagion should spread*." The same writer's request respecting the disinfecting of letters, "*Je vous supplie de les faire passer . . . au travers d'une cane sur la fumée*," is metamorphosed by Mr. G—— into "*such letters being sent open and passed through a cane*." Of some money which had been brought for one of the bankers of the town, and which had to be disinfected, Mr. G—— writes, "Their money was taken to a banker to be placed in a cauldron,"—an idea which was suggested to him by the words, "*L'argent . . . pour un de nos banquiers a esté mis dans un chauderon*." In another letter, a writer expressing thanks for kindness which he had received, says, "*Que l'on ne peut estre plus sensible que je le suis*." What would he have thought of Mr. G——'s complimentary rendering of this observation—"That his nephew is more sensible than he is?"

Mr. G——'s English is about on a par

with his Latin and French. Here is a sentence from a letter in which he complains to the Speaker of the House of Commons of the injustice which had been done in calling upon him to resign, on the ground of incompetency, a situation for which he was certified to be more than sufficiently qualified: "To prove ignorance of subjects not prescribed is irrelevant and childish, as any one holding in their hands a certificate of the whole knowledge of any one else can find out what he is ignorant of."

These specimens—and they are only some of the "few" which the Principal Librarian thought it necessary to bring forward—prove clearly enough that Mr. G——'s ignorance of Latin, French and English was equalled by his want of common sense, care, and thoughtfulness. The inference drawn by the Commissioners from Mr. G——'s failure is that in candidates for Museum places "it may be desired to secure higher qualifications in Latin (or Greek) than are generally required." But unless the obtaining of a certificate is altogether a matter of luck, ought Mr. G——, whatever might have been the standard of qualification, to have obtained a certificate of fitness for employment which required a knowledge, however limited, of Latin or French? Can any confidence be placed in a system which pronounces such a scholar to be competent? According to a document now first made known, and which must have been prepared for their own exclusive use, for no one else would appear to have seen it, "The Civil Service Commissioners have never questioned the justice of the Principal Librarian's opinion as to Mr. G——'s incompetence for the discharge of his duties"; but will they explain how it came to pass that they guaranteed his competence?

The question raised by this extraordinary case is not whether examinations for public appointments are desirable, but whether the system of examinations is at present properly conducted, and whether confidence can be placed in the Commissioners' decisions. The Principal Librarian of the British Museum says, "The system of Civil Service Examinations as at present conducted certainly works very ill for the Museum, and appears to have done much more harm than good;" and he frequently urges "that it seems absolutely necessary to find some means for securing more satisfactory results." Elsewhere he writes, "As the certificates are now given, it is quite impossible to feel any confidence in them or in the statements they contain." And he bases this last opinion not merely on the issue of a certificate of qualification to an utterly incompetent person, but also on his discovery of what he describes as "inaccuracies" with respect to matters of fact discovered in the certificates and ordinary correspondence, and even in the papers of the controversy now published, where, if anywhere, correctness, the most exact and perfect, might have been looked for.

The Principal Librarian repeatedly complains of the secrecy with which the Commissioners' proceedings are conducted, and asks for the production of the papers which, though necessary for the full understanding of the cases in which the soundness of the Commissioners' decisions has been questioned, are at present inaccessible except to the Commissioners themselves. This demand the Commissioners resist, though they greatly strengthen its force by quoting, and sometimes misquoting, such parts of the examination papers as they deem calculated to justify their proceedings. It is difficult to understand on what principle they can refuse to produce all the examination papers

of a certain candidate, whose rejection was much complained of at the Museum, and the worst parts of whose answers are published in this Return, having been separated by the Commissioners from his better work, and brought forward in order to justify his rejection, especially when it is borne in mind that in doing this they so far altered one of his answers as to make it appear an absurdity when it was really but a venial exaggeration of an historical fact.

In another case, the Principal Librarian having expressed an opinion that a certificate granted for French should have been higher than it was, and higher than the certificate given to the same candidate for German, a list of the candidate's alleged blunders in French is now published. Is this just? And what purpose can it serve so long as the other papers with which it ought to be compared remain locked up at Dean's Yard? Will the Commissioners, who, in some instances, so willingly produce partial testimony, allow Mr. G——'s papers in Latin and French translation to be published? If not, how will they defend their production of parts of papers relating to cases which have certainly been not more severely criticized? The Principal Librarian writes: "The Commissioners hold a candidate up to ridicule by giving, and carelessly and incorrectly giving, extracts from portions of his examination papers, whilst they refuse to those who question the propriety of his rejection the opportunity of seeing the whole. If I have been able to discover such mistakes as those I have given above, made under such circumstances, how many mistakes may it be assumed would be found on a perusal of all the papers?" And again: "As this imperfect evidence, which they so readily produced on the supposition that it *was* all in their own favour, was afterwards found by *themselves* to be against them in one important particular, what inference must be drawn if they withhold the rest?" The Commissioners can scarcely remain silent under such a challenge.

One of the most serious complaints against the Commissioners is that they have neglected the instructions of the Principal Trustees, to whom the patronage of the Museum belongs, and with it the right of controlling, so far as the heads of a department can control, the examination of candidates.

It appears that instructions had been given by the Museum authorities, and acknowledged by the Commissioners, that in any case in which a candidate might be sent up for examination with a view to his promotion, the examination should be modified, because the intended promotion was to be a reward for special merit in consequence of proved fitness for the higher post. This seems judicious, and a candidate was accordingly sent up for examination, the attention of the Commissioners being specially called to the case as one in which the promotion was well deserved and calculated to be advantageous to the Museum. It appears, however, that the fact of the candidate's being already employed at the Museum was never communicated to the examiners; that in some subjects the same papers were given to him as to a new candidate nominated about the same time in the usual way; and that Prof. Owen and Dr. Gray, under whom he was working and was still to work, say of the papers given him in the most important, that is to say, in the special and technical part of his examination, "they have no bearing on his work here" (at the British Museum); and the Principal Librarian remarks, "The very unfortunate result of all this was that the candidate was rejected." The Commissioners, if the second

part of the Return expresses their views, contend that they "cannot be supposed" to have "pledged themselves in such a case to inform their assistant examiners as to the age and antecedents of the candidate, or to instruct them to put questions to him on the work which he had been performing." It is difficult to understand what they did pledge themselves to, if it did not involve a communication to the examiners of the fact that the candidate was to be tested according to the circumstances, that being the only object of the proposed modification. In the particular case, the candidate's rejection was attributed to the withholding of the necessary information from the examiners; whether this withholding was from carelessness or on principle, the Museum authorities were so dissatisfied with the rejection that they withdrew promotions wholly from the control of the Commissioners.

In April, 1865, the examination in arithmetic of candidates for attendants' places was reduced from the first *four* rules to the first *two*. Yet it seems that the Commissioners continued for some time to examine candidates in *four* rules, and that in several cases they issued certificates showing that they had done so, though they amended the form of their certificate before they rectified their practice. This would indicate that the instructions of the Museum authorities are disregarded, and also that the certificates cannot be relied on as criteria of the nature of the examinations. The difference between *two* rules of arithmetic and *four* may appear trifling; the Commissioners may even be quite right in preferring *four*: but are the Commissioners or the heads of Departments to decide on the qualifications to be required in candidates for places in the various Departments? Above all, are the Commissioners to issue certificates conveying a wrong idea of the examination to which candidates have been subjected? There is a quite recent instance of similar bungling. In June last an attendant was examined, and failed. According to the letter announcing his failure, he had been examined in the first *two* rules of arithmetic; but a few days after his rejection the Commissioners' Secretary wrote to the Principal Librarian, that an "irregularity" having occurred in the examination of the candidate, the Commissioners were willing, in accordance with the wishes of the Principal Trustees, to give him a "second trial." He was examined again, and passed, and the Principal Librarian reported to the Trustees that this immediate re-examination was quite contrary to the usual practice, and that the "irregularity" was the examination of the candidate in *four* rules of arithmetic, though the Commissioners' letter had said that his examination had been in *two* rules, summing up the case thus: "By their repeated neglect of the instructions of the Principal Trustees, . . . the Commissioners have rejected a man whom they themselves find, on proper examination, to be fit for the place he was intended for." It is scarcely surprising that under such circumstances the Commissioners' certificates should be lightly esteemed at the British Museum. How this man got his "second trial" does not appear; the Principal Librarian says that it was not at his suggestion; and the Commissioners volunteered to give him "a second trial," not on the simple ground that they had made a mistake in his first, but because they understood it to be "the wish of the Principal Trustees." We can only wonder how it happened that the Principal Trustees knew so much about the examination, and that the Commissioners were so well acquainted with, and so suddenly desirous to meet, the wishes of the Principal Trustees. It is, perhaps, a

more important question how many good candidates have been finally rejected in consequence of similar irregularities.

Another equally grave charge is, that incompetent examiners are sometimes, and it is impossible to say how often, employed. We will give the Principal Librarian's own words: A candidate "was examined in German conversation by an English gentleman, who said that he was unable to speak German, but that if 'the candidate' would speak slowly, he (the examiner) would be able to understand him, and give him a certificate. In the conversation that ensued, the examiner spoke English and 'the candidate' spoke German." Moreover, the candidate "was examined in French conversation by two gentlemen, one of whom (the gentleman who had previously examined him in German) addressed him in French; but the other said, 'I think we shall get on better if we speak English, and allow Mr. — to answer us in French'; and thus the trio (examiners and examined) proceeded in their conversation." The candidate "got a certificate (which he, no doubt, well deserved) for *very creditable proficiency* in German conversation, and for *fair proficiency* in French conversation, on the report of examiners who did not possess, in either of the subjects, either of the degrees of proficiency which they guaranteed in him."

This charge, serious as it is, and circumstantially as it is made, the Commissioners, for some unexplained reason, thought proper to leave unnoticed in their communications to the Museum authorities; but as an appendix to the "Remarks by the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission" on the document containing the passages above cited, which "Remarks" we have already alluded to as dated "February, 1865," is now printed an undated "Memorandum," signed "E. Poste," and beginning thus: "The conversation related by the Principal Librarian, in which the examiner is made to ask the candidate to speak slowly in the German oral conversation, is a pure fiction. As fluency and rapidity are so important an element of proficiency in speaking a foreign language, the examiner is confident that he has never desired any candidate to speak more slowly than he showed himself inclined." Whatever may be Mr. Poste's ability in German and French, we cannot bring ourselves to admire his English; we doubt whether "fluency and rapidity" can be "an element" of anything; and "more slowly than he showed himself inclined" may, as used by Mr. Poste, relate to Mr. Poste himself as easily as to the candidate, in which case the explanation would not be worth much. But taking Mr. Poste's reply at its utmost value, what does it amount to? Simply a denial that he asked a candidate to speak slowly in "the German oral conversation." It does not deny that he spoke English when testing the candidate's powers in German conversation, in which the ability to understand spoken German is as important as the ability to utter German words, and it makes no allusion to the French "oral examination," which is said to have been conducted by two gentlemen, Mr. Poste being one of them. Here, again, an *ex parte* document is produced, but it leaves open the important questions—was the candidate examined by gentlemen capable of speaking French or German?—and did they speak in those languages, or in either of them? The statement that the conversation related by the Principal Librarian "is a pure fiction" will not, we imagine, be left unnoticed. It is, of course, inconceivable that he should have made these statements without some foundation for them; he must have had some grounds for what he said, and those grounds ought to be made

known. Why was he not allowed an opportunity of replying to a charge of "fiction" before that charge was made public? When was Mr. Poste's "memorandum" written, and why has it been kept secret till now? An undated answer, which appears to have been carefully restricted to the least important point in one part of a twofold charge, which is not heard of for more than a year and a half after that charge has been preferred, which begins by describing as "pure fiction" the official statements of a well-known public officer, and which is put forth without a word of support or concurrence on the part of the Commissioners, is not a satisfactory reply to such a charge as that made by the Principal Librarian.

It is somewhat strange that whereas the late Principal Librarian, Mr. Panizzi, who conducted the Museum part of this correspondence, declares himself quite willing to accept fully the responsibility of his statements and arguments, no one at Dean's Yard seems inclined to do likewise. Not only, as we have already said, is the second part of the Return unsigned and quite free from any expression of concurrence on the part of the Commissioners, but throughout there is the appearance of a general shrinking from responsibility. The report of one examiner, whose name is given, is quoted *in extenso* because the Commissioners were blamed for rejecting a certain candidate; another examiner has to write and sign, but not date, a "memorandum" to show why the Commissioners gave a particular certificate to another candidate; and, errors having been pointed out in a document prepared for the use of the Commissioners by their Secretary, and sent by their order to the Museum, the Commissioners actually give to their officer and representative "permission to admit and correct certain mistakes" as having been made by himself in his own communication. We hope he was gratified with the praise bestowed upon him by Mr. Panizzi for his acceptance of this responsibility; but we cannot think that the proceeding was in accordance with official etiquette. If, however, the secretary and examiners are to be made the scapegoats whenever error is detected or suspected, it would be desirable to ascertain what the Commissioners deem their own duties and responsibilities.

The question which this Return opens is not whether there ought to be examinations for public appointments—that may be considered as permanently settled—but how those examinations ought to be conducted. The Principal Librarian says that at the Museum the examination system has been worse than useless. "It failed to keep out a G—, and since the consideration of that failure, to which the Commissioners themselves first called attention, its sole effect has been to perpetuate vacancies." The complaints are varied as well as numerous. It has admitted extreme incompetence; it has excluded really good and specially qualified candidates; the examination papers are injudiciously and carelessly, even ungrammatically, prepared; the Commissioners, under the present system, cannot know well the various requirements for the different places, and do not properly avail themselves of the knowledge which they actually possess: these and other charges are brought forward, and suggestions made to secure more beneficial results; but the one complaint which pervades the whole is, no confidence can be placed in the official statements of the Commissioners. In effect, Mr. Panizzi says, errors as to matters of fact are to be found in your ordinary correspondence, in your certificates, even in your statements in a controversy like this,—errors which not even

the secrecy of your proceedings can conceal,—how can your decisions be relied on? When the Commissioners complained of his "general expression of mistrust in" their "good faith," he replied, "I must strongly and respectfully disclaim any expression of mistrust in the 'good faith' of the Commissioners. If any expression be pointed out in what I have written, fairly bearing that construction, I am prepared to withdraw it. I never mistrusted their 'good faith'; I did and do mistrust the correctness of many statements made in their name; but I never meant to imply that those inaccuracies were intentional; I merely said, and I now repeat, that they were inaccuracies." Such statements made officially by a responsible public officer demand investigation. If the Commissioners know the charges brought against them are in the main unfounded, they will not resist inquiry; but why have they so long refused to produce the papers asked for? Mr. Panizzi calls for inquiry; and there ought to be one. Let him have it—not merely because he asks for it, but also because it is due to the Commissioners themselves. Let him have an opportunity to substantiate his charges; and if he fail to do so, let him withdraw them. Such an inquiry need not, perhaps, be a public one; it might be conducted by a gentleman of standing and ability to enable him to undertake such an investigation, chosen by Government, and bent, not on giving a triumph to one side or the other, but on arriving at the truth. But if no other means can be found for setting the matter at rest, then there ought to be a public inquiry into all the questions raised, including this: should such duties as are now intrusted to the Commissioners, such powers over important public and private interests, be vested in an irresponsible Board, which resembles other Courts in that it has to form its judgment upon evidence, some of which is described by its chief officer as being of a "doubtful character," and respecting which, therefore, error is extremely easy, whilst it differs from other Courts in that its decisions can neither be properly sifted nor appealed against? The Commission has evidently been unfortunate in its dealings with the Museum, and in the present controversy there can be no doubt that the Museum has the advantage; but we feel convinced that a thorough investigation would prove that for the most unlucky of the Commissioners' decisions there was more to be said than is shown in the Return. At the same time, it would probably establish the soundness of some, at least, of Mr. Panizzi's criticisms, show that due caution had not always prevailed at the Commission, and make evident the wisdom or the unwisdom of some or all of the proposed modifications of the present system.

The Return is instructive, and more amusing than Parliamentary Papers generally are; it throws much light on the working of the examination system and on the relations existing between the Commission and the various public offices; and it gives an idea of the value to be attached to the annual publication of the Commissioners' correspondence, of which so much has been made, but in which we need scarcely say that this unusually piquant official controversy has not been included; it can, however, be little more than a prelude to something else, because to many of the documents which it contains those most concerned have as yet had no opportunity of replying, and because when one public department says of another that it does "more harm than good," and is answered that its statements are "pure fiction," the country has a right to look for impartial and searching inquiry into the merits

of the dispute, and for prompt and energetic action when those merits are ascertained.

NEW POETRY.

THE rains of poetical mediocrity have of late fallen upon us with such dreary perseverance, that a genial, picturesque, thoughtful book, like *Ten Miles from Town, with Poems*, by William Sawyer (Freeman), is welcome as one of the bright days this autumn, which, after a long interregnum of weeping skies, remind us that soft sunlight and a blue heaven are, after all, verities in the system of Nature. It is not too much to say of the short Poems here collected, that each of them is pervaded by a poetic idea and shaped into a poetic picture. The Prelude, describing the poet's whereabouts "ten miles from town," thus presents, in warm yet true colours, a village at sunset:—

The city streets are full of light,
Through waves of flame the sun goes down,
I droop my eyelids, and it sinks—
Ten miles from Town.

The village street is full of light,
And black against a sky of fire,
The church upon the hill-top rears
Its quivering spire.

Brighter and brighter grows the West,
Till common things its glory share,
And round about them as I gaze
A halo bear.

Onward with rosy flush and gleam,
Thro' sedgy rifts the mill-stream flows:
The coppice, purple to the heart,
Transfigured glows.

The cottage roofs are thatched with gold,
Blood-red each ruby casement turns,
The road-side pond beneath the elms
A sapphire burns.

The wasted faces of the old,
Bright with the momentary glow,
Regain the loveliness of youth
Lost long ago.

—And one face, dear to the poet in that long ago, and then veiled, shines again upon him from the firmament of thought to which the treasures of Affection, lost here, are borne for constellations:—

A memory that is my life,
And lights with its Auroral crown,
The village straggling up the hill—
Ten miles from Town.

'City Longings,' the first poem of the series, with much happiness of expression inculcates the truth that the charms of Nature herself are not meant merely to minister to poetic luxury, —that even Beauty must turn to spiritual use in the mind of the poet, unless he would forfeit in sloth the vision that apprehends Beauty. The third poem, 'Up at the Church,' is a subtle study of character. A peasant, whose early life has been a story of poverty and bereavement, has learnt to question the justice of Providence, but his doubts are dispelled in the churchyard. In the common doom that awaits rich and poor, the favourites and the victims of Fortune, he reads the equity of the Almighty, and desecrates it in the future, where the hardships of the present shall be compensated and its wrongs (as he believes them) avenged. Thus, he habitually wanders—

Up to where the village spire
Warns its grays—its cross of fire,
Flaming gold, till all below
Grows the colour of the crows.

The interlocutors who meet him in the churchyard strive to win him to a more loving faith and to a purer hope; but no gospel is welcome to the old man unless it promises retaliation. To him no soft light bathes the green sward round the church; but the picture as he leaves it is finely symbolic of his fierce faith:—

— Still o'erhead
Glowed the spire-point flaming red;
But the hill and all below
Lay the colour of the crows.

'The Painted Window,' again, is richly coloured, and only pales beside the fresh hues

of Nature with which it is contrasted. In 'The Squire' we have the sharp effective type of a class,—which certainly does not include all squires,—and the doctrine, forcibly inculcated, of human responsibility.

The series entitled 'Ten Miles from Town' is followed by some miscellaneous poems. 'At the Opera—Faust' brings us from the country into town; and the ideal vision of the poet is no less true to him in the gas-lit dominions of Mr. Gye or Mr. Mapleson than in the fresh air and sunlight "ten miles" away. Partly won by its beauty and partly by its moral health, we choose for our next extract 'Victory in Defeat,' passing by many examples of the writer that have a warmer glow of description, and that do more justice to his powers of characterization and narrative:—

VICTORY IN DEFEAT.

Wreaths to him who from the glorious
Strife of forces comes victorious,
Pæan and triumphal greeting—
This the measure of man's meteering.

All for triumph: nothing heeding,
Valour fallen, trampled, bleeding,
Battle's hottest brunt sustaining,
Only short of victory gaining.

But, O Brother! crushed, defeated,
Thus God's measure is not meted;
Strictly just, the Father ever
Sees the end in the endeavour.

And between earth's pure and sainted,
And her outcast, foul and tainted,
All the gulf in mortal seeming,
May be bridged in His esteeming.

This little volume, it should be remembered, embraces only brief sketches or moods of thought; but it is seldom that we find in such short pieces so much poetical suggestion, attractive picture, and careful finish.

A word of commendation is due to *The Clouds: a Poem, in Ten Cantos* (Freeman). The various aspects of the sky form the writer's theme, and he has ingeniously striven, by occasional episodes, to guard against the monotony which such a subject would otherwise produce. To some extent he has laboured successfully. His faculty as a poet-painter, if not absolutely striking, is pleasing and truthful. Here is an example from the beginning of canto V:—

Up to the crest of this white cloud I soar,
The scene below, far stretching, to explore.
But what a sight is here! Above my head
Another roof of broken clouds is spread,
And through its rents I see another still
In distance lie, serenely beautiful.

Through slit and gap the acle sunlight shoots,
And on its way each passing cloud salutes,—
A triple world by wide horizons spanned,
With air for sea, and cloud for solid land.

Around my feet a glorious prospect spreads,—
There stretch the plains, and yonder soar the heads
Of snowy peaks, and lights and shadows go
Across their breasts, as on the earth below;
Here touch'd with streaks of violet and blue,
There ting'd with patches of vermilion hue,
As if the artist-angels turn'd aside,
And on the virgin clouds their colours tried.

Passing from the somewhat unmanageable design of this writer, we come to one still more so—that of *Art-Land: a Poem*, by Thomas Baldwin Wood (Hardwicke), in which the author seems to intend (we speak hesitatingly, for we see through a mist) an allegorical presentation of the various arts—Poetry, Sculpture, Music, &c. We are under the impression that, amongst the lyrics here, there is an invocation to the Ideal, and a Hymn on the Birth of the Universe; and that the summing up of the whole matter is the old doctrine repeated, that the great artist, of whatever kind, must needs be a good man. But Mr. Wood's subject, in itself rather abstract, is treated so vaguely, that we dare not commit ourselves to any positive statement respecting it. His opening description (though it has too much of the poetic catalogue about it) is not wanting in imaginative feeling or in just observation:—

The purple noon is warm with love;
The lusty Sun-God glows above.

Life elements soft Zephyrs shower
On Earth and Ocean's bridal hour;
Young Nature's firstlings birthday keep;
The lambskins frisk, the kittlets leap,
And dance the fish along the deep:
The bees about their mistress swarm;
Lifts up its head the conscious worm;
And, giddy in the golden glow,
The gossip ants run to and fro.
In lazy orchards fat herds doze,
And comfortable flocks repose;
Free horses rollock o'er the mead,
Or skittish sprawl, or quiet feed;
Whilst, peering thro' the russet fern,
Far off the stags their consorts warn;
In hedge and tree are nestling broods,
And am'rous songs thro' all the woods.
From sylvan rocks rich waters fall;
Grotesque ravines love's echoes call.
Caressing vines the hills embrace;
The groves reveal, with furtive grace,
The fauns' and dryads' trysting place:
The od'rous air aspires with bliss;
The valleys saucy runnels kiss;
The trees are trembling thro' their leaves,
The corn is bursting from its sheaves,
Impregnate flowers perfume the ground,
Fruit pouting sweets ripe lips hath found,
With new-mown hay love's couch is crown'd;
For 'tis the prime of buxom June,
Dear Summer's jovial honeymoon!

—Such qualifications, however, as our extract displays are in a large measure wasted in the dreamy treatment of a difficult theme.

The Preface to *The Atonement; a Sacred Poem*, by John Brion (Brighton, Moorecroft), contains the pathetic statement that its writer, amidst circumstances of much difficulty, has meditated upon his present poem for the space of thirty years. We call this a pathetic statement, because Mr. Brion writes with great correctness and pains, which are necessarily thrown away on a subject which, by its plan, invites comparison with 'Paradise Lost.' Here Satan is again stricken to the earth,—once more he calls a Council of his Peers, and delivers a manifesto, which is once more followed by the harangues of Belial, Beelzebub, Mammon, and Moloch. The imitation of Milton is obvious in every point but that of inspiration. When the Chief of Rebel Angels speaks in this fashion,—

Accursed hope!—delusive as the voice
Of fabled syrens!—wherefore have I been
Seduced by thee?—As first in power and hate
'Gainst the Omnipotent, it argues ill
In me to suffer this inglorious fall.
To be subverted by our own designs,
When victory seems waiting on our steps,
Is shame indeed, and leaves the fondest mind
Small source of consolation or excuse,—

the reader, though not without respect for the author, is tempted to close the book, thinking that the old wine is better than the new.

In the large class of verse (far larger, now-a-days, than that of utter and absurd failure) which shows moral propriety, mental culture, no slight acquaintance with the technicalities of song, but, unfortunately, no originality of idea or manner, we must include *The Song of Rest, and Minor Poems*, by Alexander Winton Buchan (Whittaker & Co.),—*Poems, Songs, and Ballads*, by Henry M'D. Flecher (Belfast, Reed),—and *Poems, Descriptive and Lyrical*, by Thomas Cox, Second Series (Hall & Co.). There is nothing in them to condemn, while their vein of kindly feeling makes us regret that we can only give them this negative praise.

A Winter in Paris: being a Few Experiences and Observations of French Medical and Sanitary Matters gained during the Season of 1865-6. By Frederick Simms, M.B. (Churchill & Sons.)

'A Winter in Paris' is a title suggestive of enjoyments of which Mr. Simms says not a word in this record of observations made in the brightest capital of the world during its gayest season. Concerning the boulevards and their recreations, the theatres and their diversions, the cafés and their characteristics, he is silent; but still he contrives to tell a story which offers points of interest for mere pleasure-

seekers, whilst it presents some of the sterner and more repulsive aspects of Parisian life. To students of our London hospitals who are about to pass a few months in the medical schools of France, he may be recommended as a useful guide to the means by which an English medical student may make the most of a short time on the banks of the Seine; but his ability to render practical service to the members of his own profession is by no means limited to those who have the power and inclination to prosecute their scientific studies at the Hôtel Dieu and the Hôpital des Cliniques.

At the first glance, the hospital accommodation of Paris seems to be inferior to that of London, for to our imposing number of general hospitals, special hospitals and workhouse infirmaries, the French metropolis shows no more than seven general and eight special hospitals,—the hospitals Hôtel Dieu, Lariboisière, La Charité, Necker, La Pitié, Beaujon, and St. Antoine, making up the roll of her general establishments; whilst her special hospitals are St. Louis, Des Cliniques, Ste. Eugénie, Des Enfants Malades, Du Midi, De Lourcine, De la Maternité, and La Maison Nationale de Santé. The revenue annually expended on these homes for the sick is about 200,000*l.* of our money,—an amount which, notwithstanding its actual importance, would appear trivial if it were compared with the entire sum yearly disbursed by the authorities of those London general hospitals that possess opulent endowments, those other London general hospitals which draw the princely incomes requisite for their maintenance from the voluntary contributions of public benevolence, those almost countless special hospitals of our great town which annually consume a vast amount of money, and those constantly-crowded and much-abused infirmaries which, in compliance with the provisions of the Poor Law, are supported by compulsory payments in our metropolitan parishes. But though Paris is less lavish in her hospital expenditure, her characteristic genius for organization and economical administration enables her to produce far larger results, with her comparatively narrow means, than the unconnected, and too often antagonistic, hospital committees of the English capital could achieve with the same measure of wealth. With her 200,000*l.*, Paris provides 2,000,000 indigent sick inhabitants with 20,000 beds. In the presence of these figures, it is difficult to argue that our wasteful method of ministering to the sick poor—wasteful in its sensational appeals by public advertisement, its costly dinners, its expensive machinery for collecting donations, and its various forms of prodigal expenditure that might be avoided by centralization and co-operation—is the best possible system that could be devised for the achievement of the special end. But though Paris has exercised sound discretion in placing her different hospitals under the control of a Government department, *i. e.* the Department of Public Assistance, no observant visitor can pass through the wards of her various institutions for the sick without coming to a conclusion that in respect to surgical art, medical treatment and hygienic arrangements, she has much to learn from the people who would do well to imitate her excellent mode of dealing with pecuniary resources. Of course, the Hôtel Dieu of to-day is a very different place from the Hôtel Dieu of the eighteenth century, when patients used to be crammed into fetid beds—four, five, and even nine patients to the same couch; when the living were often required to repose at night by the side of the dead; when the most painful operations of surgery were performed in the sight

of dying patients, whose last moments were thus disturbed by the cries elicited by knives and pincers; when the riot from the wards assigned to mad patients terrified the occupants of adjacent galleries; when women suffered the pangs of labour, lying three or four at a time on the same narrow bed, "exposed to want of sleep, to the contagion of the unwholesomeness around, and the constant danger of injuring their children"; when, in fact, the institution, according with the political condition of society beyond its walls, was a prodigy of bestial uncleanness, wanton cruelty, and unalleviated wretchedness. But notwithstanding all that philanthropy and enlightenment have effected for the better in its internal arrangements, the establishment is still so unsatisfactory a place, that Mr. Simms looks forward eagerly to the time when it will be pulled down to make way for a more suitable structure, the plans for which have obtained the Imperial approval. "That the old house," says the author of this little book, "is to fall one cannot regret, for its arrangements are anything but perfect. It is divided into two parts by the Seine, has a connecting passage bridged over that river, and is not handsome either externally or internally. Its wards are on the upper stories, lower than they should be, and more crowded than can ever be good for the health of its inmates; and in one set of them we find a ward for the lying-in women adjoining and opening freely into that for general cases of illness, such as fevers and inflammatory complaints. Its lower wards, more large, if not more lofty, remind one curiously of the lower deck of an hospital ship, with their thick, transverse beams, their central pillars of support, and their port-like windows; but they are terribly overcrowded; the beds are not only arranged along the sides of the wards so closely that it is with difficulty a double file of students can pass between them, but are also placed in the centre of the wards; and the effect of all this is heightened by the large French stoves employed to heat the place, so that the air is often close and stuffy, and oppressive in the highest degree. Who can regret, then, that all this is doomed?" Want of efficient ventilation is a defect frequently observable in Paris hospitals. Their wards have a more cheery and ornamental appearance than the wards of our London hospitals, in which too little care is, perhaps, expended on pictorial effect, but they are too often overcrowded and oppressively close. Even in the Hôpital Lariboisière—a newly-built hospital, with lofty wards, in the vicinity of the Northern Railway station—the system of ventilation has so far disappointed the expectations of those who recommended it, that Mr. Simms attributes the high mortality of its galleries to want of pure air. So also of the Hôpital des Enfants Malades—one of the two Parisian hospitals for sick children which have been extolled in this country as models of hygienic contrivance—he observes, "About this hospital I have frequently noticed very bad smells, and therefore fear that its drainage must be very defective; the practice, moreover, of emptying refuse matter into pipes which lead from the upper stories to drains surrounding the house must be most pernicious." After this information, the reader is not surprised on learning that phthisis, pneumonia, and eruptive fevers, aided by impure atmosphere, keep the mortality of the institution up to one in six. Ste.-Eugénie—the children's hospital founded by the Empress—has fewer defects than the Hôpital des Enfants Malades; but M. Bourchardat has called attention to the imperfections of its ventilation and internal arrangements.

Observations made with no want of fairness and liberality induce Mr. Simms to rate French medicine much more highly than French surgery,—a judgment which is the more noteworthy because English medical students far more frequently visit Paris for surgical than for medical instruction. Even on arriving in Paris our students seldom display any great eagerness for the counsels of her most eminent physicians. "Men seem to forget," says Mr. Simms, "that Paris has a medical as well as a surgical side, the former decidedly the better of the two, as the French themselves well know; and whilst they crowd in such numbers after Nélaton and Velpeau that no one can well see the cases, they neglect Bouchut and Roger, Hardy, Bazin, Cazenave, and the physicians of many of the larger hospitals. Trousseau has, I believe, of all the physicians, the most certain and steady following—a fact not a little due to the central position of the Hôtel Dieu." So far as surgery is concerned, the author, in no uncertain terms, gives his opinion that students had better work in London than Paris, where operators of the highest class can no longer be found. "Partly from what I have myself seen," he remarks on this point, "as well as from all that others more attentive to this branch of practice than myself have told me, I am led to the belief that the high reputation Paris once had for surgery no longer belongs to it. . . . I do not find the great capital operations attempted here, or, if done, brought to a satisfactory conclusion as in London; but this may be, as the French say, from want of stamina in the people, who, however, as a rule, are brave enough to endure any amount of pain. . . . In minor matters of surgery the same perfection is not arrived at as in England." But though Paris is no longer the first European school of surgery, Mr. Simms recommends the English student to spend a year in medical study "at the Hôtel Dieu, at the Charité, at the Hôpital des Cliniques, and most especially at the hospitals for sick children and at that of St.-Louis." For students who desire to take this advice, "A Winter in Paris" has an abundance of information as to the cost and details of French medical education. The expenses are slight—"Every expense connected with the acquisition of the degree of Doctor of Medicine, with the exception of payments to be made at the anatomical schools of Clamart and the École Pratique, and of such private classes as the students may choose to attend, being 1,200 francs, or not quite fifty guineas, that is, about one-third of the cost of the entrance fees of a good London school." Some particulars are also given by Mr. Simms with respect to certain inferior grades of the French medical profession. Between the physicians and surgeons of France on the one hand and the druggists on the other, are the "officiers de santé"—medical practitioners of an inferior and cheaper education than that which gives the qualifications for an M.D. degree, "who have the right to practise only in that department in which they pass their examinations, and may supply medicines, but may not keep a shop, or interfere with the *pharmacien* or druggist." Below the "officiers de santé" are the *herboristes*, whose status is thus defined:—"They are required to pass three examinations after having produced various certificates, either of hospital experience or private teaching: they are allowed to sell poisons only on the order of a medical man, and have to answer to the police for any impurities in their drugs." Lastly, we have to notice a class of female practitioners whom it is proposed in some quarters to bring again into the English system.

"Midwives," says Mr. Simms, "undergo an examination before the faculty, and pay 130 francs for their privileges; by law they are never allowed to use instruments, except in the presence of a physician or surgeon; but it is not likely that such women as Madame de La Chapelle often trouble them for their assistance." Having thus sketched the medical profession of France, Mr. Simms concludes his volume with a chapter on the Sanitary Arrangements of Paris.

NEW NOVELS.

Which shall it Be? a Novel. 3 vols. (Bentley.)

If we call this a remarkable novel, it is less for what it performs than for what it promises. In itself it is rather a series of studies than a finished work of art; and the reader will find it a curious study rather than an interesting novel. There is, indeed, nothing singular in its being evidently the first work of a young authoress, whose hand is not yet certain, and who begins by reproducing what has impressed her, in life as well as in literature. As in Raphael's early sketches, the pencil seems almost to wander over the paper till it is arrested by an idea: the author begins undecidedly, reminds us at first of a great many writers who have drawn their inspiration more or less directly from Mr. Dickens, and shows throughout the book a partiality for the types discovered by F. G. Trafford. But in this there is nothing strange. What is peculiar to the book is the skill with which some characters are drawn, while a great many others have neither outline nor individuality, neither novelty nor nature. Remarkable, too, is the incisive cleverness of some sentences, and the rarity of its appearance. We have marked down some epigrams that would do credit to a practised writer; yet they are followed by careless grammatical blunders, by slips of the pen and slips of the memory which bear the surest witness to inexperience. It is plain to us that the author has drawn for her characters on knowledge limited in range, but sure within its own province, and has supplied the want which she cannot fail to notice by deductions from the premises found in other novelists. If in future she will observe for herself, and not make experiments where her own powers fail her, she may not have the same ease in filling up her canvas, but she will produce a more harmonious picture.

As an instance of the singular contrast between her two classes of characters, we would put old Mrs. Redman by the side of Madame de Fontarce. Nothing can be weaker, more tedious, or more hackneyed than the first, and nothing could produce a worse impression than the opening chapter. The reader who stumbles on this old hag is not at all unlikely to close the book at once and for ever. Yet if he perseveres a little, he finds an entire change. Madame de Fontarce, *née* Blake de Ballyshanan, is not only a new character, but is drawn with consummate art. Her outward appearance and her *ménage* are not new to us; but her religious principles, her cheap charity, her way of living on others and dying for them, are sketched to perfection. When she writes to Mrs. Redman that she is willing to take charge of the heroine, Madeline Digby, how prettily she adds that Mrs. Redman is to assist in the matter of outfit. And, as Mrs. Redman is a stingy old person, she hints, "I append this slight stipulation, knowing the noble pride of an Englishwoman who would not devolve all the natural responsibilities on another." What delicacy there is in her artless suggestions

about Madeline Digby's religion to her own director, and to the good sisters with whom she places her young kinswoman. But the best touch of all is where she is trying to arrange a match for Madeline, and the affair is aided by the young man seeing his intended. "I acknowledge," says Madame de Fontarce, "the inconvenience of having a husband absolutely in love with you. It is, of course, a restraint, and delays that settling down to an everyday condition which is so desirable; but, of course, it would not last long, and it might throw a good deal of power into your hands." How the author, who could draw such a character as this, can condescend to repeat worn-out types such as Mrs. Redman and Mrs. John, and The O'Keefe,—how she can transplant Hugh Elliott from Mrs. Riddell's novels, and Dudley Ashurst from all the romances that have ever been written,—would be a mystery to us but for the explanation we find in her youth and newness. Even the introduction of Madame de Fontarce shows artistic inexperience. There is a poverty in devising links of connexion. A French teacher tells Madeline Digby that she met a lady in France whose eyes resembled Madeline's, and that she presumed on this resemblance to ask if the owners of the eyes were not related. Then, again, Madeline meets an old gentleman in an omnibus who asks her name, starts, and leaves her 60,000*l.* in the third volume. She meets another old gentleman in an omnibus, who pays her fare, and marries her at the end of the third volume. The example set in this way is taken almost too readily by the other characters, who are "polished off" in two pages. But although a "mature writer" would hardly fall into this mistake, the repetition of such simple incidents as meetings in an omnibus is still more significant.

The male personages for whom no original can be assigned are marked by very strong external peculiarities, and an utter want of corresponding mental characteristics. Indeed, men do not come out well in the novel. They are either heroes of romance, or sheer vulgarities. One sentence in the book might be taken as typical of the general run of its characters. Madeline says of Lady Rawson and Mrs. John Redman that there is a slight likeness, "a look, a sort of physical resemblance, only Lady Rawson is furnished with one or two items omitted in Mrs. John—brains and a heart, for instance." The comparison is not very good as to the two ladies, but it describes the method with which the author constructs the characters with which she is not personally familiar. One block serves for a great many; but the dresses are different, and to one she gives a modicum of heart, to another the same modicum of brains, to another gifts of singing, to another fashionable connexions. We do not like to linger on these failings when the success of other parts is so decided; but it is easy to feel the success, and the author will be more benefited by knowing the faults into which she has fallen. She has bestowed most pains on the character of Madeline Digby, and her labour has not been wasted. Yet the result is that we have two or three living women in a world of obnoxious lay figures. The girl at school who boasts of her Pa being rich,—“Why, I've seen ‘Buy your umbrellas at Summer's’ written on the dead walls all round Stoke Newington,”—the young lady who plays a piece with no particular tune, but full of sharps and flats and shakes,—the humble companion with her preparation of herbs, “ninepence a packet, and it makes a bottleful, which lasts a fortnight, much cheaper than a doctor, and highly recommended in the advertisement,”—Madeline Digby's own remark on being advised to marry

a curate, “You spoke exactly as the people at Shoolbred's do when you ask for French merino and they assure you they have Coburg at 20*s.* less that will answer the purpose just as well,”—are good specimens of the clever conversationalism for which we have given the author credit. The carelessness with which much of the book is written lends an additional grace to these smarter sayings, for it leaves us to infer that the author might be really brilliant if she took the trouble. The same pains that would avoid such phrases as “a venial bar,”—that would not marry off a Jessie Moorcroft at p. 21 of the second volume, and marry her again at p. 59,—that would not turn out simple sentences without either head or tail,—would give more polish to writing that is even now commendable, and would intensify liveliness into epigram.

Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood. By George M'Donald, M.A. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THESE ‘Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood’ are very quietly told; so quietly that the recital becomes at times monotonous. The author's reflections are those of an amiable, unworldly, and piously disposed thinker; but they are often obscurely and ambiguously expressed. The writer lacks the condensing power of our old and quaint writers, who, in a few words, could give utterance to sentiments for which Mr. M'Donald requires many pages. The experiences of a clergyman in a quiet country parish must sometimes be of a more exciting character than can be found in lengthy colloquies with parishioners or spiritual disquisitions on natural objects. The author's first walk in his new “quiet neighbourhood” suggests to him an incessant flow of analogies drawn from everything on which his eye rests. For instance, he comes upon a bank bordered by pollards. “Now,” he complains, “pollards always make me miserable. In the first place, they look ill used; in the next place, they look tame; in the third place, they look very ugly. I had not learnt then to honour them on the ground that they yield not a jot to the adversity of their circumstances; that if they must be pollards, they still will be trees, and what they may not do with grace they will yet do with bounty; that, in short, their life bursts forth, despite of all that is done to repress and destroy their individuality. When you have once learnt to honour anything, love is not far off; at least, that has always been my experience. But as I said before, I had not yet learnt to honour pollards, and therefore they made me miserable.” Fortunately, at this juncture an old countryman comes past who requests leave to look on the new parson's face; and the parson overhears a little child say he should like to be a painter, to help God paint the sky. Both these remarks give rise to a renewal of moral reflections; but, happily, they are of a more cheerful tendency than before. The good man works very hard, and doubtless does an infinite amount of good, particularly to the poorer part of his congregation; but he is most anxious his readers should know all his good qualities, and, being a very transparent character, every feeling of his mind is so visible that he might have spared himself and his readers the long explanations he so constantly gives of his actions and motives. Really he is, however, indefatigable in his attentions to his poor; and we are quite glad for his own sake to hear what comfortable luncheons he finds in the vicarage between the services on Sundays, and how careful he is to have the church well warmed where he preaches such long sermons. One of these discourses is given at full length, and it is not a particularly original specimen of its kind. Some of the worthy incumbent's ideas are certainly peculiar.

He considers it a great mistake to teach children that they have souls!—the consequence being “that they think of their souls as of something which is not themselves. For what a man has cannot be himself. Hence, when they are told that their *souls* go to heaven, they think of their *selves* as lying in the grave. They ought to be taught that they have bodies, and that their bodies die while they themselves live on. Then they will not think that they will be laid in the grave. It is making altogether too much of the body, and is indicative of an evil tendency to materialism that we talk as if we *possessed* souls instead of *being* souls.” No doubt this is very good in the abstract; but Sunday-school teachers would, we think, hesitate before adopting it without qualification.

The story which carries the author's sentiments is a very slight one. It is the mere connecting link of the thoughts and facts that present themselves to the author's mind. It is not well sustained; it is disjointed, and is perpetually falling to the ground. There is an air of feebleness about it, and a seeming want of practice is discernible in the recital that is somewhat surprising considering that the author has already exercised his pen in several previous works. The ‘Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood,’ moreover, can scarcely be called a novel, the story is so subservient to the religious conversations; but as it was written originally for a Sunday publication, this was to be expected. There are two or three incidents that, if well worked up, might have risen to the level of the “romantic,” and even of the “sensational.” The characters are numerous. Among them is a decidedly disagreeable—some may think even a wicked—old lady, whose ill-used and, of course, beautiful daughter seeks a change from her magnificent but uncomfortable home by giving herself, and ultimately her money, to the worthy but prosy vicar. Then we have a pedantic and precocious child of twelve years of age, who flings herself into a pond during the clergyman's first visit, to see if he will jump in after her, and who talks bitterly of other people's matrimonial prospects in a very unjuvenile manner. These are the principals; but they have numerous supernumeraries in the shape of old people who have prosy chat with their pastor, and young ones who ask for his advice and do not take it. The solemn pastor unbends occasionally; once to the extent of giving a Christmas party to his congregation, in which are conspicuous, country-dances, carols, plenty of tea and supper, and Wordsworth's ballads.

This kind of book will probably find admittance into many a family circle where works of fiction do not generally meet with a cordial reception. The intention of the writer is good, but the execution falls short of the intent.

Registrum, sive Liber Irrotularius et Consuetudinarium Prioratus B. M. Wigorniensis. With an Introduction, Notes, and Illustrations, by W. Hale Hale, Archdeacon of London. (Camden Society.)

THIS publication is one of the most valuable of the many boons by the Camden Society to Archaeology in respect to our knowledge of the history, condition and customs of monastic establishments in the Middle Ages. The manuscript from which it is taken was probably finished in the year 1285, the work of a single hand. It formerly belonged to Astle, and had by some means found its way to Italy, where it received a fine binding and a table of contents. Of the subject to which the volume was directly dedicated, it may suffice to say that the Priory of St. Mary, Worcester, was wealthy and powerful beyond most of its fellows in the

western counties; its annual income on the Dis-solution being 14,000*l.* modern, derived from twenty-five manors, salt-works, house-rents in Worcester and elsewhere. The influence thus indicated was increased by the possession of thirteen benefices, shares in benefices, pensions from churches, at least sixty-three in all, and situated in the neighbouring counties. The Register gives the rental and other charges upon the estates of the monastery, the manner and nature of the payments, sets forth with extreme minuteness the kind of bargains that were made in the thirteenth century between landlords and tenants, the sorts of food in vogue, and an infinity of curious customs and allowances made between one and the other, and has almost an incomparable interest of local as well as general character in reference to the condition of the district at a time which is twice as far removed from us as that of the 'Valor Ecclesiasticus' of 1534. The Register, with the unchallengeable accuracy of a merchant's or land-steward's ledger, sets forth and amplifies the contents of the Exchequer Doomsday, and is so elaborate that one rubs one's eyes and is not a little abashed at being so closely admitted to the affairs, not only of the revenues of St. Mary's, but to those of their tenants, freemen or villani. Thus, shortly after the Exchequer Doomsday was made, Bishop Wulstan the Second, that sturdy old vegetarian and fish-eater, who "improved" so remarkably upon the smell of roast goose, granted the mill of Tapenhall to the monastery; in 1240 it was held in socage by two tenants doing homage, and paying annually to the prior, the one 10*s.*, the other 13*s.* 4*d.* The prior had the privilege of grinding, paying only half the toll; but the miller was liable to make good any loss of corn or meal while under his charge, and to find grass for the horse that brought the corn to the mill. A very good and businesslike arrangement on the part of his reverence the Prior. Great light is thrown upon the condition of the people in the thirteenth century,—a period from which the veils of ignorance and prejudice are being fast removed, displaying, to the great amazement of some, the view of a country very far advanced from barbarism. The proportions of classes at the date of the Exchequer Doomsday are curiously illustrated by the following summation of the persons attached to the estates of St. Mary's monastery. On eighteen manors, comprising 175 hides, were 600 persons, in seven orders: Villani, 216,—these held lands and were bound to weekly personal services; Bordarii, 131,—probably these differed little in condition from the last; Presbyters, 9; Slaves, bound in person and property, 141; Liber, 1; Prepositus, 1; Radchenista, 1. The last was the prior's riding attendant; the penultimate, the elected headman of the village. Doubtless, other freemen were on the land; the author elaborately shows that such was, beyond reasonable doubt, the case. From the Register, it is clear that the villani had commuted for money many of the services due by them, and were not bound to personal labour for their hereditary holdings; however, they paid high rents. The intricate state of society in those days is curiously displayed by the shallow grades of its divisions in the cases of the Villani, Cottarii, Cotmanni, men who held, by money payments wholly, the forelands of the monastic estates. Besides these there were the Freemen and Socmen. In 1240 there were freemen on every manor of St. Mary's estate except one, Fepsinton. Thirty-nine freemen held on an average fifty-eight acres each. The light cast by this remarkably interesting manuscript is cleared and rendered far more brilliant than it would otherwise

be by the very erudite and singularly acute exposition of Archdeacon Hale. It is available for information upon the ecclesiastical, personal, legal, commercial, and agricultural condition of the people of England during one of the most interesting periods of their internal history.

SCRAP-BOOKS.

Literary Pearls strung at Random. By R. A. M.; with an Introduction by Samuel, Lord Bishop of Oxford. (Liverpool, Howell; London, Routledge & Sons.)

WHEN a Lord Bishop—redoubtable, to boot, for his serene and suave eloquence—condescends to introduce a volume of literary scraps by a benevolent flourish of his pen, the Introduction and the book are thereby recommended to strict examination. S. Oxon (to give every dignitary his due style and title) could not, would not, should not—it might have been predicated—throw the protection of his ecclesiastical apron over a basketful of "whittings' eyes" for pearls, let the motive be ever so good—as that of assisting "the Hawaiian mission," and offering a "tribute of respect to Queen Emma" of the Sandwich Islands. Yet, sooth to say, the august garment has been here carelessly compromised. The following is the episcopal Introduction to the volume:—

"Courteous reader, you have here extracts which, gathered from every source, may well suit every reader. Here wit sparkles for those who delight in its coruscations; here history opens its stores; here biography presents before you in court dress and dishabille, in serious and in sportive humour, companions, whom you may be right glad to join, either to learn what is solid and useful, or to smile at what is innocently gay. If thou lovest verse, here are many of its tender, airy, witty, noble outpourings; and if thou hast no soul for poesy, turn only the page, and solemn prose shall soothe thee by its pathos, or teach thee by its wisdom. Look when and where thou wilt in the volume, and say whether one hath not been before thee, gathering for thy delight, the flowers as they burst into their beauty—violets whose fragrance thou mayest enjoy without groping on the banks on which they creep—glorious rosebuds gathered for thee without the guarding thorn wounding thy searching hand. Yes, examine this volume, and say if the fields have not indeed yielded to the reaping-hook their golden treasures, and if the sheaves do not stand ready for thy in-gathering in the open fields before thee. S. Oxon."

In the above the exchange from "you" to "thou"—howsoever warranted by Sir Walter Scott in the dialogue improvised almost for the dramatic novels written to feed the Ballantyne press—strikes us as a little loose in an Oxonian. But it will be seen that the Bishop's epithets are "tossed about" (as the country boy said of Serjeant Talfourd's fine language) with a yet more florid recklessness when the quality of these 'Literary Pearls' comes to be tested. Where is the "poesy" to be found among them? Here and there is a melody as well known as 'The Last Rose of Summer'; but everywhere paltry, inferior, conventional verses, not existing, we will venture to suggest, in any former known set of rhymes. Of these the following quatrain (the fourth line italicized) offers a fair specimen:—

Where, O where are the visions of morning,
Fresh as the dews of our prime?
Gone, like tenants that quit without warning,
Down the back entry of time.

If this be a specimen of the "tender, airy, witty, noble outpourings," after "the back entry of Time," so admirably prefaced here, we may look in any coming selection of 'Literary Pearls' to meet with "The Future's Area Bell." Lest we be thought severe without just cause, let us take a page of the "solemn prose" which "shall

soothe" us "by its pathos, or teach" us "by its wisdom."—

"A Tenant on all Fours.—I have a cottage at the end of my garden, which, having no special use for, I let recently to a little grey cat, who had taken a fancy to it, and would not be driven away, either by protest or persecution. Having ceded the point, I graciously knocked out a square of glass in the parlour window for her exits and entrances; and there she sits at this open pane, winter and summer, looking out upon the world. She is a quiet tenant enough in the daytime, but at night,—oh! at night she 'receives,' and gives *soirées* and musical parties, and there are solos, and duettes, and trios, and general choruses, and grand crashes, and all kinds of caterwauling. I have a notion she is a poetical cat, she falls into such fits of reverie, and that her friends are *chats de lettres*,—*feuilleton* cats, perhaps, with a medical student or two among them. Roaring blades they are, at all events, and never go home till morning under any consideration, or pay the least attention to the police, but rampage along the walls, and scuttle over the slates, making love with frightful emphasis outside garret windows, and settling affairs of honour on projecting parapets. I shake my fist now and then at the little grey cat after these social demonstrations, but she merely looks up in my face with a cucumber coolness, and a sort of innocent stare in her eye, which means, I suppose, that I must have been dreaming, for that she is a cat of retired habits, and never goes into society at all. Her real home is somewhere within the city walls; mine is only her country house (though she is seldom out of it), her box, her little place out of town, in which, withdrawn from the pressure of affairs and the strife of parties, she revolves the destinies of cats and things,—sighing, it may be, for new lights, after—dining on stale ones."

From what stale oyster was the above "Literary Pearl" drawn? There is no end of such in this casket, which would have been passed over in three lines had not a notable man flung, as we have said, his apron over it, and God-fathered it, with sprightly and sentimental condescension.

Scraps. By Henry Jenkins, Esq. (James Blackwood.)

HERE are seven hundred closely-printed pages, even more oddly made up than those of the volume just dismissed,—one-seventh of the book being devoted to cuttings from Shakespeare, Milton and Cowper. Other familiar poets have been also laid under contribution. There is a poem in Welsh. There are sixty-three charades. We have Mr. Lover's 'Angels' Whisper,' and 'The Banks of Allan Water,' and 'Sir John Moore's Burial,' and Johnsoniana, and pious musings (the last exceedingly weak), and bits from the Waverley novels, and paragraphs concerning bees and fleas, and a large draught from Henry and Scott's Commentaries on the Bible, and Goldsmith's 'Edwin and Angelina' and 'Haunch of Venison,' and verses from the Psalms, and snips out of sermons—a few receipts for dainty dishes and drinks being all that is wanted to make this book incongruous, indescribable and complete. The state of mind into which scrap-collector and publisher must have wrought themselves, ere the perils of printing were rushed upon by both, is not to be represented by any effort of imagination.

Life and Correspondence of Richard Whately, D.D., late Archbishop of Dublin. By E. Jane Whately. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

SOMETHING more than two years have elapsed since Mr. Fitzpatrick's 'Memoirs of Archbishop Whately' received due notice in our columns (*Athen.* No. 1916). The present work, by Miss Whately, is more extensive and elaborate, contains many letters, documents, and other papers, to which Mr. Fitzpatrick had no

access, and corrects, without alluding to, various errors that have been committed by narrators of her father's life.

Miss Whately dates her father's birth a year later than that named by his previous biographer, namely, 1787. Richard Whately was the youngest of three brothers and five sisters. He was a ninth little stranger, whose arrival in the family at an interval of six years after his immediate predecessor, was not altogether calculated upon. "The family," says Miss Whately, "had been long supposed complete, and the 'nursery' in the house had ceased to exist." The stranger, it is true, arrived in a sort of apologetic form. There was very little of him; there was no promise of the stalwart individual he became, in the delicate dwarf who seemed only to have come to take a feeble glance at life but did not mean to stay. When he had loitered, hesitatingly, in the world for three or four years, he was weighed against a turkey, and he proved the lighter of the two. This is the less remarkable, when we remember that, as a child, he never had a healthy appetite, and was close upon his teens before he knew, as he then did to his great surprise, what it was to be hungry.

From first to last, Richard Whately was a shy man. This may seem strange to those who remember his off-hand abruptness of manner; but that abruptness was partly a consequence of his constitutional timidity. As to his lack of appetite, it only extended to creature comforts. He had a great appetite for everything belonging to nature, also for hard, deep, concentrated thought. No wonder that at six years old he could not eat. He was dissipating life in mental arithmetic, and at the age stated "he astonished his family by telling the celebrated Parkhurst, his father's near neighbour and intimate friend, and a man of past sixty, how many *minutes* he was old. His calculations were tested, and found to be perfectly correct." It is a strange circumstance that this faculty of mental calculation, in which young Whately took such delight that he would have been content to pass his life in its exercise, died out. When he came to learn arithmetic by rule, he was "slow," and he was never distinguished as a mathematician. On the other hand, he could always baffle first-class mathematicians by the readiness with which he could solve curious problems and arithmetical puzzles.

The boy was such a thinker, that people who did not understand thought, ventured to think, nevertheless, and to foretell that Richard Whately would never make his way in the world. At that very time he was making his way in, about, and through the world, by means of his penetrating thought. He himself called his speculations "castle-building," and he indulged in splendid edifications of that quality, to the end of his life. But even his boyish fancy dealt with abstract subjects, metaphysical, political, and ethical; and "he himself has related how, while still a child, it occurred to him that the consciousness of brutes must be analogous to that of human beings in a dream, when the power of abstraction at pleasure is gone."

To his own power of concentration of thought, Whately attributed much,—nay, as he himself rather says,—"everything in life to it." He "chopped logic," as the process is here called, by himself, or with his companions, and was not always the more popular with some of the latter on that account. If a thought with a character of usefulness came within his grasp, he seized it, would not let it go, turned it, examined it, wrestled with it, embraced it, moulded and shaped it, and perhaps out of the very agitation of it struck some spark of truth

of imperishable value to mankind. To boy and man with these mental and social, or anti-social, habits, common intercourse with ordinary society had no attractions. Indeed, with respect to himself, it presented difficulties and terrors. For many years, he was painfully shy. The picture which his friends drew of the consequences of the figure he cut, and the impression he produced, only increased his false shame. He is described as making stout resolution to overcome his sensitiveness at what might be thought of him by others, "and," to use his own words, "if he must be a bear, to be at least as unconscious as a bear." We are told that success crowned the effort, that the shyness ultimately passed away, and, says his daughter, "though his manners might still have a certain abruptness and peculiarity about them, the distressing consciousness which made life a misery was gone." How deeply the philosophic student felt the calamity of shyness was strikingly illustrated in later years, by a remark of the Archbishop, when his memories had been occupied with bygone things and times: "If there were no life but the present," he said, "the kindest thing that one could do for an intensely shy youth, would be to shoot him through the head." This manifests the intensity of his own feeling on the subject, but it does not exhibit the usual amount of strong common sense which distinguished most of the short sentences delivered by the speaker. This shy and yet abrupt man was, nevertheless, under abiding influences of gentleness and courtesy. There was a tender gallantry in some of his acts, that could not have been surpassed, if they could have been imitated, at Versailles, when gallantry was rather acted than practised there with sincerity. "He would be most touchingly gentle in his manners," says an old friend, "to those whom he liked." This hardly represents, however, a man who is courteous on principle, and who knows that one of the first duties of a gentleman is to avoid hurting the feelings of others. The tender side of Whately's gallantry was manifested, however, invariably to Mrs. Whately. "I recollect a lady saying that she would not for the world be his wife, from the way in which she had seen him put Mrs. Whately (the object, all his life, of his strongest affection) into a carriage!"

Before Dr. Whately was called, without solicitation on his own part, and at the earnest recommendation of Lord Brougham, to the archiepiscopal throne of Dublin, he had achieved a brilliant fame and a modest fortune. Oriel had possessed him as a Fellow; the general public had been delighted with his pleasant hit at German neology, in his 'Historic Doubts respecting Napoleon Bonaparte'; a particular theological public had welcomed his Bampton Lectures, and his Commentary on Archbishop King's 'Predestination.' The Suffolk people at Halesworth had looked on him with some awe, but much love, as their rector, and St. Alban's Hall with much pride as its President. When he left England, he had been one of the most brilliant of the Professors of Political Economy, and during his residence in the diocese of Dublin, a time of storm and struggle of hard-earned victory and honourable peace, he founded a chair of Political Economy, of which Mr. Isaac Butt was one of the earliest and most accomplished Professors. Those were the bright mornings of Mr. Butt's days, not the early dawn, but still the morning, full of a flashing promise of which Ireland, at least, hoped, but failed, to see the realization.

It is not necessary to do more than allude to the works of which Dr. Whately was the author when he passed over to Dublin. They include writings on every subject having connexion with

religion, treated with unusual clearness, and distinguished by unvarying liberality of spirit and utterance. They who accused him of error in his religious views were unable to deny the activity and abundance of his charity; but many of them who could not prove such error as they thought fit to lay to his charge were unable or unwilling to imitate his charity. In the hurricane of opposition which met him on his assuming the heavy duties of his responsible office in Dublin, he stood calm and unmoved. His purpose was fixed, his principles well defined; he held fast by the latter, and he never lost the former from view. In course of time, even the illogical persons who had entered into antagonism against the great master of logic acknowledged his honesty of purpose, his righteousness of principle; and though they may have winced a little at what they considered his shortcomings, and have been something fluttered by the persistent courage with which he maintained what he conscientiously believed to be the truth, they recognized in him the charity of a saintly scholar, and perhaps had their little fling at his temper as a man. It was not *temper* in an ungracious sense. It was boldness of spirit, in the very asserting of which he could assume the mildness of a lamb. In fact, he had it under control. Socrates bore the most humiliating indignities with meekness, simply because he was the most impatient of men.

Miss Whately has illustrated her father's life and character by aid of her own experiences, the Archbishop's letters, and the reminiscences of his friends. The result is, that we obtain a larger portrait of the man than Mr. Fitzpatrick was enabled to paint, a deeper insight into the mind than the former biographer had any chance of offering, and greater means for appreciations of the Archbishop's character. Mr. Fitzpatrick painted a small cabinet picture, a sketch dashed off in haste, not without spirit, and, we may add, not without fairness; although in this case we had a Roman Catholic biographer narrating the story of the life, with its lights and shadows, of a Protestant prelate. On the other hand, Miss Whately has executed a gallery picture of the largest dimensions, in the centre of which stands the noble figure of her father, of heroic size. The readers of the two books will probably discover that, though Miss Whately brings forth masses of fresh evidence as to her father's archiepiscopal course, and of illustrations of his way of life, the conclusions to be arrived at from perusal of the one work are not at all disturbed by those at which most persons will arrive on reading the other. In either case the judgment will be that, although not, perhaps, without a weakness or two, Archbishop Whately was, emphatically, a man,—that his life was well worth writing,—and that there is much to be learnt by those who will read it without bias or prejudice.

From the personal reminiscences of Mr. Dickinson, Vicar of St. Ann's, Dublin, the following passage, following on some account of the stormy commencement of the Archbishop's reign, is illustrative of the man and the times:—

"It would give needless pain to many to refer more particularly to those years of opposition. But no one can do full justice to the character of that period Archbishop who has not the records of that time before him. I well remember how the whole Irish press, day after day, month after month, year after year, continued to pour out invectives, accusations, and innuendoes, and how eagerly these were taken up and repeated from mouth to mouth. That the Archbishop was a 'Jesuit' was whispered here and there; acute physiognomists saw something suspicious in the look of his hall-porter; and when, at last, some one found out that in the words

'Ricardus Whately' might be spelt out the mystic number 666, the evidence against his Protestantism was felt to be conclusive. Things of this sort, of course, only amused him; but there was a determined opposition, and an obstinate distrust, which constantly put real difficulties in his way, and thwarted his efforts for the good of the diocese and of the Church in Ireland generally. A friend of his was one day making a journey on the top of a coach, and had for fellow-passenger a Roman Catholic gentleman. The conversation turned on the Archbishop, about whom Roman Catholic papers were then respectful or silent. 'But how is it that the members of your Church never abuse him?' it was asked.—'Oh, we leave that to you. You Protestants do it so well that you save us the trouble; not that we like him any better than you perhaps; but then, you see, you do our work very effectively yourselves.' Through all this storm of obloquy, which blew with hardly diminished violence for a quarter of a century, the Archbishop held on his way unswervingly. And judging from his conduct, some might have thought he did not feel it. But that he did, and very keenly.

In his grave shadow and gay light here are some pleasant touches of him, from the same hand:—

"It has been sometimes said of him that he liked only those who agreed with him or who seemed to do so. I can, however, testify that I have often heard him speak with sincere respect and regard of many who differed from him very much, and who spoke out their differences too. There was one clergyman who, whenever present at the monthly clerical dinner, used with especial boldness to enter into argument with the Archbishop, and firmly, though always with Christian and gentlemanly mildness, would hold his ground against him. And towards that man the Archbishop had, I know, the most kindly feeling. He liked him all the better for his quiet courage. But, in point of fact, there really never was an archbishop or bishop in whose presence his clergy felt less restraint. And though men too shy or too proud to risk encounter with so acute a dialectician as the Archbishop, held back and were silent on these occasions, they will remember that those who chose to take it had always full liberty of speech. There was, assuredly, no official stiffness at those gatherings of his clergy. Clergymen from other dioceses, who occasionally dined at the Palace, expressed surprise at the 'free-and-easy' friendliness of these social meetings. The Archbishop was anxious to make all feel at home. He did not even like men to stand upon the order of their going; but when the door into the other room was thrown open and dinner announced, he would sometimes call out, if he observed delay for such punctillios, 'Now then, bundle in, curates, rectors, archdeacons, deans, bundle in, bundle in!' He certainly 'held no man's person in admiration, because of advantage.'"

The prelate who could be thus jocosely familiar, had a chaplain, at one time, of a merrier spirit than himself:—

"Speaking one day of a newly risen sect of religionists who proscribed the use of animal food, the Archbishop said to Dr. Wilson, 'Do you know anything, Wilson, of this new sect?'—'Yes, my Lord; I have seen their confession of faith, which is a book of cookery.' On one occasion when Dr. W. was asked to subscribe his name to a testimonial in favour of some one whom he thought not very highly of, yet did not wish to refuse, and who had had his testimonial signed already by clergymen whose names carried small weight, he got out of his difficulty by writing, 'I know the value of the above signatures. Jas. Wilson.' But the Archbishop was too straightforward himself to approve of this *ruse*, and, though amused, blamed Dr. Wilson for it at the time."

Of a bit of the Archbishop's own grave comedy, the following is not a bad illustration:—

"At public meetings he showed himself possessed of one rare and very enviable gift, which is, indeed, of much convenience to a chairman. When-

ever he was obliged to listen to a speech delivered in his presence, of which he did not feel approval, and did not wish to express disapproval, he had the faculty of looking as if he did not hear a word. He fixed his eyes on vacancy, and banished all expression of every kind from his face, so that people who peeped forward, curious to see 'how the Archbishop was taking it,' could gather as little from his countenance as if it had been carved out of stone. I remember observing this with much amusement at a certain public meeting, in the course of which one speaker made an harangue which was pre-eminently injudicious. He appealed to the Archbishop, every now and then, as cognizant of circumstances which, with singular indiscretion, he was detailing to the meeting, saying, 'Your Grace is aware of so and so; your Grace will recollect what I refer to,' and so forth. But his Grace evidently recollected nothing, and looked as if he were stone-deaf. I congratulated him, after the meeting, on his success, and asked him how he managed it. I think it was a half-unconscious art with him; however, he seemed amused, and asked me in reply, if I had ever heard a story of the late Lord Melbourne? Lord Melbourne (he told me) was in the House one evening, when — stood up to speak on the Government side. The speech was a very indiscreet one; the speaker dashed into topics about which Ministers would rather have had nothing said, and in the course of his remarks turned towards the bench where Lord M. was sitting, saying, 'The noble Lord at the head of the Government is fully aware of the accuracy of what I state; the noble Lord, having been present at the interview of which I speak, will bear his testimony.' The only answer from the Treasury bench was a loud *snore*."

The Archbishop was, in a different sense from that applied to Sydney Smith, a "joker of jokes." His reputation in this way caused him some vexation, for in order to give currency to bad jokes, they were fathered on the prelate, who one day remarked that he ought to go about Dublin with "Rubbish shot here!" chalked on his back. With respect to his powers and manner as a wit, it is here said, by a friend:—

"Few, however, of his sparkling utterances could be preserved, for they were usually connected with circumstances of locality, or of individuals, which should be reproduced in order to see their full value. One I remember that amused us much at the time. A lady from China who was dining with the Archbishop told him that English flowers reared in that country lose their perfume in two or three years. 'Indeed!' was the immediate remark, 'I had no idea that the Chinese were such descenders.'"

In the examination of candidates for ordination, the Archbishop was strict, but not severe. It was the custom of the Irish bishops, when Dr. Whately first went among them, to exempt the candidates for the diaconate from being examined in the Epistles. They hoped that the new prelate would accede to this custom; but he simply inquired whether deacons were to be allowed to preach from the Epistles. The bishops had not the slightest objection. Whereupon, their chief quietly observed that it would be as well to see whether the would-be deacons knew anything about what they were permitted to preach from. Converts from Romanism he did not encourage, unless he had solid conviction of their sincerity, more especially if they had been priests. Of the latter, he occasionally had to encounter singular specimens:—

"My experience would have convinced me, had I doubted it, that some zealous Protestants are so eager for a convert, that they hastily take for granted a man's being a sincere Protestant if he does but echo all they say, and answer leading questions to their wish; when perhaps he is, as I have found in some cases, too ignorant (to waive all suspicions of deliberate falsehood) to be properly

called either Roman Catholic or Protestant, from his knowing, I may say, nothing of either the one religion or the other. Mr. —, for instance, I found more ignorant of the Bible than you would suppose any child of twelve years could be in a tolerable charity school. He set up, moreover, for a classical and mathematical tutor, and was believed on his bare word, till I found him unable to construe correctly a plain Latin sentence, barely knowing the Greek letters, and not knowing what a triangle is. To prevent mistakes, I gave him a bit of paper, and told him to draw one, which he did thus Y. Yet he had been engaged as tutor in a gentleman's family!"

One phase of the Archbishop's character is seen in its fullness and beauty in the following lines, found among his papers:—

"Mr. W. Palmer is quite right in recommending charity and courtesy of language, but it should be remembered that a most uncharitable and unjustifiable reproach to others may be conveyed by terms not applied to them, but to ourselves. For instance, a person was asked in Italy 'whether Christians are tolerated in our country.' The Spaniards and Italians limit that name to those of the Church of Rome; and in like manner the 'Unitarians' imply, by assuming that title, that we do not teach the Unity of the Deity. In like manner, when we are told that the Emancipation Act struck horror into all friends of 'religion,' this implies that those who had all along advocated the measure on religious grounds, were in reality men of no religion. This is just as strongly and clearly implied as if the abusive epithet had been directly applied to them. Again, when 'Church principles' is constantly applied to designate those who hold such and such opinions (perhaps very right ones) on the subject, this is equivalent to telling all who differ from these that they do not maintain 'Church principles,' which they (mistakenly perhaps, but sincerely) profess to do. It is in vain to recommend charity if we do not ourselves set the example of it."

The Archbishop's character will be all the better understood by a patient perusal of the documents in these volumes. So will the characters of some other persons. Lord Melbourne, for instance, makes but a poor figure in it. The most pleasing picture it affords is that of Dr. Whately and Dr. Murray, the Protestant and Roman Catholic Archbishops of Dublin acting in perfect harmony, with respect to national education, and with interchange of the greatest respect and cordial good will. Such a sight had never been seen before, and it ceased to be after Archbishop Murray's death, when the Pope, disregarding the recommendations of the Dublin Chapter, appointed to the post of Roman Catholic Archbishop, Dr. Cullen, a man Irish by name, but thoroughly Italian in everything else. National education has been a failure in Ireland from the time that the Ultramontane Cullen raised his crosier in the Irish Church.

For a reform in his own branch of the Irish Church, Archbishop Whately is understood to have supported the views put forth by his chaplain, Mr. Dickinson, afterwards Bishop of Meath. The ends recommended were the substitution of congregational for territorial or parochial system; the purchase by Government of all church property at sixteen years' purchase, the sum realized to be vested in Commissioners, who were "to distribute church income according to church work." It was considered that, by this plan, the church revenue would be unimpaired, and a surplus of about a quarter of a million accrue to the nation at large. Reconciliation and tranquillity of parties, it was said, would ensue; but the views were not adopted which were to lead to that prophesied, but perhaps not possible, conclusion.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Knowledge is Power. By Charles Knight. A New Edition, corrected, enlarged, and adapted by the author for Elementary Instruction. (Bell & Daldy.)

We gladly welcome the re-appearance, in the garb of a new and enlarged edition, of one of the many useful books for which society is deeply indebted to Mr. Charles Knight. We only wish that we could speak "to parents and guardians" such words of power as would induce them to insist upon its being made a text-book in every school throughout England. Nor is it only to the rising generation that it is likely to do good; every man and woman amongst us would be the better for studying it. The information it contains is as interesting as it is important; and many an hour that is now being frittered away over trashy novels might be spent, not only with advantage, but also with real satisfaction, in its perusal. To the working classes it is especially valuable, for it can teach them lessons, each of which has a practical bearing on their moral and physical welfare, enlightening them on the subjects on which they are most grossly ignorant, and pointing out the simplest means for securing their rapid improvement. The various questions connected with the subjects of capital, labour and co-operation are answered in language that is clearly intelligible to all readers, and an immense amount is given in very few words of most attractive instruction on such topics as wages, machinery, friendly societies, and the like. The very name of political economy has been made repulsive by the dreary manner in which too many writers have discoursed upon that science; but Mr. Charles Knight has treated it as Dr. Johnson said Goldsmith would treat the subject of natural history, and made it "as interesting as a romance," far more interesting, indeed, than the majority of the impostors which now-a-days go about in three volumes and pretend to be romances. One of the great charms of Mr. Knight's book is the air of kindness which pervades it, of sympathy with every intellectual movement that is going on around us, and with every attempt that is being made to struggle upwards from among the lower forms of life towards a higher and nobler existence. One who has done much good in his time to his fellow men may well take a cheerful view of the world in the mellow autumn season of his life, and few men have been of greater benefit to their fellow workers than Mr. Charles Knight. In heartily recommending his 'Knowledge is Power' to all who care to improve themselves or others, we wish that they could be persuaded to use their knowledge or their power as well as he has done; and we envy any of them who may have acquired the knowledge of gaining, and the power of keeping, the hearts of their friends, as he has won and has kept the hearts of his.

Copsley Annals, preserved in Proverbs. By the Author of 'Village Missionaries,' &c. (Seeley & Co.)

THERE is a certain far-fetched subtlety in the framework of these five stories. But no one will reckon with this harshly who takes the trouble to recollect how difficult it is to find any new form of the kind having a semblance of probability. The five family histories here assembled are commendable in no common degree:—full of a sweet and gentle spirit, without sickliness,—religious in tone and the high morals inculcated, without a trace of such sectarianism as would exclude them from the fireside of church or chapel goer,—not without nice touches of humour, clear of exaggeration. Mrs. Blackett's story is the best, not a whit more prosy than the confessions and recollections of an old family servant and confidential friend should be; and we like it none the less because its close, without the slightest exaggeration, recalls to us one of the most delicately beautiful of Miss Procter's longer poems, 'A New Mother.' It must be a healthy pleasure to write—it is to read—such books for the young as the 'Copsley Annals.'

The Boy and the Constellations. By Julia Goddard. Illustrated by A. W. Cooper. (Warne & Co.)

Miss Goddard displays judgment and taste in the art with which she tells yet again some of the

most beautiful stories of classic mythology. Parents who wish to familiarize their children with the lovelier creations of the old Greek fancy should procure this little volume, which, so far as artistic embellishments, external gilding, tint of paper, and ornamental cover are concerned, is a book fitter for a drawing-room table, than for a shelf in a children's book-room.

The Grahams; or, Home Life. By Catherine D. Bell. With Illustrations. (Warne & Co.)

THE pleasant and salutary writer to whom children owe thanks for 'Hope Campbell,' 'The Huguenot Family,' and many other excellent stories, has found the end of her labours; and in future holidays little people will ask in vain for another tale from "Cousin Kate," by which title Miss Catherine Bell was known to her juvenile admirers. Rendering a proper tribute of respect to the author, and, at the same time, meeting a public demand, Miss Bell's present publishers are putting forth her series of moral narratives, of which they justly observe, "Their aim is to teach, in the attractive guise of fiction, the holiest and noblest truths, and to show how character is formed, faults cured, and virtues attained, by God's discipline of daily life."

Home Sunshine. By Catherine D. Bell. With Illustrations. (Warne & Co.)

'Home Sunshine,' another of the late Miss Bell's stories now offered to the public of little readers in the "Cousin Kate's Library" series, is a good specimen of the writer's power to lecture children without boring them, and to fill their hearts with good resolves whilst she seems to be bent only on amusing them in their hours of idleness.

Nettie's Mission: Stories illustrative of the Lord's Prayer. By Alice Gray. (Nisbet & Co.)

PRINTED upon toned paper, and embellished with pictures good enough to please children, the six stories of this volume will be an acceptable addition to the serious department of any children's book-room. Alice Gray has the story-teller's "knack," and her tone is wholesome and pleasant. It is almost needless to say that her views on matters pertaining to religion accord with the popular theology of our play-rooms and nurseries.

Articles and Letters about the Indian Land-Tax. Reprinted from 'The Bombay Saturday Review.'

By J. P. H. (Bombay Education Society's Press.)

"Quia non movere" is nowhere a better rule than in India, where men like things as they are, and would rather "bear the ills they have, than fly to others that they know not of." This being the case, we cannot anticipate much practical good from the discussion which J. P. H. so ably maintains in these articles. Whether the Indian land-tax be a tax or a rent, whether it is contrary to the sound principles of political economy to levy it at all or not, it is a fact that it forms more than a third of the whole revenue of India, and that, as yet, no one has been able to throw the faintest glimmer of light upon a feasible substitute. Nevertheless we incline much more to the opinion of the reviewer than to that of James Mill and the old Indian civilians as to the advantages or otherwise of the land-tax. "India," says the reviewer, and we in the main agree with him, "pays the price of her agriculture for the advantages to her Government of her land-tax." "We believe," he writes in another place, "that the assertion by the State of a right to the rent of the land in India has been in the past a principal cause of its arrested civilization." The Indian cultivator is content to extract a mere subsistence from the land he tills, fearing that the Government would exact from him the lion's share of any extra returns he might obtain by extraordinary exertions. So much is this the case that, at the present day, the beneficial effect of the great irrigation works in India is in part nullified by the unwillingness of the ryot to accept the great boon of water, lest he should be forced to pay more in proportion for his increased crop. "In Europe," says the reviewer, "it is adopted as a political maxim that the State must not be a holder of property. . . . It is useless for a government to be a landowner, a fundholder, or anything else besides a government. All it can

possibly want, so long as it does its duty, it has a right to ask for." This is true, and if the idea that the Government is proprietor of the land in India, has a right to a large part of the produce as rent, and a prospective right to raise its rent as production increases, were given up, a step would have been made in the way of right reasoning. But there remains the difficulty of substituting any tax as a substitute for one that pays nearly twenty millions. This is a *dignus vindice nodus*, and we do not find in these articles any attempt at a solution of it.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Adams's Judges of Israel, Tales, 8s. 2s. 2d.
Andersen's Old Church Bell, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
Andersen's Everything in its Right Place, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
Andersen's March King's Daughters, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
Anderson's Cumberland Ballads, 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Aunt Annie's stories, coloured illust. 5s. 6d.
Bible Stories for Children, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
Blair's Cecilia Rye, an Autobiography, 8s. 5s. 6d.
Blair's (Miss) Songs and Poems, 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Book of Common Prayer, Engraved Titles, &c., by Holmes, 18s.
Bowring's Translations from Alex. Petofi, 12mo. 5s. 6d.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, col. illust. (Book Soc. Edit.) 7s. 6d.
Bunyan's Law of Fire Insurance, 8vo. 16s. 6d.
Child's (The) Coloured Gift-Book, 5s. 6d.
Confirmation Class (The), by a Clergyman's Wife, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
Crisp's Richmond and its Inhabitants, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
Dan's Treasure, or Labour and Love, 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Dar's Clinical Histories, with Comments, 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Elack's Texan Ranger, 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Francis's Our Charades and How we Play Them, cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d.
Gibson's Handy Book of Law of Friendly Societies, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
Gould's Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Grinstead's Last Hours of Deceased Genius, 12mo. 3s. 6d.
Hetty Gouldworth, by George Macaulay, 3s. 6d.
Hodson's Behold your God, &c., post 8vo. 5s. 6d.
Idyllic Pictures, drawn by Barnes, &c. (with Poems), sm. 4to. 10s. 6d.
Irvine's (Washington) Spanish Papers and other Miscellanies, 2s. 6d.
Lytton's Strange Story, Library Edit. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. 6d.
Knights (The) of the Froren Sea, by author of 'Harry Taunton,' 5s.
Lanckester's The Memoirs of Wykeham, 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Legend of Croqueantime, trans. by Tom Hood, illust. by Doré, 2s. 6d.
Little Ladders to Learning, 750 Illustrations, cr. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Lytton's Strange Story, Library Edit. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. 6d.
Morrison's Exposition of 3rd Chap. of Paul's Epistle to Romans, 12s. 6d.
Motherless Lads (The), 12mo. 1s. 6d.
Nimmo's Popular Tales, Vol. 6, 'Tangled Web,' 12mo. 1s. 6d.
No Easy Task, by Mark Francis, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. 6d.
Parker's Architectural Antiquities of City of Wells, 8vo. 5s. 6d.
Paul Massie, a Romance, 3 vols. post 8vo. 21s. 6d.
Pratt's Poisonous Plants, coloured plates, royal 8vo. 1s. 6d.
Raleigh's Story of Jonah, 6s. 6d.
Reade's Griffith Gaunt, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.
Rosa Lindesay, by M. H., 12mo. 3s. 6d. gilt.
Rowley, Lecturer of the University Mission to Central Africa, 21s. 6d.
Shakespeare Quotations from, Selected by E. Routledge, 2s. 6d.
Shrimpton's Cholera, its Seat, Treatment, &c., 8vo. 4s. 6d.
Sketches in Town, Country and Home, Poems, by H. D., 2s. 6d.
Sera's Indian Ready Reckoner, 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Star's Commentary on the Gospel of St. Luke, 3 vols. 15s. 6d.
Taylor's Scenes in French Monasteries, illust. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
Varia, Readings from Rare Books, small post 8vo. 6s. 6d.
Verdell's Enclit, trans. into English Verse by Cunningham, 9s. 6d.
Ward's Outline Facts of Chemistry, 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Watson's M. L. Life and Works of Thomas à Kempis, col. illust. 4to. 21s. 6d.
Wayside Poems, Original Poems of Country Life, illust. 4to. 21s. 6d.
Whitworth's Triffling Co-ordinations, 8vo. 16s. 6d.
Williams's Christianity among New Zealanders, cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Zincke on the Duty of Extemporaneous Preaching, post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Bentley seems to share with Mr. Murray the monopoly of aristocrats and cooks. In the former publisher's list, Earl Russell promises the completion of his 'Life of Fox'; the Dean of Chichester, the fifth and sixth volumes of his 'Archbishops of Canterbury,' and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer simply "a new work." We had already noted 'Impressions of Spain,' by Lady Herbert of Lea; that lady promises, in addition, 'Three Phases of Christian Love,' which will probably give serious folk something to talk about and think upon. Lady Llanover professes to obtain her 'Good Cookery' from "the recipes of the Hermit of St. Gover," who, it would seem, like St. Francis Borgia, kept a good kitchen. In culinary literature, Lady Llanover will have a rival in Mrs. Toogood, who is set down for a 'Treasury of French Cookery,' perhaps from traditions from Carême! Lady Georgiana Fullerton is to appear with a new novel, called 'Stormy Life,' whether original, or based upon a story by some foreign writer, as her 'Two Strange not to be true' was founded on the life of Zschokke, we are not informed. One of the most attractive titles in Mr. Bentley's list is 'The Life and Correspondence of William Hazlitt,' by his grandson, Mr. Carew Hazlitt, who has a subject out of which to carve a name for ever, if he be at once bold and discreet. The remaining works are 'Charles Townshend, Wit and Statesman,' by Mr. P. Fitzgerald, who may be fairly reminded of the proverb about having too many irons in the fire,—Fox Bourne's 'Lives of English Merchant Princes, from De la Pole to the Present Day,' is a book apropos to which we may remark that our merchant princes date earlier than the days of De la Pole, the Hull merchant, who laid the substructure

of the unhappy ducal house of Suffolk. The 'Curiosities of Clocks and Watches from the Early Times,' by Mr. Wood, should be a work of great interest. Finally, Dr. Mommsen's 'History of Rome to the Fall of the Republic,' will be completed by the publication of the 4th and 5th volumes.

Among Mr. Murray's list of forthcoming works are some of very great importance. 'The Correspondence of King George the Third with Lord North during the American War, 1769-82,' edited by W. Bodham Donne, will interest a wide world of readers. Of somewhat less widely spread interest is 'The Correspondence of the late Earl Grey with William the Fourth, from the beginning of his Administration, 1830, to the Passing of the Reform Act, 1832,' edited by Earl Grey. 'The Conquerors, Warriors, and Statesmen of India,' is the title of a narrative of important events, from the invasion of Mahmoud of Ghizni to that of Nadir Shah, by Sir E. Sullivan, Bart. Dean Stanley's 'Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey' needs no further description; and the same may be said of the Rev. Dr. Barry's 'Memoir of the late Sir Charles Barry, R.A., Architect.' The other works comprise a new edition of Sir Charles Lyell's 'Principles of Geology,'—Mr. Gladstone's 'Speeches on Parliamentary Reform in 1866,' with a Preface and an Appendix, by the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer,—Prof. Fleming's 'Student's Manual of Moral Philosophy,'—'Madagascar Revisited under a new Reign and the Revolution which followed,' by the Rev. W. Ellis,—'Contributions towards the History of Old London: being the Papers read at the Meeting of the Archaeological Institute, July, 1866,'—'A Life of William Wilberforce, condensed from the larger Biography,' by the Bishop of Oxford,—The Rev. B. G. Johns's 'Blind People; their Works and Ways, with Sketches of the Lives of some famous Blind Men,'—an addition to the records of African travel, by Mr. Du Chailu, in his 'Journey to Ashango Land,'—the completion of the Hon. J. L. Motley's 'History of the United Netherlands,'—a work on 'Domesticated Animals and Cultivated Plants,' by Charles Darwin, author of the 'Origin of Species by Variation,'—Vol. III. of the Rev. Canon Robertson's 'History of the Christian Church; from the Concordat of Worms to the Death of Boniface VIII., A.D. 1122-1303,'—Mr. Chorley's 'Studies of Music of many Nations,'—the completion of Prof. Rawlinson's 'History, Geography, and Antiquities of Media and Persia,'—of Sir Edward Cust's 'Civil Wars of France and England,'—and also of Mr. Fergusson's 'History of Architecture in all Countries.' To these works brought to a conclusion must be added Dr. Percy's 'Lead, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Tin, Nickel, Cobalt, Antimony, Bismuth, Arsenic, and other Metals,' forming the Third and Concluding Volume of 'The Metallurgy of Iron and other Metals.' A noteworthy work presents itself in 'English Worthies: a New Biographia Britannica, containing Lives of the Worthies of Great Britain and Ireland,' by various Writers. To the above may be added, Prof. Von Sybel's 'History of the French Revolution,' translated by Walter C. Perry.

Mr. Hardwicke's list includes 'On Diseases of the Stomach,' by Dr. Habershon,—'Osteology for Students,' by Mr. A. T. Norton,—the second portion of 'Trousseau's Clinical Medicine,' by Dr. Bazire,—'On Malignant Cholera,' by Dr. Crisp,—'On Diseases of the Joints,' by Mr. Holmes Coote,—'The Prescriber's and Dispenser's Vade Mecum,' by Mr. A. J. Cooley,—'On Localized Electrification,' from the French of Duchenne, by Mr. J. N. Radcliffe,—'The Remains of the late Hugh Falconer,' edited by Dr. Murchison,—the sixth volume of 'English Botany,' edited by Mr. Syme,—'In the Plain and on the Mountain,' by Charles Boner,—'A Synopsis of Heraldry,' by C. N. Elvin,—'A Guide for Parents in the Choice of Schools and Colleges,' by Herbert Fry,—'The Book of Knots,'—and an illuminated work by the Author of 'The Changed Cross.'

Messrs. Jackson, Walford & Hodder's announcements include 'The Family Pen: Memorials, Literary and Biographical, of Jane Taylor, and other Members of the Ongar Family,' by the late

Isaac Taylor, edited by his Son, the Rev. Isaac Taylor, M.A.,—'Lamps, Pitchers, and Trumpets. Lectures delivered to Students for the Ministry, illustrated by Anecdotes elucidatory of every order of Pulpit Eloquence from the great Preachers of all Ages,' by the Rev. E. Paxton Hood,—'Ecclesiastical History, from the Opening of the Long Parliament to the Death of Oliver Cromwell,' by John Stoughton,—and 'Memorials of the Clayton Family,' by the Rev. T. W. B. Aveling, of Kingsland.

OBITUARY.

THE DEAN OF NORWICH.

"George Pellaw," honourable, reverend, a D.D., and for nearly forty years Dean of Norwich, third son of Admiral Lord Exmouth, who bombarded Algiers exactly half-a-century ago, has died at the age of seventy-three. It is nineteen years since the Dean connected himself with literature beyond that of the Church by writing the life of the first Viscount Sidmouth, the well-meaning but not very distinguished Minister whom Cobbett and the caricaturists used to assail on the ground of his father (Dr. Addington) being a physician! The late Dean of Norwich had married the first Lord Sidmouth's daughter, seven-and-twenty years before he had occasion to write his father-in-law's life. A few months over seven-and-twenty years after that marriage the daughter of the Dean married the eldest son of the second Viscount Sidmouth, the bride and bridegroom being first cousins.

Of the Dean of Norwich's Life of Lord Sidmouth we said, at the time of its publication (*Athen.* No. 1008), what we have no cause to qualify now—namely, that it gave us a higher opinion of the Minister who had the disadvantage of coming after Pitt than we had previously entertained. The Dean had the good sense and unbiassed feeling to see that Lord Sidmouth was not great in comparison with great men, but only first among the secondary class of statesmen. In the first Viscount's eventful time, "and amidst such a constellation of wonderful men as was then above the horizon, the character which may be most safely claimed for his Lordship is that of a faithful, wise, vigilant, and intrepid Minister." The Dean, whose words we have quoted, was not one of those biographers who can see no blemish or any lack of the heroic in his heroes. He allowed that in the Minister whose life he wrote there were no "sudden flashes of genius, by which contemporary applause is chiefly attracted." The Dean was an exceedingly truthful biographer; and his Life of Lord Sidmouth, however forgotten now, will probably be sought for by the curious when curiosity has ceased with respect to his Sermons.

DR. G. H. BARLOW.

This well-appreciated editor (for many years) of 'Guy's Hospital Medical Reports,' and a hard-working and eminent medical man in his busy day, has ceased to exist. A word of record and of regret is due to one who will long be affectionately remembered by the many who respected and the equally great number who profited by his talents.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

On Sunday last, five hundred boys, their masters, and the families of the latter, were, at the usual chapel service at Marlborough College, all in deep mourning. Intelligence had previously arrived there of the death of one of the most esteemed and venerated of the old masters of the college, Dr. Cotton, Bishop of Calcutta. Nothing was known save that the Bishop was dead; that he had been drowned in the Ganges when stepping from shipboard into a boat; and that the body had not been recovered. Such knowledge, and of such facts, was sufficient to give additional solemnity to the occasion, and accordingly, we are told, that "the scene, when Heber's funeral hymn was sung, was deeply moving." Dr. Cotton was an old Westminster, a distinguished man at Cambridge, and an Assistant-Master at Rugby, before he went to Marlborough. It is fifty-two years since the Bishopric of Calcutta was founded (1814), in which time eight bishops have died. Six years and a half may thus be said to be the term for each prelate. The first (Middleton) and the eighth (Cotton) held the office eight years each. The terms of the remaining six bishops were

—Heber, 1822-27; James, 1827-9; Turner, 1829-32; Daniel Wilson, 1832-58,—in which last year Dr. Cotton was appointed. Dr. Wilson thus occupied this important post half the time since it was first created to the present moment.

LADY HORNBY.

We regret to have to record the death of Lady Hornby, wife of Sir Edmund G. Hornby, Judge of the Supreme Court of China and Japan. She died on the 30th of September, "at Dieppe, very suddenly," in the prime of life. By many who were in the East during the Crimean War her name will long be held in kindly remembrance, and it may not be altogether unknown to our readers. She was an excellent correspondent, and a number of her letters to Mrs. Austin and other friends were collected in a volume, entitled 'In and about Stamboul,' which was published in 1858, and of which an enlarged edition appeared in 1863, under the title of 'Constantinople during the Crimean War.' It gave a very readable account of the shifting scenes among which she lived, and abounded in picturesque descriptions and amusing anecdotes. But one of its greatest charms was the kindly spirit which pervaded its pages, bearing strong testimony to the sympathetic nature and the sterling benevolence of a writer who evidently possessed also a large share of humour and a keen eye for the ludicrous. She was a woman to make many friends, and very many will now deplore her early death.

UP AT SALT LAKE.

ONLY a few years have elapsed since men read with wonder of the march of the Mormons from flourishing Nauvoo to the desolate Salt Lake. That Hegira, as it has also been called, has been compared with the March of the Israelites, and one seemed almost as marvellous as the other. We may, perhaps, best understand what progress has been made since the weary feet of the survivors among the Latter Day Saints first trod the then arid ground which was to them as a Land of Promise down to the present time, by a glance at a Mormon newspaper. The *Salt Lake Daily Telegraph* (for September 12) is now before us, and in its advertisements, paragraphs, and general intelligence, it shows that the district is in no degree inferior to any locality where riches, civilization, and pleasant battles of life abound. In the advertisements, "Transportation Lines" rival each other in seducing travellers to trust themselves for a journey of a thousand miles or so, each line being superior to its rival, whether the first-class carriages run by rail or road. There is a little oddity in the Messrs. Browns' advertisement that they sell school-books, McGuffey's Readers, novels, history, tobacco, cigars, and Chewing Gum! Bankers, scoring not to be considered tradesmen, proclaim themselves as "dealers in coin and gold-dust." General merchants offer ready-made clothes and crockery. There is mischief in the numerous advertisements from "Attorneys," who are also "Counsellors-at-Law," and who engage to pay "particular attention to the collection of debts." Then, is a civil engineer wanted? One is to be found "five blocks north of the Tabernacle." The Mormon photographers must be in advance of others; at least, photographic artists among the Mormons undertake to "fill promptly all orders by mail." Toys of all kinds are on sale, from France, England, and Germany; and Messrs. Bowen advertise "Dice and Dice-cups," with "English, French, and Domestic china vases." The Southern Mail ends its advertisement with the intimation to another paper that "*Post* will please insert this advertisement for three months and send bill to this office." As in the days of our old theatres, when the announcements were communicated to one privileged paper, and copied (at their peril) by the rest, so here the copying is looked on, not as a favour, but a thing to be prohibited. "Patrons in the East," says the editor, "request us to state that advertisements taken from our columns, and published in other papers without their order, will not be paid for." "Other" papers had probably been trying it on. We learn from another advertisement that the *Montana Radiator* is the Phoenix of all the journals.

you want," &c., "then order the *Radiator*," and so on. Indeed, there is no want that cannot here be supplied, from a princely estate down to the last necessity, which is to be had at Henry Dinwoodey's, the aptly-named man who has "Coffins constantly on hand." Gold seems to abound, yet some advertisers offer to "take produce in exchange." Some things may puzzle ignorant Europeans. What can "thimble-skein Schuttler waggons" be? May they serve to convey parties to the theatre, where Mr. Phelps (not of Drury Lane) was only a month ago playing *Charles the Twelfth* and *Jeremy Diddler*, parts acted by him in California for hundreds of nights? Fancy our old friend asking, "You haven't got such a thing as tenpence about you?" in Great Salt Lake City! Then Mr. Findlay offers "a hundred cords of wood, for lime, greenbacks, or store pay." And we note that coal is four dollars per ton, and that at the *General Grant Saloon* wayfaring men "may have a single meal for one dollar," the price of a quarter of ton of coal. Further, royal and imperial titles are given to the best articles. "Queen's ware" is continually at the top, save in the case of Wests Bradley and Carey's "Empress Trail Crinoline." There are others called the "Pride of the World"; these are "duplex elliptic," double sprung, will neither bend nor break, and are "the standard skirts of the fashionable world." To put them on is to be decked with grace and beauty; not that any one at Salt Lake can be taken as lacking either. A man loses a "horn brand," and he advertises, as a matter of course, that "the handsome finder will be rewarded on leaving it at Barrow's." Again, a mill is advertised, with certain warrant that the miller may be as "jolly" as the one in the song, seeing that "it is safely protected from Indian depredations by a stone-wall fortification." One individual reminds us a little of the proud, decayed Irish lady who was reduced to call "Butter!" in Limerick market, and hoped to Heaven nobody would hear her. Mat White must be a member of her family, for he brings a large assortment of goods to Salt Lake City, not as a common tradesman, but, he being on a visit, "chiefly as a means of leisure employment . . . within the period of a brief tarry among his friends here." Such is the humour of it! and there is not much less in Hannah King's 'Lament to suffering Ireland,' and who quaintly avows, at the wind-up of the advertisements, as an announcement of her own feelings "to," and knowledge of, Ireland,—

I know nought of politics, matters of State,
But I weep o'er the fallen, I weep for thy fate!

Passing to the editorial article, we find the writer rather deploring that visitors to Utah have been mostly of a rough class, fellows who follow miners with gold dust, to gouge fortunes "out of them," fellows who withstand, perhaps because they practise, the "strychnine and cramming operations"; but these gold-dust-laden miners are encouraged by the assurance that "it is proverbial in the city, that if a stranger can escape the 'strychnine clique' for three days after arrival, he is for ever afterwards safe. Generally, the first twenty-four hours are sufficient to prostrate even the very robust." All that the gold-miners have to do is to partake of nothing they are not sure of during their first days of sojourn; though we do not see how that is to help them and their gold-dust, if the strychnine and cramming cliques, as the slang of the place runs, are determined to gouge their fortunes out of them. Saving all drawbacks, the editor speaks well of his fellow-citizens, somewhat after the tolerable and not-to-be-endured style. "Though," he remarks, "we do not say that the people of Utah have no faults; yet we do say that, taking their good faults and their bad faults together, we think they will pass muster with the people of any other territory or state of the Union, or with any other community elsewhere."

In one little "editorial," a mild complaint is made against persons who "are prepared to chew Mormons, and readily digest every dirty piece of falsehood about them." In a second, after announcing that a fellow editor, George West, Esq., is not about to abandon the editorship of the *Rocky Mountain News*, as reported, his colleague of the *Salt Lake Telegraph* exclaims, "That's right!

Keep at it, my boy! misery likes company!" We may add, that all Mormon editors are not of the same friendly disposition, but they may become so; the fact of the editors of the *Deseret News* and the *Daily Telegraph* being seen walking together is alluded to as a sign of the promised millennium! Then we come upon miscellaneous paragraphs, put in where advertisements seem to lack, and a description of a conspiracy to poison Louis Napoleon with Vichy water, and the suicide of the chief conspirator. One symbol of civilization is in the Divorce Court, but the parties are far ahead of European suitors. Here is a case of *Julia v. Arthur Haynes*. It had come on by adjournment from a previous term; but, meanwhile, the impatient Julia had married with another lord. Whereupon the editor justly remarks: "We are no lawyer, but the marriage with Mr. Cooper some months ago and the divorce now seem to make a rather mixed case. No doubt it is all right!"

In the few references made to church matters and parsons, there is still something of interest. Bishops are engaged in caring for the bodies as well as the souls of their people, and the editor praises Bishop Hunter for his "strenuous efforts to have the teams with the flour, salt, and other comforts for the in-coming immigrants started back," to meet and succour the approaching neophytes. Perhaps the strongest symptom of good sense on the part of the editor is his protest against long sermons, in connexion with services beginning at "early candlelight." "We may get a crack for this," writes the good reflecting man, "but we can't help it. We like variety; life and short meetings! . . . We know that the great mass of the people are just like us, and the best and most popular men among us are the short-sermon men—we all like to hear them!" Then, lest this should be taken for the voice of the scorner, the orthodox editor proceeds to say: "This is not '*steadying the ark*,' or '*directing Bishops*,'—it is but the expression of a popular desire." Excellent man! To the expression which here finds tongue, the sermon-oppressed of two hemispheres will say Amen!

THE REINDEER AGE ON THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE.

The Priory, Caerleon, Mon., Oct. 17, 1866.

THIS morning's post has brought me a letter from Dr. Ferdinand Keller, the excellent President of the Antiquarian Association of Zurich, and as it communicates facts of very great interest relating to the pre-historic age of Southern Europe, I venture to send you the following extract. There can be no doubt that it will interest the English antiquaries and geologists quite as much as those of "South Germany and Switzerland."

JOHN EDWD. LEE.

(Extract.)

"I am not aware whether there has been any notice in the English journals of a discovery made the end of last month between Friedrichshafen, on the Lake of Constance, and Ulm. It has created much interest amongst the antiquaries and geologists of South Germany and Switzerland. About half-an-hour's walk from the old Premonstratensian Abbey of Schussenried, in order to obtain a better supply of water, the inhabitants were deepening the spring-head of the brook Schussen. These springs lie in a hollow near the bed of a fish-pond, now dried up. In this excavation a layer of peat was first found, under which there was a bed of crumbly tufa (such as is deposited by streams containing carbonate of lime); then came a bed of loam about three feet thick, which may be considered as a veritable 'relic-bed'; for as the excavation proceeded, the following objects were found:—A number of small flint knives and other implements of silex and drovite, a great quantity of splendid reindeers' horns, many of which had been partially sawn. The smaller branches of these horns had been sawn off and made into awls and pointed instruments of various kinds. Without a single exception, all these horns belonged to the reindeer. All the bones are split like those of the lake-dwellings. Besides the reindeer, there were also found here the remains of the *Gulo borealis*; of bears of large size; of the wolf, the horse and the ox; and

also bones of birds. Masses of reindeer moss were met with, of which I send you a specimen inclosed. Of course there was not a trace of metal. The relic-bed lies immediately on ground like a moraine, in which there are blocks from two to two and a half feet in diameter, marked by glacial action. The nearest place where flint is found is thirty or forty 'Stunden' (nearly 100 miles) distant from Schussenried. Pieces of oak-wood were found in the relic-bed. The portion of this bed excavated is 30 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 3 feet thick."

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BUDGET OF PARADOXES. (No. VIII.)

THE paradox being the proposition of something which runs counter to what would generally be thought likely, may present itself in many ways. There is a *fly-leaf paradox*, which puzzled me for many years, until I found a probable solution. I frequently saw, in the blank leaves of old books, learned books, Bibles of a time when a Bible was very costly, &c., the name of an owner who, by the handwriting and spelling, must have been an illiterate person or a child, followed by the date of the book itself. Accordingly, this uneducated person or young child seemed to be the first owner, which in many cases was not credible. Looking one day at a Barker's Bible of 1599, I saw an inscription, in a child's writing, which certainly belonged to a much later date. It was "Martha Taylor, her book, given me by Granny Scott to keep for her sake." With this the usual verses, followed by 1599, the date of the book. But it so chanced that the blank page opposite the title, on which the above was written, was the verso of the last leaf of a prayer book, which had been bound before the Bible; and on the recto of this leaf was a colophon, with the date 1632. It struck me immediately that uneducated persons and children, having seen dates written under names, and not being quite up in chronology, did frequently finish off with the date of the book, which stared them in the face.

The French are able paradoxers in their spelling of foreign names. The Abbé Sabatier de Castres, in 1772, gives an account of an imaginary dialogue between Swift, Addison, Otway, and Bolingbroke. I had hoped that this was a thing of former days, like the literal roasting of heretics; but the charity which hopeth all things must hope for disappointments. Looking at a recent work on the history of the Popes, I found referred to, in the matter of Urban VIII. and Galileo, references to the works of two Englishmen, the Rev. Win Worewel and the Rev. Raden Powen.

I must not forget the "moderate computation" paradox. This is the way by which large figures are usually obtained. Anything surprisingly great is got by the "lowest computation," anything as surprisingly small by the "utmost computation"; and these are the two great subdivisions of "moderate computation." In this way we learn that 70,000 persons were executed in one reign, and 150,000 persons burned for witchcraft in one century. Sometimes this computation is very close. By a card before me it appears that all the Christians, including those dispersed in heathen countries, those of Great Britain and Ireland excepted, are 198,728,000 people, and pay their clergy 8,852,000*l.* But 6,400,000 people pay the clergy of the Anglo-Irish Establishment 8,896,000*l.*; and 14,600,000 of other denominations pay 1,024,000*l.* When I read moderate computations, I always think of Voltaire and the "*mémoires du fameux évêque de Chiapa, par lesquels il paraît qu'il avoit égorgé, ou brûlé, ou noyé, dix millions d'infidèles en Amérique pour les convertir. Je crus que cet évêque exagérât; mais quand on réduisit ces sacrifices à cinq millions de victimes, cela seroit encore admirable.*"

My budget has been arranged by authors. This is the only plan, for much of the remark is personal: the peculiarities of the paradoxer are a large part of the interest of the paradox. As to subject-matter, there are points which stand strongly out; the quadrature of the circle, for instance. But there are others which cannot be drawn out so as to be conspicuous in a review

of writers: as one instance I may take the *centrifugal force*.

When I was about nine years old I was taken to hear a course of lectures, given by an itinerant lecturer in a country town, to get as much as I could of the second half of a good, sound, philosophical omniscience. The first half (and sometimes more) comes by nature. To this end I smelt chemicals, learned that they were different kinds of *gin*, saw young wags try to kiss the girls under the excuse of what was called *laughing gas*—which I was sure was not to blame for more than five per cent. of the requisite assurance—and so forth. This was all well so far as it went; but there was also the excessive notion of creative power exhibited in the millions of miles of the solar system, of which power I wondered they did not give a still grander idea by expressing the distances in inches. But even this was nothing to the ingenious contrivance of the centrifugal force. "You have heard what I have said of the wonderful centripetal force, by which Divine Wisdom has retained the planets in their orbits round the Sun. But, ladies and gentlemen, it must be clear to you that if there were no other force in action, this centripetal force would draw our earth and the other planets into the Sun, and universal ruin would ensue. To prevent such a catastrophe, the same wisdom has implanted a centrifugal force of the same amount, and directly opposite," &c. I had never heard of Alfonso X. of Castile, but I ventured to think that if Divine Wisdom had just let the planets alone it would have come to the same thing, with equal and opposite troubles saved. The paradoxers deal largely in speculation conducted upon the above explanation. They provide external agents for what they call the centrifugal force. Some make the sun's rays keep the planets off, without a thought about what would become of our poor eyes if the *push* of the light which falls on the earth were a counterpoise to all its gravitation. The true explanation cannot be given here, for want of room.

Sometimes a person who has a point to carry will assert a singular fact or prediction for the sake of his point; and this paradox has almost obtained the sole use of the name. Persons who have reputation to care for should beware how they adopt this plan, which now and then eventuates a spanker, as the American editor said. Lord Byron, in 'English Bards, &c.' (1809) wishing to sneer at Cambridge poetry, wrote as follows:

But where fair Lais rolls her purer wave,
The partial muse delighted loves to lave;
On her green banks a greener wreath is wove,
To crown the bards that haunt her classic grove,
Where Richards wakes a genuine poet's fires,
And modern Britons justly praise their sires.*

* The 'Aboriginal Britons,' an excellent poem, by Richards.

There is some account of the Rev. Geo. Richards, Fellow of Oriel and Vicar of Bampton, (M.A. in 1791) in the 'Living Authors,' by Watkins and Shoberl (1816). In Rivers's 'Living Authors' of 1798, which is best fitted for citation, as being published before Lord Byron wrote, he is spoken of in high terms. The 'Aboriginal Britons' was an Oxford (special) prize poem, of 1791.

As I never heard of Richards as a poet, I conclude that his fame is defunct, except in what may prove to be a very ambiguous kind of immortality, conferred by Lord Byron. The awkwardness of a case which time has broken down is increased by the eulogist himself adding so powerful a name to the list of Cambridge poets, that his college has placed his statue in the library, more conspicuously than that of Newton in the chapel; and this although the greatness of poetic fame had some serious drawbacks in the moral character of some of his writings. And it will be found on inquiry that Byron, to get his instance against Cambridge, had to go back eighteen years, passing over seven intermediate productions, of which he had either never heard, or which he would not cite as waking a genuine poet's fires.

The conclusion seems to be that the 'Aboriginal Britons' is a remarkable youthful production, not equalled by subsequent efforts.

To enhance the position in which the satirist placed himself, two things should be remembered. First, the glowing and justifiable terms in which

Byron had spoken,—a hundred and odd lines before he found it convenient to say no Cambridge poet could compare with Richards,—of a Cambridge poet who died only three years before Byron wrote, and produced greatly-admired works while actually studying in the University. The fame of Kirke White still lives; and future literary critics may perhaps compare his writings and those of Richards, simply by reason of the curious relation in which they are here placed alongside of each other. And it is much to Byron's credit that, in speaking of the deceased Cambridge poet, he forgot his own argument and its exigencies, and proved himself only a paradoxer *pro re nata*.

Secondly, Byron was very unfortunate in another passage of the same poem.—

What varied wonders tempt us as they pass!
The cow-pox, tractors, galvanism, and gas,
In turns appear to make the vulgar stare,
Till the swollen bubble bursts—and all is air!

Three of the bubbles have burst to mighty ends. The metallic tractors are disused; but the force which, if anything, they put in action, is at this day, under the name of mesmerism, used, prohibited, respected, scorned, assailed, defended, asserted, denied, declared utterly obscure, and universally known. It was hard lines to select four candidates for oblivion not one of whom got in. I shall myself, I am assured, be some day cited for laughing at the great discovery of —: the blank is left for my reader to fill up in his own way; but I think I shall not be so unlucky in four different ways.

I do not speak of Byron's absurd mistake about Hallam in the Pindar story: this hardly comes under paradox.

I suspect that Fielding would, if all were known, be ranked among unlucky railers at supposed paradox. In his 'Miscellanies' (1742) he wrote a satire on the Chrysippus or Guinea, an animal which multiplies itself by division, like the polypus. This he supposes to have been drawn up by Petrus Gualterus, meaning the famous usurer, Peter Walter. He calls it a paper "proper to be read before the R-1 Society"; and next year, 1743, a reprint was made to resemble a paper in the *Philosophical Transactions*. So far as I can make out, one object is ridicule of what the zoologists said about the polypus: a reprint in the form of the *Transactions* was certainly satire on the Society, not on Peter Walter and his knack of multiplying guineas.

Old poets have recognized the quadrature of the circle as a well-known difficulty. Dante compares himself, when bewildered, to a geometer who cannot find the principle on which the circle is to be measured.—

Qual è 'l geometra che tutto s' affige
Per misurar lo cerchio, e non ritrova,
Pensando qual principio ond' egli indige.

And Quarles speaks as follows of the *summum bonum*.—

Or is 't a tart idea, to procure
An edge, and keep the practice soul in ure,
Like that dear chymic dust, or puzzling quadrature?

The poetic notion of the quadrature must not be forgotten. Aristophanes, in the *Birds*, introduces a geometer who announces his intention to make a square circle. Pope, in the *Dunciad*, delivers himself as follows, with a Greek pronunciation rather strange in a translator of Homer. Probably Pope recognized, as a general rule, the very common practice of throwing back the accent in defiance of quantity, seen in o'rator, au'ditor, se'nator, ca'tenary, &c.—

Mad Mathesis alone was unconfined,
Too mad for more material chains to bind,—
Now to pure space lifts her ecstatic stare,
Now, running round the circle, finds it square.

The author's note explains that this "regards the wild and fruitless attempts of squaring the circle." The poetic idea seems to be that the geometers try to make a square circle. Disraeli quotes it as "finds its square," but the originals do not support this reading.

A. DE MORGAN.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Lord Houghton will deliver an "occasional address," at the inauguration meeting, to be held on Tuesday, the 30th, in the New Buildings of the Cambridge Union Society.

It is said that the new, and we presume revised and expurgated, edition of Mr. Swinburne's poems, with a prose preface, in which he will notice the judgment pronounced by the press on the edition which Messrs. Moxon & Co. withdrew from circulation, will be published by Mr. J. Camden Hotten.

The American novel-writer, Mrs. R. H. Stoddard, is engaged upon a story of New England life, to be called 'Temple House.'

Cheap literature is illustrated in Dicks's 'Shilling Shakspeare,' which includes the Poems. It is said to be printed from new type, but it looks like old stereotype impressions. There is a pound and a half of paper in the book, above one thousand pages, and it is delivered to the trade at 8d. Where profit is to be derived is a mystery. Cassell's 'Penny Readings' may also fairly come under the head of "cheap." The selections are well illustrated, and there is promise in the first number of the making of a goodly volume. But the greatest marvel in cheap literature is the Messrs. Black's 'Waverley,' for sixpence; nay, rival retail dealers are selling it by the score for 4½d. The Messrs. Black are the copyright proprietors, and they will continue this admirably printed series.

Belgravia starts well under Miss Braddon, with a new story, 'Birds of Prey,' from her pen. In her first paragraph, however, there is a slip. Children cannot play at "hop-scotch" on "door steps," in Bloomsbury or elsewhere.

The very extensive and valuable bequest by the late Mr. Henry Christie to the British Museum of all his collections of ethnographical and artistic objects will soon be available. The collections are now in a house in Victoria Street, Westminster, where they will be temporarily arranged and shown to the public. It will be remembered that Mr. Christie bequeathed his extensive collections, together with a sum of money, to trustees, by whom the bulk of the collection has been offered, on certain conditions, to the British Museum, and accepted. The collection is peculiarly rich in early remains from the Drift, antiquities discovered in the caves of the south of France, La Madeleine, Moustier, Pressigny-le-Grand, stone implements and weapons from all parts of the world, Mexican antiquities, and other remains of an ethnological character. Mr. Christie's trustees presented to the British Museum the following treasures of antiquity—A painted vase, of the kind called *Kernos*, from the island of Melos; thirty-two painted fictile vases and two terra-cotta figures from Camirus; four Greek painted vases, two terra-cotta *pyxides*; two objects in bronze; a string of amber beads, and some carvings in the same material; a number of fragments of inlaid glass; seven objects in bone and ivory; eight antique rings; seven engraved stones.

The public has now an opportunity of partaking in a new thing. The daily afternoon services of Westminster Abbey are for the present held in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, the entrance to which is attained through the south ambulatory; hence the *chevet* may be inspected without difficulty. This temporary shifting of the place of worship is due to the works for warming the Abbey. A monument to Lord Clyde, a bust, will shortly be placed over against the demi-figure of Outram, which was recently noticed by us.

The people of Palermo have expressed their desire to place a marble bust of their excellent syndic, Mr. Rudini, in one of the public squares of the Sicilian capital. An excellent, wise, and modest man Mr. Rudini must be; for he has resolutely declined an honour, to attain which, as M. David says, many men would eagerly save their country, or set it on fire, according to circumstances. Mr. Rudini, in a sensible letter, remarks that such honour is due only to heroes and divinities; that he is not a hero, or, if he be thought so now, may cease to be so considered before he dies, and then the statue would seem like an epigram. It is not in designed reference to this exemplary fact, that we notice the statue of Mr. Gladstone, which is in preparation, or that to the late Sir John Franklin, which is in Waterloo Place. The bronze medallions beneath the latter have little

figures in admirable high relief. The heads of these are already being used by the London roughs to pull themselves up by from off the ground. Such is appreciation for Art among those honest men! Older memorials, that have had the good fortune to survive, in more or less poor condition, down to our own times, seem to be perishing. A cry of *Shame!* has been raised at the condition into which Byron's tomb has fallen. Of Bunhill Fields burying-ground we hear, and can back the testimony, that the Campo Santo of the Dissenters, where lie Bunyan, Defoe, Watts, and many other men of note, is abandoned to decay and wild cats. It is a perfect desolation, within the circle of which the tombs are crumbling into ruin. The plain, erect stone marking the whereabouts of the dust of Defoe is nodding to its fall; and even the tomb of Bunyan, which was restored barely five years ago, is described as "shamefully defaced." This work of defacing begins early. A Correspondent of the *Times* states that "where bronzes or metals of any value are introduced into monuments, they invariably disappear in a short time."

The admirable drawings from ancient stained glass made by the late Mr. C. Winston, and not long since exhibited at the South Kensington Museum, were last week deposited in the British Museum Print Room. Mr. Winston did not actually bequeath these works to the Museum; but as his wish on the subject was known to his family, the latter very generously, and by the means of Mr. Petit, have carried those wishes into effect, so that the principal labours of his life are now available to the student.

Molière's *M. Josse* is a native of all countries. He has lately turned up in Wiltshire. A worthy west country incumbent has a church choir made up of quarrymen. This summer he accompanied them in an excursion to Salisbury, and in the course of that well-spent day they were all grouped in front of the glorious Cathedral. They gazed in silence, then spoke in whispers, and, at last, being asked by their friend and rector what they thought of it, the foremost man replied, for himself and fellows, with a heave of the chest: "Sir, we all think there's a mortal deal o' stone there!" It was true, honest, quarrymen's criticism.

The most animated gossip of the week, at least in "spiritual" circles, refers to Mr. Home. An octogenarian lady of spiritualistic tendencies, having been forewarned by her deceased husband of the man and the hour that were to come together for her good, recognized them both in the above demonstrator of spiritualism. The current story adds, that the old lady has transferred much of her large fortune to the gentleman in question, has promised to make over the remainder, and that Mr. Home, becoming the lady's adopted son, will speedily assume the name of Lyon. If Mr. Home had only told us a year or two ago that the spirits had this fortune in store for him, what additional respect would now have waited on the cause of spiritualism!

One of the latest additions to the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons is a perfect skeleton of the Great Auk,—a supposed extinct bird, of which only three other examples are known to exist in Europe. This skeleton, which has been recovered from the accumulations of many years, as deposited in the cellars of the Museum, is in better condition than the others. Skeletons of the *Awantibo*, a lemuroid animal, and of the *Aye-Aye*, have been added to the collection during the past year.

A Correspondent sends us the following:—

"Oct. 17, 1866.

"The well-known advocacy of the *Athenæum* in favour of the preservation of our archaeological monuments encourages me to lay the following facts before the public through it, in the hope that some action may be taken upon them. During a recent excursion through Wiltshire, I visited what Warton, in his fine sonnet, justly calls,

The noblest monument of Albion's Isle!

A few years only have elapsed since I first saw Stonehenge; but I was greatly struck by the change that has taken place in this ancient monument. It is not time, however, that has wrought this change;

meteorological influences do, as is well known, affect even the hardest stones; but these are wholly insufficient to account for the dilapidations and abrasions on many of the upright stones. Unfortunately, the cause is but too evident. Entirely unprotected, these 'holy stones'—their original British title—are the prey of pilfering tourists, who, having no reverence whatever for this most interesting relic of long past ages, do not scruple to injure them for the sake of carrying off what they should be ashamed to exhibit; and it is additionally unfortunate that these Vandals, though probably contented with appropriating a small fragment of this venerable monument, destroy large portions of it. But Stonehenge suffers from another cause. It is the custom of the numerous drivers of carriages conveying visitors from Salisbury and other places to this monument, to bait their horses while in the shafts, close to the stones, so close, indeed, that the naves of the vehicles frequently come into contact with them, producing considerable abrasion. Bearing in mind the vast size of Stonehenge, we may be told that the injuries described are, after all, so trifling, that many generations will pass away before the dimensions of the stones will be seriously affected by the depredations of tourists or the carelessness of drivers; but, on the principle of the constant drip of water wearing the stone, we cannot remain insensible to the fact that Stonehenge is undergoing injuries which it is our bounden duty to arrest if possible. I have authority for stating, that if Sir Edmund Antrobus, on whose property Stonehenge stands, be unwilling to take the necessary steps to protect this grand monument, the executive of the fine Blackmore Museum at Salisbury will be happy to undertake this trust. No great outlay is necessary. An appropriate iron railing should be erected round the monument, and the latter should be placed under the guardianship of an efficient custodian, who should be superior to parrot-prattling Cicerones. The salary of such an officer might be defrayed by visitors, who would assuredly not object to pay a small admission-fee under these circumstances. I trust that the matter will be taken up by one of our archaeological societies, and that before the ensuing summer arrives this unique monument will be efficiently protected.

"C. R. W."

The South Kensington Museum has acquired a pack of playing cards, woven in silk, and made for the Medici in the seventeenth century by Panichi, whose name is on one. Such cards are not mentioned by any authority on the subject.

There are three public libraries in Caracas. In the first there are about 5,000 volumes, all in confusion. The head librarian has a salary of 120*l.* a year, when he can get it, which he has not done for the last two years. Former unpaid librarians are said to have indemnified themselves by selling the books! We are not surprised, therefore, to find it stated in Trübner's *American Literary Record* that "the best things in the establishment are the nice book-cases of cedar-wood." The second public library consists of 4,000 to 5,000 valuable works, principally on natural history and medical science,—uncatalogued! The third library (of old theological works chiefly) has neither catalogue nor librarian! So that, altogether, Caracas is in a hopeful way.

A report has been presented to the Canadian Government on the copper-mines on the north side of Lake Superior and Lake Huron. It has been found that the copper-bearing series extends over a surface of two thousand square miles, and that nearly an equal area of country possesses copper near Lake Superior. Iron also exists in large quantity to the north-east of Lake Superior.

Gold deposits have been discovered in the territory of Ecuador, which are described as of good quality, and showing no signs of ever having been worked. The President of the Republic proposes to appoint a scientific commission to report on the probable yield of the metalliferous district, which had already attracted immigrants from California. In the valley of the Esmeraldas, in the same territory, another discovery has been made, which some persons will regard as the more interesting of the

two, namely, relics of the antiquity of man. These occur on terraces on the slopes above the river-bed, and consist of fragments of earthen figures, pottery, and gold ornaments, traceable along a line of eighty miles; and, by partial observations, it has been ascertained that similar relics occur, under corresponding conditions, through a distance of nearly three hundred miles.

The '*Annales Muséi Botanici Lugduno-Batavi*,' in which Heer F. A. Guil. Miquel is giving a description of the contents of the Botanical Museum at Leyden, makes satisfactory progress. The third, fourth and fifth fasciculi of Volume II. have just been brought out, with letter-press and plates fully sustaining the character of the work; and the size being folio, the plants are not dwarfed in representation.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES IS ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Art Gallery, 54, Cornhill. This collection contains examples of Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—E. M. Ward, R.A.—Holmes Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—Eggs, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Henriette Browne—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersgill, R.A.—Colderson, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Faed—Frère—Ruizpérez—Liddell—George Smith—Duvetier—Peter Graham, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Professor Pepper will shortly deliver a new Lecture on Professor Tyndall's Researches in Heat, and exhibit some remarkable Experiments, illustrating "Combustion by Invisible Rays," in addition to the present Entertainments. Open from 12 till 5, and 7 till 10.—Admission, 1*s.*

SCIENCE

ICE: DOES IT EXPAND OR CONTRACT BY COLD.

Royal Institution, Oct. 13, 1866.

In the experiment referred to by your distinguished Correspondent, Dr. Rae, water, *not ice*, was inclosed in a cast-iron bottle, and surrounded by a freezing mixture. The bottle was burst by the expansive force exerted by the water in passing to the solid state. Dr. Rae is right in believing that ice, once formed, contracts by cold; it has, indeed, a very high co-efficient of contraction.

To illustrate the changes of form of which ice is capable, I have sometimes squeezed it into iron moulds. These experiments may possibly have been confounded with that in which the iron bottle was risen.

Dr. Rae's observations on the effect of contraction and expansion on a large scale are exceedingly interesting. I fear, however, that those who have made the glaciers of the Alps their study will feel some difficulty in accepting his views regarding glacier motion in Greenland.

JOHN TYNDALL.

A Correspondent (W. G. M.), writing from Leith, says—"If Dr. Rae will turn to the chapter on 'Ice, its Forms and Functions,' in Mr. Page's '*Geology for General Readers*,' he will find that he has been more than anticipated in all he states respecting the contraction of ice by cold."

THE STONE AGE.

Bathaston, near Bath, Oct. 15, 1866.

In some letters which appeared in the *Athenæum* a year ago I described the discovery of certain relics, belonging apparently to the brachycephalic race, on Solsbury Hill, near Bath. Being again in the neighbourhood, I lately revisited the spot, and was rewarded with a find of some interest. It will be recollected that last year, while meeting with bones, teeth, and pottery in abundance, I found but few flints. On the present occasion, however, I examined especially the level summit of the hill—a portion of the ground which I had before left unnoticed,—and found the whole of it thickly strewn with well-shaped flints, of various sizes and utility. The number of these flint implements is remarkable when we recollect that no flint deposits occur anywhere in the vicinity of this primeval settlement. Besides the flints, I also unearthed a few instruments of bone, some pierced towards one end, and all neatly sharpened. I have met with nothing that would induce me to modify the conclusions I had formerly arrived at, with one exception. This relates to the structure of the rampart which encloses the top of the hill. On the north-east of Solsbury rises another emi-

nence, called Bannerdown. This name leads us at once to the British *banagh*, "holy," and would seem to imply that the hill was at one time connected with religious worship. Thinking that an exploration of this spot might yield some results, I have paid it several visits. The surface of the hill has, however, been so much defaced by quarrying, that my success has been but small. In only one place could I detect traces of the Stone Age. Not far from where the Roman fosse-way to Lindum ran, and just facing Solsbury Hill, I discovered the remains of an ancient barrow, the greater part of which has been destroyed by the quarrymen. The barrow was formed of loose stones piled upon the natural soil, a little below the surface of which I exhumed several flint knives, of different sizes, but all far more roughly made than those met with on Solsbury. I also lighted upon the tooth of a horse; but I cannot be sure whether the latter object had not fallen in from above, and belongs, therefore, to a very recent date. My researches in this place have convinced me that what I formerly took to be worked clay in the rampart on Solsbury is nothing more than the natural soil, though lapse of time, aided by the plough, has sunk the surface of the ground within the circumvallation much below its original level. With this exception, as I said before, the conclusions I arrived at last year remain unshaken. I must add that, in one spot on Solsbury Hill, I found, among a heap of charred wood and fragments of pottery, an iron instrument, which had apparently been once exposed to the action of fire. As this, however, was on the slope of the hill, some way below the primitive lines of fortification, where, moreover, I searched in vain for any bones or flint flakes, I have no hesitation in ascribing the metal bar in question to a far later period than that at which the flint-makers of Solsbury lived. P.

SOCIETIES.

MATHEMATICAL.—Oct. 15.—Prof. De Morgan, President, in the chair.—A letter from Sir John Lubbock was read, in which he announced his intention of presenting to this Society a very considerable portion of the mathematical books belonging to his father, the late Sir John Lubbock. It was unanimously resolved that the warmest thanks of the Society be returned to Sir John Lubbock for his very generous and valuable gift. The remainder of the time was entirely taken up with the consideration of alterations in the rules.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

THURSDAY. Horticultural, 3.—General Meeting, and Lecture.

FINE ARTS

Photographs. (Reigate, F. Frith.)

THESE photographs have been, for the greater part, produced by Mr. Frith. They are thirty in number, and represent many scenes that are high in popular esteem, taken from well-chosen points of view, and, generally speaking, with admirable photographic success. The exceptions are two charmingly clear portraits of the Fall at Aberdulas, South Wales, and the "Valley of the Liedr, North Wales"; these have the name of Mr. Bedford attached to them, and do him great credit. Not less charming are the majority of Mr. Frith's productions, some of which are noteworthy for clearness and softness in excellent combination, as "Fountains Abbey," "The Norman Door, Jedburgh Abbey," "Water-slide, Langdale, Westmoreland," "Rydal Water," "The Prebend's Bridge, Durham," "The Lower Falls of the Reichenbach," "The Glacier des Bois, Mont Blanc," where the glacier itself is remarkable, "The Upper Fall, Coniston," a perfect illustration of rock forms, and "Windsor," which shows the well-known and noble group of trees standing on a spit of low land by the river brink, combining most effectively with the Castle and town on a more distant point. Other examples have some artis-

tic interest, and are commendable, such as the left-hand side of the photograph "Basle, from the Ferry," which represents a capital subject; the view of the remote town seems to have suffered considerably in that clearness and lucidity which are the chief and proper qualities of photography, not to be parted with at any inducement. The idea of really gaining by the practice of touching upon photographs shows utter ignorance of the true value and sole merit of the results of that process, which is not an art, except in the eyes of those who have yet to learn that Art is essentially a mentally achieved triumph, and so entirely independent of chemistry and machines, that even a suspicion of their intrusion is offensive to its lovers. We thus write under the impression that several of the photographs before us have suffered from "touching upon," as it is called, under the delusion that any human hand can improve the beauty and lucidity of such transcripts, or add to them a quality of Art proper. No brushes, however dextrously employed, nor pigments, however delicately wrought, can do otherwise than mar the right value of a photograph, by depriving it of that which is essentially its own.

In "Rydal Water" we have a virgin photograph. On the other hand, the thoroughly sophisticated example from the entrance to "Bonchurch, Isle of Wight," has been worked upon so entirely as to possess no more brightness than a drop-scene. It is inconceivable that the light of day alone could have left so dingy and unbroken a blot on the paper as the arm of the tree which crosses the front of this work, or rendered to the negative photograph anything so flat and dull in tone as the range of "back scene" cottages which recede by the roadside before us, and are matched by trees which have no more wealth of light and shade than diagrams possess. It is wonderful how far the blindness of the public to beauty will allow them to become possessors of "touched" photographs. It renders them unobservant of the tricks of operators who pander to vulgar notions. The lucidity of the "Upper Fall at Coniston" compares most advantageously with the opacity of the "Bonchurch"; the state of the latter is due, we believe, not so much to the ignorance of Mr. Frith of what constitutes the true value of that photography in which he excels so remarkably, as to an unfortunate want of self-reliance. "Bonchurch" is not the sole example of this practice in the photographs before us; the contrary and evil result of meddling may be observed in the dull, lifeless, lightless effect of "Varenna, Lago Como,"—in the lake, sky and distance; the "Station, Interlaken," "Bellaggio," Lago Como in the distance, and with others the "View from the Churchyard, Thun." The contrast between the sophisticated works and those which have not suffered, is as great as that produced by the juxtaposition of the grave, well-wrought, although archaic sculptures at the "Entrance to the Church at Chur," here illustrated, with the commonplace Renaissance piers that accompany them, and are as deficient in significance as they are in invention or originality.

How any one can prefer, even in the most thoughtless mood, such a lifeless thing as "Bonchurch"—which we take as an example of "touched" photography, although exhibiting a delightful view—to the pure brilliancy, minuteness, yet perfect breadth, of "The Water-slide, Langdale"—which is as fresh as day and summer can make it—we do not know. After being touched upon, a photograph is to us devoid of expression, i.e. stupid, so to say; not merely a falsehood, but unbeau-

tiful; yet lack of beauty is not, to our limited senses at least, an invariable accompaniment to lack of truth. It is the want of expression so observable in all these "touched" transcripts, that makes us wonder at their bare reception by many; still greater is this wonder at the delight some persons appear to receive from the sight of such things.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE following, which refers to the forthcoming election of Associates to the Society of Painters in Water Colours, will be interesting to many of our readers. The election takes place annually, that is, on the second Monday in February of each year. It is by ballot. Every candidate must be proposed by a member of the Society. Professional artists alone are eligible as candidates; each candidate is required to submit to the Society not less than three finished drawings, as specimens of his ability; all specimens must be the work of the candidate; any deception in this respect will subject the offender to rejection or expulsion. Specimens must be framed without margins; they must be delivered carriage-free to such place as the Secretary may direct by the first Monday in February, that is, one clear week previous to the day of election; the drawings must be accompanied by a letter from the candidate; no specimens will be received after the day named. Candidates are requested to write to the Secretary a few days previous to the first Monday in February for instructions as to where their specimens are to be sent. Mr. W. Callow is now the Secretary of this Society. As these elections are only, if at all, second in importance to those of the Royal Academy, we may point out to those whom it may concern that the time for sending pictures to the General Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings is very inconveniently appointed with regard to that for the elections to the Society of Painters in Water Colours. Nearly all the best men in this branch of Art aim at membership with the Society, and are certain to send their best works as specimens; hence, if the present appointment of the Exhibition stands, the public will lose the sight of some of the finest of this year's productions by the younger water-colour painters.

"An Englishman" suggests as an improvement on the original design for the Nelson column, that "it would be better to have Nelson before our eyes, so that we can see him. Thanks to Mr. Baily, the statue is a good likeness. Let him stand in front of his monument; put Victory on the summit—a winged Victory—gilt; and let the grandest bronze colossal lions ever executed remain as intended. We shall then have a memorial worthy of our greatest hero, and one that will do honour to England."

A Correspondent desires to draw attention to a misdescription of Fig. 101, "Tripod and Flower Vase from the Mayer Collection," in the Life of Josiah Wedgwood, by Miss Meteyard:—"The specimen," he says, "here drawn seems to be an imperfect one, the cover being wanting. The lid of this vase was a work of double ornamentation, having on one side the sconce for a candle; and when this was not required, the lid was reversed, and a flower-ornament took its place. It was, in fact, a candelabrum, and this form has, I think, been repeated in modern ware by the present firm. Of them it is surely to be regretted that they should be producing quantities of *repliche* of the original works of Wedgwood without distinguishing the new from the old by any alteration of the stamp. If this were changed to Wedgwood & Co., much loss would be saved to the public, it being patent to collectors that the market is inundated with this spurious ware. The manufacture is so good that, after a boiling in a mud bath, and probably some other slight manipulation, it is capable of passing current as the original production of the great potter. A great deal might be written on the subject of sham objects of virtue, and never was exposure of the system more earnestly demanded. Trusting that some one more equal to the task may start up, I remain, &c.,

"T. C. G."

It is gratifying to all lovers of Art and Italy, that one of the conditions of the treaty of peace between the Peninsula and Austria determines that all objects of Art, as well as the archives belonging to Venetia, shall be restored without exception. The Iron Crown of Lombardy, which had been removed from the Duomo at Monza, is given up. It will be remembered that this treasure was taken to Mantua in 1859, and has since been found at Vienna. It is not true that the circlet was regularly used for crowning the kings of Italy; no trace of such a service can with certainty be indicated before Henry of Luxembourg assumed it in 1311; even then it was used at Milan. Charles the Fifth was crowned with it. Napoleon put it on his own head with one of those insolent speeches which are supposed, on the stage, proper to monarchs when about to commence business. Other treasures have from time to time been taken from the Sacristy of the Duomo of Monza; some of these must be in Austria; for these, we trust, sharp inquiry will be made, or courteous restitution offered. France contains many treasures of Art that belong by right to Italy.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A considerable time, it appears, must elapse before our musical aspirants are disabused of the idea that, "after all," it is no such very great feat to write an Oratorio. Undeterred by the notorious difficulty and expense attending the choice of a subject, the production and publication of a work so long and complicated, and the small number of performances which can be expected, save under circumstances of exceptional success, and flushed with the consciousness of possessing vigorous invention, here required to prove its vigour within certain determined limits, and scientific, which means also sustaining, power,—they throw themselves into the adventure with a thoughtless rashness greatly to be wondered at, and which would claim pity did it not imply a strange amount of self-confidence. We are sorry to see another mistake added to the list in *The Patriarchs: an Oratorio*,—the words selected chiefly from the Old Testament; the music composed by Henry Hiles (Novello & Co.).—The work is on the amplest scale. It is divided into three parts, consists of thirty-seven numbers, and contains ten characters. The subject is the history of Jacob and Joseph; the selector of the words having not so much chosen as altered his text from the Old Testament, and indulged in interpolations of weak quality and small value. The music, though full of ambition, has more pretence than success. Mr. Hiles has been seduced to imitate the drought-prelude in 'Elijah' by placing his overture after a "vision," for no reason in the world that we can discover, save a resolution to imitate that which can only be done once with impunity. Happy as was the stroke of genius in the case of Mendelssohn's Oratorio, and there justifiable as a piece of descriptive music, when it is taken as a pattern the result can be no better than the Chinese dinner-service, founded on a plate with an accidental crack, which flaw was diligently reproduced in every piece of earthenware sent to our barbarous land at great cost. We fail to find much point or beauty in the setting of the words. Mr. Hiles is too disdainful of accent—a fault in which, unhappily, he does not stand alone among his countrymen. It is humiliating to have to confess that no European language is so disrespectfully treated in music as ours; but such is the sad truth, and it may be one of the causes why English singers are so largely deficient in declamatory power. We wish that a better account could have been given of a work which must have cost its author much labour.

Mass in D, for Chorus, Orchestra, and Organ. Piano Score. By John K. Paine. Op. 10. (New York, Beer & Schirmer.)—We cannot but compliment the publishers of this Mass for their clear and excellent typography, which is "up to the mark" (and this is saying much) of the best Leipzig publications. How far the music merits such a distinction is another question. The number of

good and individual Masses is not small, and far too many are almost unknown to our public. We should not have again and again to ask for a hearing of Cherubini's noble services; the public should not be allowed to remain in ignorance of a work so magnificent in its genius and beauty as Schubert's Mass; we should not have to go to Manchester in search of M. Gounod's 'Messe Solennelle.' Half-a-score of other works, ancient and modern, could be named, the performance of any one of which would make a mark on any season. Mr. Paine's Mass, however, cannot be added to the list. Though he has, obviously, aspirations, he does not exhibit ideas. We cannot better describe his Mass than as a scramble after originality, which never comes within sight of the goal. There are too many misuses of rhythm, there is too perpetual a strain for effect in the "free" portions of the work. The "strict" ones are stiff rather than scientific. Mr. Paine has to make a reputation if this, his tenth published *opus*, is to be accepted as a specimen of what he can accomplish.

DRURY LANE.—On Saturday, Mr. H. Talbot, a performer new to the London boards, but whose pseudonym was well known and respected, appeared in the character of *Macbeth*. Mr. Talbot was honoured by a warm reception from a house overflowing with an expectant audience, curious to ascertain the merit of another and a well-reputed candidate for public favour. This actor's personal appearance is well fitted for the illustration of heroic character, and his general manner implied careful training in the more working points of the histrionic art. Mr. Talbot is the son of an eminent elocutionist, who was once a member of the York Theatre, but who is now, not under a stage name, pursuing his vocation in the North. In Scotland, the new actor had careful training at his father's hands, and is well remembered by his fellow collegians, among whom he distinguished himself by his industry and success. There was an echo, perhaps, of Scotland's accent on the tongue; but such echoes are not unmusical. They are not like Sydney Morgan's father's honeyed brogue in *Tamerlane*. Mr. Talbot is not only an actor, but a gentleman. In the reading of the text he is generally accurate, and free from innovating affectations. In the early scenes he reserved his physical powers; and perhaps the soliloquies, on which the first two acts so much depend, had scarcely sufficient justice done to them. But in the more emotional passages, Mr. Talbot manifested a warmth and vigour which promised well for the last three acts of the play. In the very important scene with his wife, just previous to the banquet, and in the banquet-scene itself, we noticed an animation in the style of the acting that contrasted strongly with the subdued manner adopted in the previous scenes. The last act was full of life, intention, and impulse, and contained in itself sufficient justification for Mr. Talbot's selection of the part as a medium of appeal to the public judgment. We therefore recognize in him a good and competent actor, who, when he has had some requisite practice on metropolitan boards, will take his place in the front ranks of his profession. Mr. Sinclair sustained the part of *Macduff* with judgment. Miss Sedgwick has improved in her delineation of *Lady Macbeth*; and, indeed, the entire performance inspired in the spectator a sense of completeness and finish, such as might be reasonably expected on the boards of the national theatre.

ADELPHI.—A new domestic drama, in four acts, under the title of 'Ethel; or, Only a Life,' was produced on Saturday. It has been adapted, from French sources, by Mr. B. Webster, jun., and the trail of the serpent runs through it all. There is, however, something similar to it in one of Miss Landon's poems, and the *dénouement* also resembles that of Ford's celebrated tragedy of 'The Broken Heart.' There the heroine dances while her heart is breaking, and she finally dies in the midst of the group. Here a poor girl, reduced almost to destitution, is employed as a pianist at a gay party, where she meets with two lovers who have recently married, to one of whom she is deeply attached, the

other having villanously wronged her. Under the conflict of feelings caused by this situation, Ethel attempts to perform her duty, and continues playing while the company disport themselves in the quadrille or waltz, until at length she bows her head on the keys of the instrument, and dies. The incidents of the romance—for such it is, merely divided into act and scene—are so disposed as to lead up to this pathetic catastrophe, and are subordinated to it. There is a great variety of characters in the piece. Among these is the part of *Abigail Hawcroft*, by Miss Woolgar. We spare our readers a detail of the plot; only remarking that Mr. B. Webster, with all his ability, has not wrung all the unwholesome French element out of it. Miss Terry's performance was marked by that exquisite reticence which distinguishes her style, and that true emotion which, without being obtrusive, at once compels the sympathy of the audience. But the part, we should say, is hardly worthy of her, did we not remember what Colley Cibber says, that no part is unworthy the being acted by a genius. Miss Terry seems to be of the same opinion; for what would be utterly ineffective and wearisome in the keeping of an ordinary actress, she renders effective and interesting by the natural interpretation of the character. Wherever Miss Terry is seen, grace, power, and exquisite judgment, the impulses of a true woman, the control over them of a true artist, accompany her. They are in her air, her voice, her movement,—in her silence, too, and in her repose. *Ethel* is infinitely below the height and standard of her genius; but, such as it is, the eye greets her coming, and follows her with pleasure. The ear lends itself eagerly to her utterances, no syllable of which is ever lost, so faultless is her elocution; and the heart is altogether subdued to the quality of that she represents; its pulses beat, and its sympathies are stirred as she would have them, and charmed audiences yield themselves to the irresistible power which belongs only to genius. With all due praise to her gifted comrades, it must be confessed that *Ethel* saved the piece from failing. With a part more worthy of the intellect she can expend on it, there will come a greater and abiding triumph.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—Here we have another burlesque on 'Der Freischütz,' by Mr. H. J. Byron. Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Louisa Moore, Mr. J. Clarke, and Mr. F. Younge contribute to the success of the piece, which is neatly written and cleverly arranged, and is illustrated by effective scenery by Mr. C. S. James.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Miss Marriott being unable through indisposition to act *Eradne* on Saturday, Miss Edith Heraud performed the character of *Pauline*, in 'The Lady of Lyons,' which was substituted for Mr. Sheil's tragedy. Lord Lytton's play was adequately sustained. Miss Heraud, in her part, was so successful that she earned four recalls during the evening. She also played *Juliana* in 'The Honeymoon,' on Tuesday.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THIS week precedence shall be given to Correspondents.

It is pleasant, from time to time, to those who are apt to be accused of severity and eccentricity because they have the pernicious habit of thinking for themselves, to receive unsolicited confirmation of their judgments. Such a one has turned up in the letter of gossip on German matters in general, and those of the season at Baden-Baden, just over, in particular. Speaking of the operas given there the writer says,—"Mdlle. Lucca almost made a *fiasco* as M. Gounod's *Margaret*. Her audience found her the very personification of a *griette*; eyes magnificent voice worn out, and at times much out of tune; no conception,—nothing beyond grace of person and coarse impulse. The night after that performance Mdlle. Vitali, a neat, pleasing singer, was overwhelmed with bouquets, applause, and verses, in the presence of Mdlle. Lucca." This is tantamount in spirit to our own remarks sent home from Berlin before there was a dream of bringing the little lad to England, or of here setting her on a throne which real queens of song have occupied—remarks cor-

firmed since her arrival in London, on the occasion of every attempt made by herself or friends to justify her right to a pedestal for which her stature is too low. A decided touch of that vulgarity which, under so many imaginable masks, faces and forms, is, at the time being, so noxiously soaking away the foundations of Music and Drama, has never been more clearly discernible than in Mdle. Lucca's two *Zerlinas* ('Don Giovanni' and 'Fra Diavolo'), and (yet more emphatically) in her rollicking *Cherubino* ('Le Nozze'). The vulgarity might have—but has not—been redeemed by musical or dramatic progress. Her art on the stage (or rather call it artifice belonging to the days we live in) is not the art of the stage.

A Correspondent who has addressed to the *Athenæum* a protest against a musical review which appeared in this journal some time ago, may believe in our experience that he is best served by the non-publication of his letter. The opinion complained of was not put forth at random, still less, it may be added, as a reply to the more than usually important efforts made to place the matter in question before critical notice, as something meriting more than ordinary attention. When will it come to be understood that, with the honest, no such devices are needed—that, with the dishonest, they are of no avail?

We have the following direct from Milan:—"The autumn season at La Scala commenced on the 29th of September with Maestro Strigelli's new opera, 'I Figli di Borgia.' This being his first attempt at stage composition, it is unfortunate that he should have chosen a bad libretto. Then the artists engaged at its representation left much to be desired. Signor Fancelli sang the tenor part without success; his voice being too small for La Scala. La Signora Bianchi, the *prima donna*, has a fine voice, but sang out of tune, style, or judgment. Signor Strigelli was, nevertheless, obliged to appear on the stage seven or eight times during the evening. The opera is no success.—On the same evening was produced a new ballet, entitled 'Un Capriccio' (taken from 'Marta') [taken originally from 'Lady Henriette,' a French ballet.—*Ed.*], which made an immense *fasco*. On Saturday, the 6th of October, was produced Signor Petrella's 'L'Assedio di Leida,' sung by another troupe of artists, but without any marked success. The members of the band and chorus acquitted themselves well, the celebrated Ratanplan Chorus being encored. 'L'Africana' is to go on the stage next week; afterwards, we are promised Donizetti's 'Maria Padilla.' A new ballet, with the title 'Devatacy,' is also in rehearsal."

We read in *Il Trovatore* of a coming opera, 'Alda,' by the Triestine Maestro Ventura.—The Signor 'Harvin' speculated on last week, it occurs to us, may have been the tenor who tried his fortune here, and not over-auspiciously, as Signor Arvini. When will people cease to call themselves names!—Here is something odd, the solution of which we leave to those better versed than ourselves in the small witticisms and practical jokes of Italy: "The violinist, Fabio Favillo," says *Il Trovatore*, "famous for feigning ignorance (*per fare il gnorri*)," has composed a piece for sixteen bells in a flat, on the words 'Sto come torre ferma che non crolla,' &c. The music is most beautiful."

Let those who disbelieve in Gluck take the sad tale how they please, the fact remains, that 'Alceste' (that least interesting of his operas in point of story), which was revived at the Grand Opéra, for Madame Viardot, in 1861, was again produced there the other night, with a heroine of the most different conceivable quality possible, Mdle. Battu. How long will it be before the world will see two such revivals of the Greek opera, 'Idomeneo,' of Mozart, that musical hero who, as the cant of puny prejudice runs, extinguished his pigmy predecessor? Of course the newest *Alceste* is totally unable to touch the antique tragic grandeur so magnificently yet so simply put forth by her last French predecessor in the part. Mdle. Battu has no command over such powers, let her training in posture have been ever so sedulous; her voice, too, is small, with no sweetness to compensate for its want of volume. Neither has she the accent by which Genius gives a power to penetrate and touch, irrespective of force, such as distinguishes the art and nature of Madame

Miolan-Carvalho; but she can execute the music without transposition, and, so far as can be gathered from report, has been thoroughly prepared for her duty. M. Villaret is the *Admetus*. The opera has been produced under the superintendence of M. Berlioz, who has used discretionary power in suppressing the part of *Hercules*, because it was an interpolation made by M. Gossec, in Gluck's absence from Paris. But seeing that Gluck sanctioned such interpolation, as he did of Bertoni's *bravura*, written to close the first act of 'Orfeo,' and seeing that a man has a right to do what he pleases with "his own," it may be asked how far such discretion is in accordance with Gluck's intentions,—how far it may be a piece of prudery, mistaking itself for reverence, akin to that which so eagerly defended the notorious misprint in the odd excrement of two bars in the *scherzo* of Beethoven's c Minor Symphony.

Here is a bit of last week's news from Tenterden Street. The competition for the new Free Scholarships, recently established by the Directors of the Royal Academy of Music, took place on Saturday last. The examiners being the Principal, the Vice-Principal, and three Professors not connected with the Academy. The successful candidates were, for the female department, Miss Linda Scates and Miss Louisa E. Vokins; and for the male department, Mr. Stephen Kemp and Mr. Alfred Kelleher. These scholarships are held for three years. Four are to be filled up every year until the proposed twelve scholarships are completed, and it is hoped that this number will be increased hereafter.

The London rehearsal of the new music to be given at the Norwich Festival will be held, we believe, on Wednesday next.

The rehearsals of Mr. Martin's *National Choral Society* have commenced, at Exeter Hall.—The *Sacred Harmonic Society* should shortly be opening its session; but this may have been delayed by repairs in that least convenient of buildings. It is a pity that these have not included, as yet, the means of entrance and exit.

In addition to the promises made by Mr. A. Chappell for the *Popular Concerts*, it should be mentioned that Madame Schumann is announced to play there early in the new year.

The *Orchestra* informs us that the organ in Christ Church, Newgate Street, many years ago planned by Dr. Gauntlett to be the grandest instrument in London, is, after a long delay, at last about to be completed.

Mr. Mellon has given a Rossini night. His selection was largely based on the splendid opera 'Mosè nel Egitto.' How is it that our contemporaries advert to this work as all but unknown in England, forgetting the magnificent revival, with Signor Rossini's additions for the French 'Moïse,' a few years ago offered at our Royal Italian Opera? The remembrance of the execution of the third *finale*, with its deliriously exciting *stretto*, is a thing to stir the blood and quicken the pulse of every one who was present. No stronger, more poignant, musical impression is on our record. Mdle. Georgi sang for Mr. Mellon at his Rossini concert. He has this week given another in honour of Mendelssohn.

While talking of this greatest of modern Germans, it would be hard to talk too loudly of the execution of his Italian Symphony, this day week, at the *Crystal Palace Concert*. This lovely work (some prolixity in the opening *allegro* allowed for) can never have gone better, with every meaning and delicacy of its master wrought out to a *point-dérive* interpretation, without super-exquisite, than this day week. More heartily it could not have been relished. Herr Wilhelmj, who has a great future before him, gave a performance, splendid in point of technicality, of the first *allegro* of Paganini's first violin *Concerto*. Were all the traditions observed? or does memory deceive us in suggesting that certain mordant *pizzicati* in the passages of parade (very possibly not marked in the score by the Genoese giant) were forgotten—perhaps unknown? Herr Wilhelmj's tone is sound, true, and beautiful; his tune unimpeachable, and in such *double-stop* passages as these he has not merely to deliver, but to play with in the said *Concerto*, this

praise of itself establishes him as a *solo* executant of the first order. It remains to be seen how far he is able to vindicate, or else to acquire, a place in classical music. Meanwhile, there has been no such violin appearance since that of Herr Joachim. Some of the re-arranged *ballet* music from M. Gounod's 'Nonne Sanglante' was not so effective as we fancied it might prove. The Waltz was outdone in spontaneity and simplicity by his after waltz in 'Faust'; and 'The Bohemian Dance'—so admirable as (we happen to know) to extract a most lively expression of praise and pleasure from Meyerbeer, one not given to praising (especially in the matter of opera music)—was not performed. To-day, some of the music of M. Gounod's 'Colombe' will be given,—and an overture by the composer, who, we deliberately maintain, now stands next in his chances of European success to M. Gounod, Mr. Sullivan's prelude to 'The Sapphire Necklace.' This day week, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington was principal singer at the Sydenham concert.

Mdlle. Orgen has made her appearance at Vienna. We are interested in the career of this young lady, because we believe that nothing can intercept it, save delicacy of health.

The Opera season at Lisbon has been opened with 'Macbeth.'

Herr Abert's 'Astorga' is to be given immediately at Leipzig.

The 'Faust' Symphony, by M. Berlioz, containing some of his best and of his worst music, is on the list of the music to be performed during the winter season at the Philharmonic Concerts of Vienna.

Signor Naudin has left the Grand Opéra, after having sung there, in Meyerbeer's 'L'Africaine,' some hundred and fifty times.

Mr. R. Reece, author of 'The Lady of the Lake,' and other burlesques, which have been produced at the New Royalty Theatre, is engaged on a comedy, to be shortly brought out at the same house.

MISCELLANEA

The Electric Telegraph.—In the *Athenæum* (No. 2033) mention is made of Prof. Wheatstone's services in connexion with the Electric Telegraph; but it should not be forgotten that Mr. William Fettergill Cooke was the inventor of the Telegraph. I do not desire to detract a simple iota from the merits of the Professor; but "honour to whom honour is due." In the award of Sir M. I. Brunel and Prof. Daniel it is said, "Whilst Mr. Cooke is entitled to stand alone as the gentleman to whom this country is indebted for having practically introduced and carried out the Electric Telegraph, as a useful undertaking, promising to be a work of national importance,—and Prof. Wheatstone is acknowledged as the scientific man whose profound and successful researches had already prepared the public to receive it as a project capable of practical application,—it is to the united labours of two gentlemen so well qualified for mutual assistance that we must attribute the rapid progress which this important invention has made during the five years since they have been associated."

W. E. R.

"Uncut" Books.—In last Saturday's *Athenæum* there is a notice of the Sale Catalogue of Southey's Books. The writer infers, from some of them being described as "uncut," that they were unread. But in a Book Catalogue, written by booksellers or auctioneers who know the use of trade terms, "uncut" simply means that the top, bottom, and fore-edge have not been pruned by the binder's knife, which so often despoils a fine book of its fair and ample marginal proportions. The book may or may not have been cut open for reading; it is still "uncut" in the proper trade sense.

HENRY YOUNG.

Geikie on Kames.—I yield. I most humbly implore Mr. Geikie's pardon for having mistaken his volcanic pool. In his book, page 311, he tells us that "the ridges of sand and gravel" which contain the volcanic pool run "behind the village of

Carstairs"; and I, stupidly, could never determine which the *behind* of the village was, and cannot to this day. Then these ridges "run one after another" towards Carnworth Moor, where the Red Loch is. From his *letter* the pool appears to be in the direction opposite to Carnworth Moor; and the pool between the farm on the Ravenstruther road and the Mouse Water must be that which "at once suggests the crater of a volcano." Now, the bed of this volcanic pool is formed of the most perfectly *water-worn* pebbles, and its sides of drifted sand, boulders and pebbles. Strange materials for the construction of a volcanic crater! Besides, *I think* that I recollect that the side of the "cup" next the road was open. With regard to the junction of the Clyde and Tweed, I again humbly entreat Mr. Geikie's pardon for having written "*the head of the Tweed*." I ought to have written, "Art has cut a drain (in most parts, perhaps, six or seven feet deep) continuously over the water-parting from the *side* of the Clyde to a *head* of the Tweed"—that is, to the head of the Biggar water. This is all that Art has done there; and this would *facilitate* the junction of the two rivers. If Art has done anything to *prevent* the junction, perhaps Mr. Geikie will tell us where. With regard to the head of the Tweed, as the indigenes of the Biggar valley say,

Tweed, Annan and Clyde
Rise out of one hill-side;

and we all know where that "one hill-side" is. A great authority tells us that we must not talk of the head of a river. But, if so, we must not talk of the comparative lengths of the rivers of the earth; for what is the length of a river but the length of its stream from the head to the sea? Such questions have been agitated from the time of the earliest writers to this day. Solomon and Homer both make the sea to be the head as well as the mouth of every river. Solomon, Ecclesiastes i., says, "All the rivers run into the sea. Yet the sea is not full (in the Vulgate, *non redundat*). Unto the place from whence the rivers come, thither they return again." Homer's words are—

Βαθυρρεῖται μέγα σθένος Ωκεανός,
Εξ οὐπερ πάντες ποταμοὶ καὶ πᾶσα θάλασσα,
καὶ πᾶσαι κρήναι καὶ φρεῖατα μακρὰ ναοῦσιν.

That the wisest of men saw that the sea would be "full" if it constantly received the waters of the rivers and never gave any off, is, I think, clear from his words; and if I could, I would fain have enlisted both Solomon and Homer on my side long ago. But I cannot agree with Mr. Geikie when he quotes these lines of Homer, page 14, and actually points to their "scientific truth" as if Homer alluded to *evaporation* by *ναοῦσιν*. Herodotus certainly differs from our great modern geologist as to the Homeric doctrine. In "Euterpe," 21, (Beloe), he ridicules the idea "that the Nile has these qualities as *flowing* (*ρεῖν*) from the ocean." And again, 23, "The argument which attributes to the ocean these phenomena of the Nile seems rather to partake of fable than of truth or sense; for my own part, I know no river of the name of Oceanus, and I am inclined to believe that Homer or some other poet of former times first invented and afterwards introduced it in his compositions." The eternal circle of causes, evaporation from the sea, condensation, the run of rain and rivers formed by rain into the sea, together with atmospheric disintegration, are eternally washing the land into the sea; and in doing so they shape the surface of the land and stratify the bed of the sea. This is the cuckoo-note which I have sung since 1853: in 1865 Mr. Geikie, while he sings the same note, alters the title from rain and rivers to *rains and streams*. That I have done my best to "advertise" these doctrines in such letters as this "is most true"—true I have reiterated them in your columns. Mr. Geikie seems to think this a reproach: I think it the greatest honour to me. Were I to attempt to express my gratitude to you, you would repudiate my thanks as personalities; since I am certain that you have never published these doctrines except in the cause of science.

GEORGE GREENWOOD, Colonel.
Brookwood Park, Alford, Oct. 18, 1866.

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Printed by JAMES HOLMES, at No. 4, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Middlesex; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county.
Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street.
Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh; for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, October 20, 1866.

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1866.

Stamped Edition, 4d.

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"In March, 1836, Mr. COOKE, while engaged at Heidelberg in scientific pursuits, witnessed, for the first time, one of those well-known experiments on electricity, considered as a possible means of communicating intelligence, which have been tried and exhibited from time to time, during many years, by various philosophers. Struck with the vast importance of an instantaneous mode of communication to the railways then extending themselves over Great Britain, as well as to Government and general purposes, and impressed with a strong conviction that so great an object might be practically attained by means of electricity, Mr. COOKE immediately directed his attention to the adaptation of electricity to a practical system of Telegraphing; and, giving up the profession in which he was engaged, he, from that hour, devoted himself exclusively to the realization of that object. He came to England in April, 1836, to perfect his plans and instruments. In February, 1837, while engaged in completing a set of instruments for an intended experimental application of his Telegraph to a tunnel on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, he became acquainted, through the introduction of Dr. ROGET, with Professor WHEATSTONE, who had for several years given much attention to the subject of transmitting intelligence by electricity, and had made several discoveries of the highest importance connected with this subject. Among these were his well-known determination of the velocity of electricity when passing through a metal wire; his experiments, in which the deflection of magnetic needles, the decomposition of water, and other voltaic and magneto-electric effects, were produced through greater lengths of wire than had ever before been experimented upon; and his original method of converting a few wires into a considerable number of circuits, so that they might transmit the greatest number of signals, which can be transmitted by a given number of wires, by the deflection of magnetic needles.

"In May, 1837, Messrs. COOKE and WHEATSTONE took out a joint English patent, on a footing of equality, for their existing inventions. The terms of their partnership, which were more exactly defined and confirmed in November, 1837, by a partnership deed, vested in Mr. COOKE, as the originator of the undertaking, the exclusive management of the invention in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, with the exclusive engineering department, as between themselves, and all the benefits arising from the laying down of the lines, and the manufacture of the instruments. As partners standing on a perfect equality, Messrs. COOKE and WHEATSTONE were to divide equally all proceeds arising from the granting of licences, or from sale of the patent rights; a percentage being first payable to Mr. COOKE, as Manager. Professor WHEATSTONE retained an equal voice with Mr. COOKE in selecting and modifying the forms of the Telegraphic Instruments, and both parties pledged themselves to impart to each other, for their equal and mutual benefit, all improvements, of whatever kind, which they might become possessed of, connected with the giving of signals or the sounding of alarms by means of electricity. Hence the formation of the partnership, the undertaking has rapidly progressed, under the constant and equally successful exertions of the parties in their distinct departments, until it has attained the character of a simple and practical system, worked out scientifically on the sure basis of actual experience.

"While Mr. COOKE is entitled to stand alone, as the gentleman to whom this country is indebted for having practically introduced into use the Electric Telegraph as a useful undertaking, promising to be a work of national importance; and Professor WHEATSTONE is acknowledged as the scientific man, whose profound and successful researches had already prepared the public to receive it as a project capable of practical application; it is to the united labours of two gentlemen so well qualified for mutual assistance, that we must attribute the rapid progress which this important invention has made during the five years since they have been associated.

(Signed) { Mr. Dr. BRUNEL.
J. F. DANIELL."

"London, 27th April, 1841."

"London, 27th April, 1841.

"GENTLEMEN, "We cordially acknowledge the correctness of the facts stated in the above document, and beg to express our great sense of the very friendly and gratifying manner in which you have recorded your opinion of our joint labours, and of the value of our invention.

"We are, Gentlemen,
"With feelings of the highest esteem,

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LITERATURE

The Resources, Products, and Industrial History of Birmingham and the Midland Hardware District. A Series of Reports, collected by the Local Industries Committee of the British Association at Birmingham, in 1865. Edited by Samuel Timmins. (Hardwicke.)

ALTHOUGH this collection of Reports is in many respects a less satisfactory volume than 'The Industrial Resources of the District of the Three Northern Rivers, the Tyne, Wear, and Tees,' for which we took occasion to thank the British Association during the course of last year, it is an honest and instructive book, from which statisticians may draw a vast number of important facts, and gossip-loving antiquaries may glean a wealth of curious information suited to their taste. Upon the whole, the labour of reporting was assigned to suitable writers; and with the exception of a few cases of notable incompetence or carelessness, the contributors have not only done their best, but have succeeded in accomplishing all that could be fairly demanded from them. So far as its outline and general features are concerned, the book, no doubt, tells a story with which all Englishmen are more or less familiar; but many of its papers comprise details that will have the charm of novelty to the majority of readers; and many are noteworthy specimens of industrious and exhaustive compilation, from which the inquirer may learn everything that is recorded anywhere of the origin and growth of the industries under consideration. That the manufactures and interests noticed by the reporters are neither few nor trivial, there is no need to inform the reader who has even a tourist's acquaintance with the counties of Stafford and Warwick,—a district not less remarkable for the variety than the aggregate value of its productions; but it is not till he has passed his eye over the complete schedule of his obligations to the dark and busy region that the average holder of a warm English homestead sees how largely he is indebted to Midland energy and skill for the comforts and conveniences of his daily life. From the cradle to the grave, Birmingham—that is to say, the field of country of which Birmingham may be regarded as the metropolis—is our obsequious attendant and lavish benefactor. Having heaped coals upon our hearth, she furnishes the homely utensils in which our food is prepared for the table. The salt for our porridge may be purchased in her stores, from which the schoolboy gets his knife, the sportsman his gun, the soldier his sword, the tradesman his strong chest, the merchant his iron safe, the timid householder his patent lock, the bachelor his latch-key, the carpenter his tools, the angler his fish-hooks, the beauty of the ball-room her pins and ribbons, children their toys, and connoisseurs their choicest relics of ancient Art. Even when life's battle has been fought out, and the discharged soldier no longer requires her sewing-machines and roasting-jacks, her fire-irons and umbrellas, Birmingham does not desert from affectionate concern for his dignity until she has placed her hand upon his coffin, and adorned it with mountings—varying in price between fourpence and twenty-five sovereigns.

Of the skilled industries of South Staffordshire none has a more entertaining history than its manufacture of locks and keys, chiefly carried on in Wolverhampton, Willenhall, Wednesfield, Walsall, and adjacent hamlets; and Mr. J. C. Tildesley deserves praise for the

zeal with which he has ransacked literature for quotations to illustrate the progress of the art of which he is the able chronicler. Having directed attention to the passages where keys are mentioned in the Old Testament, and established the antiquity of locks by reference to Homer and Pliny, he successively explains the mechanism of Egyptian, warded, tumbler, and letter locks. The Egyptian lock—representations of which are found on the *bass-reliefs* which adorned the temples of Karnak and Herculaneum—is described in the words of Mr. E. B. Denison, Q.C., who observes, "In this lock, three pins fall into a similar number of cavities in the bolt when it is pushed in, and so hold it fast; they are raised again by putting in the key through the large key-hole in the bolt, and raising it a little, so that the pins of the key push the locking-pins up out of the way of the bolt. The security afforded by this lock is very small, as it is easy to find the places of the pins by pushing in a piece of wood covered with clay or tallow, on which the holes will leave their impress, and the depth can easily be ascertained by trial." The first great improvement on this simple and inefficient bolt was the warded lock, mentioned in missals and other literature at an early period of the Christian era, and brought to a high state of mechanical exactness and artistic adornment by the mediæval locksmiths. To Chinese ingenuity is due the merit of inventing the tumbler-lock, the security of which is derived from levers or tumblers, which "differ from wards in being movable instead of fixed obstructions to any but the proper key." The letter lock, or combination padlock, is a comparatively recent invention; but that the German writer, Varnhagen von Ense, was wrong in assigning it to M. Reigner, a French locksmith of considerable repute at the close of the seventeenth century, Mr. Tildesley shows by citing from Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Noble Gentleman,' which was printed in 1615:—

A cap case for your linen and your plate,
With a strange lock that opens with A.M.E.N.

In allusion to the same contrivance, which was clearly regarded as a novelty by the authors of 'The Noble Gentleman,' Carew, in the year 1620, wrote

As doth a lock
That goes with letters, for till every one be known
The lock's as fast as if you had found none.

The Egyptian was the earliest lock used in this country, our ancestors being presumed to have learnt its use from Phœnician merchants who had dealings with Cornish miners. That the lock was thus introduced to the south-western extremity of Britain is less surprising than the "fact that articles of the description given by Mr. Denison may still be found in the Faroe Islands, and in some parts of Cornwall and Devon." The early history of the manufacture of locks in England is involved in considerable obscurity; but though it is open to doubt whether any of Alfred's artisans were locksmiths, it is matter of certainty that English workmen of the twelfth century turned out locks that were both secure and elaborately ornamented. The parish church of Snodland, in Kent, possesses a key of fourteenth-century manufacture. Amongst cathedrals, Winchester is fortunate in having a massive and richly embellished key of sixteenth-century workmanship, made at a time when mechanics were daily growing more expert and curious in lock-manufacture. Recent excavations at Salisbury prove conclusively that latch-keys—those frequent causes of domestic bickering—were in use before the sixteenth century; and the two next centuries witnessed successive displays of cunning in the construction of novel locks.

Under Elizabeth, a smith named Mark Scalist made a lock, "consisting of eleven pieces of iron, steel and brass, all of which, with a pipe key, weighed only two grains of gold." The year 1640 saw the manufacture of the first detector lock, of which the Marquis of Worcester in his 'Centurie of Inventions' says, "This lock is so constructed that if a stranger attempt to open it, it catches his hand as a trap catches a fox, though so far from maiming him for life, yet so far marketh him that if suspected he might easily be detected." It was in the reign of Elizabeth that the lock trade was planted in South Staffordshire, but the art did not flourish on the new soil until it had lived through many trying years. During Charles the Second's reign, however, Wolverhampton had achieved a high reputation for skill in this department of industry. "The greatest excellency of the blacksmith's profession in this county," Dr. Plot wrote in 1686, "lies in their making of locks for doores, wherein the artisans of Wolverhampton seem to be preferred to all others, they making them in suites, six, eight, or more in a suite, according as the chapman bespeakes them, whereof the keys shall neither of them open the other's lock, yet one master-key shall open them all. Nay, so curious are they in lock-work that they can contrive a lock that the master or mistress of a family sending a servant into their closets, either with the master-key or their own, can certainly tell by the lock how many times that servant has been in at any distance of time, or how many times the lock has been shot for a whole year together, some of them being made to shew it 300, 500, or 1,000 times,—nay, one of the chief workmen of the town told me he could make one that should shew it 10,000 times. Further yet, I was told of a very fine lock, made in this town, sold for 20*l.*, that had a set of chimes in it, that could go at any hour the master should think fit."

The first patent for a new lock bears date 1774, by which instrument Robert Barron, of London, secured to himself the privilege of "constructing locks in which the security was effected by fixed wards, with the addition of lifting tumblers or levers." Such is the merit of Barron's lock that it is still in great demand, as a secure and serviceable contrivance, although, since its first production, successive inventors have taken out more than one hundred and twenty patents for novel locks, of which the most important are those known by the names of their respective inventors, Bramah, Chubb, and Hobbs. Joseph Bramah's lock, patented in 1784, was for more than two generations regarded as a contrivance that would baffle the cleverest mechanic who should venture to pick it. For years a specimen of this beautiful arrangement was exhibited in the window of Mr. Bramah's shop in Piccadilly, together with this placard: "Notice.—The artist who can make an instrument that will pick or open this lock will receive two hundred guineas the moment it is produced." The reward was not claimed till 1851, when an American mechanician, named Hobbs, who had been drawn to the English metropolis by the Great Exhibition, saw the challenge, accepted it, and after a tough fight that lasted sixteen days proved victorious. The success of Mr. Hobbs not only caused lively excitement in the public mind, but for a time gave his lock a decided advantage in the market over the defeated Bramah, and also over the Chubb, which excellent lock—originally invented in 1818 by Jeremiah Chubb, and subsequently improved by Charles Chubb, Ebenezer Hunter and John Chubb—

had for more than thirty years divided public favour with Bramah's invention. That the Chubb has not lost its hold on public confidence may be inferred from the fact that "Messrs. Chubb & Son manufacture about 30,000 locks per annum, the cheapest of which is sold at 10s. nett, while many of them are worth from 2l. to 3l. each." It is almost needless to observe, that the distinctive and most valuable feature of the Chubb is its detector, i.e. the spring which renders the bolt immovable as soon as the lock is tried with a false key. Like Bramah's and Hobbs's locks, Chubb's locks are made in series, each lock having its separate key, and all the locks of a series obeying a master-key. "So extensive are the combinations," observes Mr. Tildesley, "that it would be quite practicable to make locks for all the doors of all the houses in London, with a distinct and different key to each lock, and yet there should be one master-key to pass the whole! A most complete series of locks was constructed some years ago by the late Mr. Chubb for the Westminster Bridewell. It consists of 1,100 locks, forming one series, with keys for the master, sub-master and warders."

Amongst the seats of the South Staffordshire lock trade, which supplies us with trumpery "pads" as well as unpickable "safeties," Willenhall enjoys an unenviable celebrity for the cheapness and corresponding worthlessness of her wares. There is a familiar saying that "if a Willenhall locksmith happens to let fall a lock in the process of manufacture, he does not stay to pick it up, as he can make another in less time. The late Mr. G. B. Thorneycroft, who resided at Willenhall for a time, was once taunted that some padlocks were made in Willenhall which would only lock once; but when he was told the price, namely, twopence, he replied, 'Well, it would be a shame if they *did* lock twice for that money.' The same articles are now being sold at one halfpenny each!" The average activity of the whole district is thus stated: "The total weekly production of locks in the district is estimated as follows:—Pad, 24,000 dozen; cabinet, till, and chest, 3,000 dozen; rim, dead, mortice, and draw-back, 3,000 dozen; fine plate, 1,000 dozen; and secure levered locks and other descriptions, 500 dozen; being an aggregate production of 31,500 dozens of locks per week." Of course, a large proportion of that prodigious supply is absorbed by foreign markets.

One of the best papers in the volume is the report on "The Coventry Ribbon and Watch Trades," the writer of which able contribution informs us that "the silk trade of Coventry at the present time is at once more healthy and more extensive than at any previous period." Summing up his statement of the case with respect to the weavers and the sufferings which they were called upon to endure a few years since, he says, "When the cry of Coventry distress was still ringing in the nation's ears, it was very generally believed that the disastrous condition of the ribbon trade was due to the commercial treaty then lately concluded with France. The foregoing statement shows how very small a portion of the distress was due to this cause. Foreign competition, indeed, or rather the terror of foreign competition, may have somewhat hastened the crisis; but the crisis itself was inevitable, and would have been equally disastrous had the French treaty never been concluded. On the other hand, while the direct competition of the produce of French looms can hardly be said to be felt by the Coventry manufacturer, the indirect competition produced by abolishing the restrictions on trade has undoubtedly been the mainspring of the renewal of his prosperity on

a sounder and more enduring basis." Coming from Coventry, this is cheering and noteworthy testimony.

Writing with some pleasantry on a grim subject, Mr. W. C. Aitken lays bare the secrets of the gloomy manufacture which supplies us with the fittings and ornaments of our coffins:—

"It is strange to observe the influence of taste and fashion, and even of nationality, in the character of mortuary ornamentation. The metropolitan undertaker rejects convex or raised coffin breast-plates. He patronises not 'improved' designs. He hates plates to handles, and ignores screws wherewith to fasten them so long as a nail is to be had. He abhors lace. He demands that his plates shall be of white metal. He paints not the name of the occupant on the coffin, as do our unenlightened provincial artists, but pricks it on with a punch in a series of dots on the plate, which he then smears over with black varnish. On the other hand, the Celtic taste of the green Isle of the West affects gilded ornament for the funeral chest round which the wake is held and the 'keen' chanted. The Gael and Scot and half-Cymri of the West of England also participate in the desire for gilt, although the pure Cymri of Wales prefers the magpie mixture of black and white. It is only the melancholy Anglo-Saxon who chooses the sadness of unmitigated black. The prices of coffin-furniture vary even more widely than the fashions. The pauper reposes in a coffin the mountings of which cost little more than 4d. a set. The well-to-do citizen demands adornments to the value of 8s. or 10s., while your landed gentleman or church dignitary carries mountings with him to his brick grave or family vault to the value of 5l. or 6l. sterling. Very marvellous are the designs of these adornments—these cherub-heads, bodiless but winged, though guillotined, still smiling and puffy-cheeked,—this tall damsel, trumpet in hand, about to announce the crack of doom thereon,—this disconsolate, but no less classical matron, embracing the urn over which the cypress, if indeed it be not a weeping willow, is drooping so impossibly,—these terrible pagan inverted torches, symbolic of a fire that is quenched and of nought beyond, if it be not of a fire unquenchable,—these serpents of eternity diligently engaged for ever in the mastication of their own indigestible tails,—these amorphous things that stand for the 'restful poppy,' or flowers emblematic of the frailty of life. Who shall tell how architecture—classical, gothic, and barbaric—has been ransacked to furnish the ornamentation of coffin breast, foot, and handle-plates? what heterogeneous hash of design has helped to disfigure the metallic lace! * * The blacking used is Pontypool varnish for the bright portions, the dead being a vegetable black ground with turpentine and a 'drier.' The japanning is done entirely by women, and the varnish is dried in a japanner's stove. External coffin-nails are made of cast-iron by cast-nail manufacturers, the small pins with which the lace is attached being cut in the same manner as ordinary cut-nails. More expensive varieties of mounting are made of Britannia metal or brass, occasionally electro-plated or gilt. In these the plates are cut out of sheet or Britannia metal, or sheet brass hammered, the handles being also of brass. Occasionally a set of coffin-furniture is executed in bright brass, in the mediæval style, with the shield emblazoned, &c., at a cost of from 20l. to 25l. This, however, is quite an exceptional case, the friends even of lords temporal and spiritual rarely caring to incur the additional expense. It is said that as much as from sixty to eighty tons of block tin are consumed annually in Birmingham in the manufacture of coffin-lace. The number of work-people employed in the manufacture has not been accurately ascertained, but it is stated, on good authority, to be about 150. The number of manufacturers is twelve. Girls are employed, who make from 3s. 6d. to 5s. per week. Women, as blackers, make from 10s. to 12s., payment being made by the piece. The men, who also all work by the piece, make from 18s. to 20s.; superior workmen (who cut away the surplus metal, &c.), from 20s. to 25s. or 30s.; boys, 'up' in the trade, from 5s. to 7s. per week. 'Coffin-furniture discount' has passed

into a proverb. While the old gross prices per set have remained unchanged on the manufacturer's list, competition has advanced the discounts to such an extent that the net cost generally represents considerably less than a third of the nominal charge. Far be it from us, however, to reveal the mysteries of the trade. The large consumer is entitled to stand on a better footing than the retailer, and the retailer than the public."

With lugubrious jocosity, the editor remarks that he makes Mr. Aitken's contribution the concluding article of the volume, because it appears to him that a paper on coffin furniture "not inappropriately ushers in—the end."

The Æneid of Virgil. Translated into English Verse by John Conington, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

THE great extent to which translation from the ancient classics has been practised and discussed of late is a striking and gratifying feature of our present literature. Within the last two or three years English versions of Homer in almost every possible variety of metre and manner have sprung up, and a new one in hexameter verse by Sir John Herschel has been announced as on the eve of publication. The Greek tragedians also and the Latin poets, with the strange exception of Virgil, have been recently presented to English readers. But numerous, and in some instances successful, as these efforts have been, a translation by so accurate and accomplished a scholar as Prof. Conington must always be welcome, more especially when, as in the present case, the original author happens to have been passed over by others, and to have been the translator's special study. Hence we think it was scarcely necessary for him to make any sort of apology for his translation of the *Æneid*; and yet his remarks are so just that we are tempted to quote them:—

"It may be said that the great works of antiquity require to be translated afresh from time to time, in order to preserve their interest as part of modern literary culture. Each age will naturally think that it understands an author whom it studies better than the ages which have gone before it: and it is natural that this increased appreciation should take the concrete form of a new translation. The translation, if in any degree successful, will contribute in its turn to extend and deepen the appreciation. It is not merely that different passages will be better understood as criticism advances, though that is something: it is that the work itself is better comprehended as a literary work; that the poet's art is more fully realized, as shown in the thousand minutiae which make the poem what it is. A translation, as I have elsewhere remarked, may have as a piece of embodied criticism a value which it would not possess in virtue of its intrinsic merit. Again, there is something in the mere fact of novelty; something in disturbing the cluster of conventional associations which gathers round an author, and compelling the reader to regard what he has hitherto admired traditionally from a new point of view. It is well that we should know how our ancestors of the Revolution period conceived of Virgil: it is well that we should be obliged consciously to realize how we conceive of him ourselves."

The metre which Prof. Conington has selected is the octosyllabic ballad-epic of Scott and Byron, the former rather than the latter being his model, and 'The Lord of the Isles' rather than 'The Lady of the Lake.' With the late Mr. Worsley, he considers blank verse, really worthy of the name, beyond the reach of more than one or two distinguished authors in a generation. He shuns the heroic couplet from a dislike of coming into comparison with Dryden, and does not think it worth while even to mention the hexameter. Of course, as he observes, in deciding upon a metre the translator should consider not only what is abstractedly the best,

but what is best adapted to him. His chief reason for preferring the ballad-epic measure seems to have been its "rapidity of movement, which is indispensably necessary to a long narrative poem." No metre, he thinks, can be suitable which does not afford the translator a prospect of sustaining the interest of the reader. To this doctrine few would demur; but it must not be forgotten that there are other qualities essential to an adequate rendering of an epic poem like the *Æneid*; and the question is, whether the measure Prof. Conington has adopted is a suitable vehicle for these. With all its advantages of rapidity, liveliness, and variety, it lacks the breadth, weight, and dignity requisite to express the grandeur of Virgil. Its movement is too light and tripping to represent the majestic march of his elaborate verse. It partakes too much of the ballad and too little of the epic. What Mr. Arnold calls the grand style, and claims for Homer as one of his chief characteristics, distinguishes Virgil in a high degree, and is of the very essence of epic poetry. If an epic poem is not grand, it is nothing. Now it appears to us that the octosyllabic metre of Scott is, from its structure alone, unsuitable for the grand style, as well as from its modern origin and its associations with a state of society and species of character very different from those depicted in the *Æneid*. Prof. Conington, in the Preface to his verse translations of Horace's Odes, mentioned "some kind of metrical conformity" to the original as the first requisite of a successful translation of a Latin poet. "Without this," he added, "we are in danger of losing not only the metrical, but the general effect of the Latin; we express ourselves in a different compass, and the character of the expression is altered accordingly." This is just what we mean; and we are not surprised to find him confessing that, in the course of his work, he could not help feeling the difference between poetry like Scott's and that of Virgil, and that consequently he has been obliged to deviate from his model in order to express the original more aptly and effectively.

It appears to us that the metre which in our language most nearly corresponds to the Virgilian hexameter, is heroic blank verse, after the manner of Milton or Cowper's Homer. If, however, this must be avoided, because Miltons and Cowpers are not to be met with every day, and the charm of rhyme is considered necessary to enliven the narration and relieve the work from any tendency to dullness, we should give our vote in favour of the heroic couplet adopted by Pope and Dryden, whose example would seem in itself a strong recommendation, though it appears to have operated as a deterrent upon Prof. Conington. As he could not muster up courage enough to run the risk of a comparison with Dryden, we think the Spenserian stanza in which he is announced to be completing Worsley's *Iliad*, might have been employed for the *Æneid* with advantage. There is, no doubt, some truth in his remarks as to the greater difficulty of adapting this measure to the rhetorical structure of Virgil's composition than to the simple and easy flow of Homer's verse; but Worsley's success with his Homer is at least sufficient to prove that there is nothing in the stanza itself to disqualify it as a representative of epic hexameter verse. Without, however, indulging in useless regrets for what has not been done, or vain conjectures as to what might have been accomplished, let us rather be thankful for so delightful a translation as Prof. Conington has produced. In faithful accuracy of rendering, the prime requisite, he may, without presumption, claim a superiority over preceding metrical

translators. Having had occasion, in preparing his commentary upon Virgil, to study closely the meaning of every word, with all the aids of modern scholarship, it would be strange indeed if he had not obtained a more thorough insight into the original than others less favourably situated. Those who are conversant with the original cannot but observe the frequent felicity with which the precise shade of meaning is brought out. But Prof. Conington's version, besides being a faithful copy of the original, has all the freshness, life and beauty of genuine poetry. Polished without coldness, easy without tameness, the verse flows on with lively rapidity, varying in its measure with the changing tone and cadence of the original, always charming, and, if not always grand, never mean. As we are enticed on and on by its magic music, we begin to doubt whether, after all, upon the principle that "whate'er is best administered is best," Prof. Conington has not chosen the best metre; and it is only when we compare the general impression left upon the mind with our recollection of the original, that we are conscious of that deficiency in weight and dignity to which we have referred.

Amid so many beautiful passages we are almost at a loss which to choose. We cannot be wrong in extracting the following from the episode of Nisus and Euryalus in the ninth book:—

Meanwhile a troop is on its way,
From Latium's city sped,
An offshoot from the host that lay
Along the plain in close array,
Three hundred horsemen, sent to bring
A message back to Turnus king,
With Volscens at their head.
Now to the camp they draw them nigh,
Beneath the rampart's height,
When from afar the twain they spy,
Still steering from the right;
The helmet through the glimmering shade
At once the unwary boy betrayed,
Seen in the moon's full light.
Not lost the sight on jealous eyes:
"Ho! stand! who are ye?" Volscens cries:
"Whence come, or whither tend?"
No movement deign they of reply,
But swifter to the forest fly.
And make the night their friend.
With fatal speed the mounted foes
Each avenue as with network close,
And every outlet bar.
It was a forest bristling grim
With shade of ilex, dense and dim:
Thick brushwood all the ground o'ergrew:
The tangled ways a path ran through,
Faint glimmering like a star.
The darkling boughs, the cumbering prey
Euryalus's flight delay:
His courage fails, his footsteps stray:
But Nisus onward flees;
No thought he takes, till now at last
The enemy is all o'erpast,
E'en at the grove, since Alban called,
Where then Latinus' herds were stalled:
Sudden he pauses, looks behind
In eager hope his friend to find:
In vain; no friend he sees.
"Euryalus, my chiefest care,
Where left I you, unhappy? where?
What clue may guide my erring tread
This leafy labyrinth back to thread?"
Then, noting each remembered track,
He thrills the wood, dim-seen and black.
Listening, he hears the horse-hoofs' beat,
The clatter of pursuing feet:
A little moment—shouts arise,
And lo! Euryalus he spies,
Whom now the foemen's gathered throng
Is hurrying helplessly along,
While vain resistance he essays,
Trapped by false night and treacherous ways.
What should he do? what force employ
To rescue the beloved boy?
Plunge through the spears that line the wood,
And death and glory win with blood?
Not unresolving, he poises soon
A javelin, looking to the Moon:
"Grant, goddess, grant thy present aid,
Queen of the stars, Latonian maid,
The greenwood's guardian power;
If, grateful for success of mine,
With gifts my sire has graced thy shrine,
If e'er myself have brought thee spoil,
The tribute of my hunter's toil,
To ornament thy roof divine,
Or glitter on thy tower,
These masses give me to confound,
And guide through air my random wound."

He spoke, and hurled with all his might;
The swift spear hurtles through the night:
Stout Sulmo's back the stroke receives:
The wood, though snapped, the midriff cleaves.
He falls, disgorging life's warm tide,
And long-drawn sobs distend his side.
All gaze around: another spear
The avenger levels from his ear,
And launches on the sky.
Tagus lies pierced through temples twain,
The dart deep buried in his brain.
Fierce Volscens storms, yet finds no foe,
Nor sees the hand that dealt the blow,
Nor knows on whom to fly.
"Your heart's warm blood for both shall pay,"
He cries, and on his beautiful prey
With naked sword he sprang.
Scared, maddened, Nisus shrieks aloud:
No more he hides in night's dark shroud,
Nor bears the overwhelming pang:
"Me, guilty me, make me your aim,
O Rutules! mine is all the blame;
He did no wrong, nor e'er could do;
That sky, those stars attest 'tis true:
Love for his friend too freely shown,
This was his crime, and this alone."
In vain he spoke: the sword, fierce driven,
That alabaster breast had riven,
Down falls Euryalus, and lies
In death's enthralling agonies:
Blood trickles o'er his limbs of snow:
"His head sinks gradually low:"
Thus, severed by the ruthless plough,
Dim fades a purple flower:
Their weary necks so poppies bow,
O'erladen by the shower.
But Nisus on the midnight flies,
With Volscens, Volscens in his eyes:
In clouds the warriors round him rise,
Thick hailing blow on blow:
Yet on he bears, no stint, no stay:
Like thunderbolt his falchion's sway:
Till as for aid the Rutule shrieks
Plunged in his throat the weapon reeks:
The dying hand has reft away
The life-blood of its foe.
Then, pierced to death, asleep he fell
On the dead breast he loved so well.

Want of space compels us to omit many passages that we had marked, but we must give the description of Rumour, in the fourth book:

Now through the towns of Libya's sons
Her progress Fame begins,
Fame than who never plague that runs
Its way more swiftly wins:
Her very motion lends her power:
She flies and waxes every hour.
At first she shrinks, and cowers for dread:
Ere long she soars on high:
Upon the ground she plants her tread,
Her forehead in the sky.
Wroth with Olympus, parent Earth
Brought forth the monster to the light,
Last daughter of the giant birth,
With feet and rapid wings for flight.
Huge, terrible, gigantic Fame!
For every plume that clothes her frame
An eye beneath the feather peeps,
A tongue rings loud, an ear upsleaps.
Hurling 'twixt earth and heaven she flies
By night, nor bows to sleep her eyes:
Perched on a roof or tower by day
She fills great cities with dismay:
How oft so'er the truth she tell,
She loves a falsehood all too well.
Such run from town to town she flew
With rumours mixed of false and true:
Tells of Æneas come to land,
Whom Dido graces with her hand:
Now, lost to shame, the enamoured pair
The winter in soft dalliance wear,
Nor turn their passion-blinded eyes
On kingdoms rising or to rise.
Such viperous seed where'er she goes,
On tongue and lip the goddess sows:
Then seizes Iarbas, stirs his ire,
And fans resentment into fire.

It will be observed that in the third line the words "*than who*" occur. We noticed them elsewhere also, but as they came at the end of a line, and the word *who* was wanted to make the rhyme, we took less notice of the peculiarity. In this case we cannot see why *whom* should not have been employed, according to the idiom of our language. We have noticed a few other blemishes, as might be expected in the course of so many lines; but they are too trifling to be worth specifying. Unless we are greatly mistaken, this translation will prove more popular with English readers than Dryden's, which was by no means his happiest effort, while its greater closeness to the original must certainly render it more acceptable to classical scholars.

A General Survey of the History of the Canon of the New Testament. By B. F. Westcott, B.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE question of the evidences of Christianity has changed its aspect of late years. What is called the external evidence was relied upon in the time of Lardner, and still later in that of Paley, as the main proof of the divine origin of Christianity. Miracles and prophecy were adduced to confront and convict gainsayers. The testimony of early writers, and even of heretics, was carefully collected for the purpose of showing the early origin of the New Testament writings, and their general reception as authoritative by the Christian churches. Less importance was attached to the characteristic features of the books themselves. At the present day the question turns on internal evidence derived from the sacred volume. What evidence of authenticity and genuineness does the New Testament itself present? The right method seems to lie in a proper combination of the two. When they appear to clash, as is sometimes the case, the internal should outweigh the external.

The volume before us suggests to the mind the recent works of Reuss and Credner, both learned and valuable. It fills a place in English literature similar to theirs in French and German respectively. When we say that it is worthy to be put beside them, our estimate of its excellence is at once indicated. The literature of the subject has been mastered by the author. His learning is extensive and varied. His materials are lucidly arranged. He indulges in no rash hypotheses, but exhibits a sober judgment which commends his conclusions to the acceptance of the reader. The book is comprehensive and complete. The student who dispenses with it must possess several others in different languages to supply its place; and even then he will be under the disadvantage of not knowing what Mr. Westcott says. The opinion of such a scholar on a subject which he has long studied is worth knowing.

It is very probable that our estimate of the value of the evidence collected by the writer differs from his; for, after all, the true character of the sacred books must be tested in another way and settled on another basis. A history of the Canon of the New Testament like the present one does not go to the root of the great questions which are being agitated at the present day. It does little else than touch their borders. Those who are cognizant of the critical discussions through which the Gospels, for example, have passed in recent times, know well that a survey of the history of the canonical books which gathers up all the evidence favourable to their early origin cannot reach up to the very time of the authors themselves, nor even to a period near enough to preclude the rise of difficulties that interfere with the question of authenticity, if they do not unsettle it altogether.

There are two essays in the volume that touch upon points of chief importance in relation to the whole subject: those in Appendices A and B. But the author throws little light upon them, and seems disinclined to their thorough examination. By what criterion did the persons or churches who first admitted a book as sacred, inspired, authoritative, judge of it? What was the precise test applied in the separation of the early literature into canonical and apocryphal? Did various considerations enter into that test, or only one thing? This is the fundamental topic upon which the student will find little satisfaction in the present book. The author is at home in the collection and marshalling of authorities witnessing to the early existence and influence of the New Testament books; but he seems incompetent to the discussion of ulterior

and more momentous points which involve the higher criticism. His mind is essentially conservative; and it is certain that he would disapprove of the application of "the verifying faculty" in the way which the 'Essays and Reviews' exhibited it.

It cannot be said that Mr. Westcott has exhausted the subject. He has discussed but one part of it, and that the easiest. What he has undertaken is well done; what remains must be left to some other and bolder scholar, uniting speculative ability with comprehensive scholarship.

Much attention has been paid by the author to the writings of Justin Martyr and the citations from Scripture contained in them. The topic had been discussed by several eminent critics before, especially by Credner. In the interval between the present edition and the first, Hilgenfeld had investigated it. We cannot help thinking, that Mr. Westcott might have got hints and suggestions in the latter author that would have corrected and modified some of his statements. And he is evidently unacquainted with Zeller's copious discussion of all the passages in Justin having any resemblance to the Gospel of John, in the 'Theologische Jahrbücher' for 1845. Hence the short paragraph on page 145 and the accompanying note are unsatisfactory, conveying an opinion which cannot be made probable. The Logos doctrine of Justin effectually neutralizes the paragraph as far as it relates to John; and it is illogical to infer, as our author does in the note, that Justin's acquaintance with the Valentinians proves his knowledge of the fourth Gospel.

"Though Marcion only used St. Luke's Gospel, it appears that he was acquainted with the others." This is an easy way of disposing of the question. Instead of showing the probability of an opinion, it is simply stated. All the evidence goes to show that Marcion knew nothing of the fourth Gospel. Among the most important essays on Marcion's gospel mentioned by Mr. Westcott, he should not have neglected that of Baur, which adopts the same view as Ritschl's,—a view disproved by Volkmar.

The account of Tatian's Harmony given by Mr. Westcott is another example of loose statement of evidence and illogical reasoning. We do not indeed agree with all that Credner says of it, though several of his statements are more correct than those given here; but he is right in saying that there is no Syrian authority for the assertion of Bar Salibi that Tatian's work commenced with the first words of John's Gospel. Probably Ammonius's Harmony did so. No reliance can be placed on Eusebius's attribution of the title to Tatian himself; indeed the language of Epiphanius implies that it did not proceed from the author. Yet Westcott reasons from the assumption that the title was given from Tatian.

In like manner there are baseless assertions respecting Basilides and Valentinus quoting some of the gospels, which can only have arisen from superficial acquaintance with the work of Hippolytus, upon which they are founded. The whole context of these supposed citations shows that no reliance can be placed on them. Mr. Westcott has not been careful enough in several minute critical points which are of considerable importance; or at least he has not looked at the side of them unfavourable to his own views. We observe, however, that he is silent respecting the apocryphal work 'The Acts of Pilate,' on which Tischendorf has laid so much stress in his declamatory pamphlet. Here we commend his judgment. In most of our author's statements we are glad to coincide with him, valuing, as we do, his researches highly; but in

several instances he has gone beyond evidence, and assumes what is incapable of proof. This arises, in part at least, from the fact that he is better acquainted with the literature of the subject proceeding from the more conservative theologians than with that of the negative critics. But his mind is essentially objective; and wherever external evidence requires to be handled by the help of a high critical faculty, he is apt to fail.

Our Hymns: their Authors and Origin. Being Biographical Sketches of nearly Two Hundred of the Principal Psalm and Hymn-Writers, with Notes on their Psalms and Hymns. A Companion to the New Congregational Hymn-Book. By Josiah Miller, M.A. (Jackson, Walford & Hodder.)

THE number of foolish books on the subject of hymns has been large of late years. This makes a welcome for a volume such as the one under notice naturally cordial. In nothing (all doctrinal differences allowed for) are bad taste and puerility less supportable than in the services of the Temple. Let them take the frippery fashion of a performed ritualism, dependent on colours, clothes, postures and tones for its effect,—let them come noisily forth, in the coarse displays of Congregational excitement,—they are alike irreverent, because they suggest the devices of man rather than the glory, awe and mercy of Divinity. This choir of poets, nearly a couple of hundred strong, is ushered in by a prefatory essay, which is in most respects satisfactory. The editor, however, broaches one opinion which seems to us dangerous, to say the least of it. He defends the alteration of hymns, not merely as excusable, but in some cases as necessary. We have been used to think that meddling meant anything rather than mending. There are enough and to spare of noble sacred lyrics, in which the whole body of worshippers can unite,—enough of those (so to say) special and dogmatic breathings of prayer and praise, which suit persons who demand that their own precise interpretation should be represented in every word they say and sing—to make a Congregational hymn-book comprehensive and satisfying,—without any devout poet's strains being tampered with. Mr. Miller may rest assured that the most devout and the most poetical of hymn-writers would abstain most scrupulously from fanciful amendment. Keble would never have laid hands on the work of Watts; Heber would not have re-touched the Olney Hymns. Such practices have been the most largely encouraged by the eccentric, the illiterate, the bigoted, or the lovers of "immediate sensation,"—by such a man, for instance, as Rowland Hill, who spiced his sermons with good stories, who made a foray into the Evil One's playground by bringing the roaring, ranting tunes found effective in "the pit" into the Temple of the Most High, and who died, we are told, with such a piece of doggerel as the following (passing with him, for celestial poetry) on his lips:—

"And when I'm to die,
Receive me, I'll cry,
For Jesus hath lov'd me, I cannot tell why;
But this I can find,
We two are so join'd,
He'll not be in glory and leave me behind."

Mr. Miller is unfortunate in the illustration, by aid of which he defends his argument:—

"To attempt such a thing while the author is still living, and without consulting him, would indeed be an impertinence. But the time comes when, if such alteration be carried out judiciously, and in the spirit of the original author, and by those who are themselves hymn-writers, as it has been by the Wealeys, Montgomery, and others, it

may be a positive advantage to the productions of the original author, and to all who use them; just as an ancient cathedral, the magnificent design of some master builder of old, but whose details were not elaborated in his day, and whose lines of beauty are beginning to be effaced by the fingers of decay, may be successfully restored, and may at the same time put on a splendour the first designer never saw, by the toil and skill of humbler labourers of later times."

It was during a time of vulgarity, indifference and disrespect, that the restorers of our "ancient cathedrals" altered them,—could palm a Palladian front on a Norman building, and displace the rigid Gothic rood-screen in favour of some dropical composition of cherubs' heads and husk garlands and composite pillars and festoons of towel drapery. We know better now than to play such tricks with our ecclesiastical buildings. Why, then, should not the noble ancient verses, in which we are so rich, be also left untouched, not therefore alone in their glory? No singer, whatever might be his horticultural predilections, would venture to change "the last Rose" for

the last Pink of Summer.

The example is a purposely familiar one; not, therefore, inapplicable. But the caution we insist on can only be partially extended to musical strains; these having in their melody a vagueness of expression which precludes finality. A phrase is entirely transformed by being played fast or slow. "Scots wha hae" (one of the finest battle-tunes in being) is identical with the pathetic 'Land o' the Leal,' one of the most touching death-melodies existing. Meanwhile, it is only the fingers of the feeble that long to disturb what their betters have done in the matter of sacred verse,—to lay hold of Calvin and dip him anew in the font of Arminius or of Socinus, and press him into the service of the Trinity,—or to change (as we have heard done) the magnificent 'Stabat Mater' of the Romish rite for a safer and less compromising 'Stabat Pater.' Leave to each section of Christian faith its own forms of worship, is our motto. Prevail not on the Quakers to sing; for with those grave, quiet folk, Music was, and is still, according to their Book of Extracts, a hissing and a reproach. Neither compel congregations desiring organs (as was said not long ago, in reference to the thunderous Dr. Begg) to sit and join in a disorganized psalmody. The world is wide; human interpretation is not infallible; still less human efforts "to add and to take," as the lawyers say,—to make every one kneel down in "my" way, and to prescribe to "your" voice, what is, more or less, safe to say. These considerations are not merely literary, they belong to the wide question of authority and private judgment, not till now, and never to the end of time, set, or to be set, at rest.

A special note or two may now be offered to those who turn over the pages of this

Companion to the New Congregational Hymn-Book. With the great Greek hymn-writers, who open it, we will not intermeddle. Their work is awkwardly represented by translation. But so early as page 5, in the article on "David Dickson" (1583—1662), we find a support of our remarks,—such as Mr. Miller cannot have adverted to when he laid down the law in his Preface. This David Dickson, says our author, "is but one of the numerous poets who have found in the ancient Latin hymn, probably of the eighth century, a fount of Christian song." * * The early Latin hymn, as given by Daniel in his 'Thesaurus Hymnologicus,' consists of forty-eight lines, and begins—

Urbs beata Hierusalem,
Dicta pacis visio.

The Latin writer, whose date and name have not been discovered, favoured by the language in which he wrote, has written with a compression and a

force which we miss in the more diffuse productions of later times. Dr. Mason Neale, referring to the Latin form this hymn had taken in the beginning of the seventeenth century, says, 'This grand hymn of the eighth century was modernized in the reform of Pope Urban VIII. into the 'Coelestis urbs Jerusalem,' and lost half of its beauty in the process.'

* * The discovery of an earlier work containing this hymn has destroyed Dickson's claim. This work is a book of religious songs, in the British Museum, No. 15,225. Dr. Bonar, who has treated this subject very fully in his valuable contribution to hymnology, 'The New Jerusalem,' 1852, shows, from internal evidence, that this book was probably not published prior to 1616, when Dickson had attained to manhood, so that the date does not destroy his claim. But the work consists of poems of a much earlier date; and the hymn is ascribed, not to Dickson, but it is entitled 'A Song made by F. B. P., to the tune of Diana.' It is a different piece, consisting of only 104 lines, and beginning, 'Hierusalem, my happy home!' It has traces of a Popish origin, while Dickson's appears to be an expansion of it with Presbyterian modifications. 'Our Ladie sings Magnificat,' in the original, becomes, in Dickson's piece, 'There Mary sings Magnificat.'

"The tune of Diana"! This statement is offered to those who have been trying lately to raise a Christian storm in vindication of the origin of the once Romish, now Protestant, church chants, as something unsuggested, pertinent, original, owing nothing to the Pagan altar, and altogether and for ever unsurpassable!—folk who forget Charon's boat in the Last Judgment mosaic at Torcello, and other symbols, more grossly sensual and pagan, which were to be seen, within this century, over the altars of churches in Southern Italy.

When we come nearer to our own time among our hymn-writers, such as Sandys, and Wither, and Milton, and Baxter (passing glorious John Dryden as more showy than substantial), and Bishop Ken, we breathe a higher—may we not say a diviner?—air of Poetry; and not merely this, but an atmosphere which assorts better with our English forms of congregational worship. The difference, we cannot but conceive, will at once be felt, if we compare the massive, simple specimens which our great men have bequeathed to the Church with such high-flown and sentimental breathings as those of Madame Guyon, which have, disproportionately we think, engaged the sympathies of some of our devout countrymen; among these, no less real a poet than Cowper. Apart from every consideration of their poetical merits, the wide and, to our thinking, clear difference which separates the Roman Catholic from the Reformed hymnology has yet to be traced. And any writer bent on the task would find a rich field of minute speculation, not merely in the dogmas, but in the very forms of the sacred songs contributed to the worship of Dissenters; in their boldness, in their familiarity, in an occasional rude and uncultivated grandeur, owing little to school and college,—owing everything to the strong and resolute faith of those who impress hearts and consciences because their own have been impressed. With all their errors in taste, and their absence of such a refined and reserved spirit of meditation as is carried to its extremest expression in Keble's 'Christian Year,' the Methodist and Baptist hymns form a group noticeable for its power no less than its beauty. We are rid, in them, of the subduing and enervating fumes of incense, not, it may be, without having gained in vigour what we have lost in artistic seduction and polish.

Enough has been said to indicate our judgment of this book as one more than ordinarily suggestive, and carefully executed. Some of the specimens, it is true, are more curious than

beautiful; as, for instance, the following, from one of Mrs. Voke's "pleasing missionary hymns":—

When Jesus on the cross was lifted high,
O, was there no Tabethan in His eye!

How an editor who could so justly appreciate Miss Parr's ("Holme Lee") touching song, judiciously transferred to these pages from 'The Wreck of the Golden Mary,'—how one who could overlook some of the grandest lyrics of Scott, and Joanna Baillie, and Byron, and Hemans, and latest, yet not least lovely, Adelaide Procter's delicious 'Evening Hymn,'—could fancy such a ridiculous sacred frisk as the above endurable, is among the inconsistencies which prove that an editor, be he even as sedulous as Mr. Miller, is, after all, a man, and mortal. He must perceive, we think, that we find his work one meriting respect and kindly attention.

The Works of Epictetus. Consisting of his Discourses, in Four Books, the Enchiridion and Fragments. A Translation from the Greek, based on that of Elizabeth Carter, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. (Boston, U.S., Little & Co.)

"Bear and forbear" was the favourite maxim of Epictetus, the great Stoic philosopher in Rome under the Empire; and this he deemed to be the great practical rule of human life. To what extent the people of the United States of America have of late years shown themselves to be governed by this principle, above all others, it is neither our province nor our purpose to inquire. In the present instance, however, we have one at least of their number, and one, too, comparatively fresh from the frightful realities of civil strife, whom we have every reason to suppose to be a warm, perhaps an enthusiastic, admirer of the stern and unflinching precepts of Stoicism, as they have been enunciated by the patient and all-enduring Phrygian, the slave-philosopher. "It has not seemed to me strange," Mr. Higginson says, "but very natural, to pass from camp life to the study of Epictetus. Where should a student find contentment in enforced withdrawal from active service, if not in 'the still air of delightful studies'? There seemed a special appropriateness, also, in coming to this work from a camp of coloured soldiers, whose great exemplar, Toussaint l'Ouverture, made the works of this his fellow-slave a favourite manual. Moreover, the return of peace seems a fitting time to call anew the public attention to those eternal principles on which alone true prosperity is based: and in a period of increasing religious toleration, to revive the voice of one who bore witness to the highest spiritual truths, ere the present sects were born."

In revising the last-century translation of "Mistress Elizabeth Carter"—she died unmarried—a work which already had the reputation of coming from the pen of a writer whom Dr. Johnson pronounced to be the best Greek scholar of England in his time, Mr. Higginson has had an excellent foundation, and comparatively little heavy work on his hands. That little, however, he seems to have done carefully and successfully; he has illustrated and explained some few passages which the learned lady, his predecessor, had left in more or less obscurity; and in several instances has traced quotations to their original authorities, which she had either neglected to point out, or had failed to discover. To what extent he may have been indebted to Schweighæuser, in the latter respect, not having that edition at hand, we will not undertake to say. The book is put before us in a pleasing form; printed upon excellent wire-wove paper, and in

the brilliant type of the Cambridge University Press (U.S.), it may take its place, without any fear of disparagement, by the side of the best printed English volumes of the present day.

Of Epictetus himself very little is known. A native of Hierapolis, in Phrygia, and born in the later years of Nero's reign, in early life he was the slave of one Epaphroditus, who had himself been a freedman of Nero, and one of his body-guard. That Epaphroditus treated his bondman with great cruelty there is every reason to believe. Freed at length from the control of his master—how, is now unknown—upon the banishment of the Philosophers in the eighth year of Domitian's reign, A.D. 89, he left Rome for Nicopolis, in Epirus, where he continued to teach philosophy till his death, at some unknown period, in probably the first half of the second century. Poverty seems to have been his companion through life, and extreme lameness throughout at least the greater part of it. He does not appear to have ever written anything himself. His Discourses were taken down by his pupil, Arrian, and published after his death, in either six or eight books (the accounts differ), of which but four survive. These, with his *Enchiridion*, Manual or Handbook of Morals, and a few fragments gathered from various writers, are the only memorials of him that we now possess.

It has been very much the fashion for the last two centuries to quote the philosophy taught by Epictetus as essentially a "practical" philosophy. There is, no doubt, a great deal of high and refined morality to be found in it; amounting, in fact, to real religion, in the Scriptural sense of the word. But, on the other hand, there is very much in his code, we feel bound to say, that to man, as living not for himself only, but as a member of society—whether the society of the days of Epictetus or of the present day makes no difference—is altogether unpractical—if we may be allowed to coin the word—unsuited, in fact, to human nature, as it is and always will be. Wedded to the theory of contentment with things as they are, and perfect resignation to things as they may be—almost to downright apathy, as it seems to us—the Philosopher is for ever inculcating regardlessness of externals; the result being, that outward circumstances are not to have any effect whatever in shaping our rule of life. Even here, however, though unbending, he is not selfish; but his principles, if carried out, would expose society to even more dangers than if he were so. So far would he be from unduly pressing for proselytes, that he absolutely sues for immunity, and not punishment, for every evil-doer (thieves and robbers for example, p. 54), on the assumption that the very fact of his evil-doing of necessity implies that he does not know what is evil, and that if he cannot be converted to a knowledge of what is really good, he must be let alone; the fault really being with those who put a fictitious value upon the beauty and virtue which he violates, or the property which he steals! It seems hardly necessary to remark that, were such a doctrine as this to have full scope, the whole earth would very soon be but scantily peopled, and that with savages only, and its face reduced to a hideous wilderness. Briefly to sum up our opinion of the contents of these treatises,—much of the morality which they teach us is sound and unimpeachable, and not a little of it impracticable. A good deal, too, of the matter in them is so obscurely expressed, or so ill preserved, as to be all but unintelligible; while, again, we meet with some passages that are in the nature of truisms, mawkish and insipid.

Great as were his powers of endurance, and

extreme as was his forbearance, the philosopher seems to have been much like other men, after all. When the opportunity offered, he could not resist having a fling at the master who had formerly owned him, and to whose wanton cruelty, according to the story preserved by Origen, he was indebted for his broken limb. Thus, for example, as an illustration of "flunkeyism," as we suppose Mr. Higginson would call it (see page 59), he tells us that—

"Epaphroditus owned a shoemaker (as a slave), whom, because he was good for nothing, he sold. This very fellow, being by some strange luck bought by a courtier, became shoemaker to Cæsar. Then you might have seen how Epaphroditus honoured him. 'How is good Felicio, pray?' And if any of us asked what the great man himself was about, it was answered, 'He is consulting about affairs with Felicio.' Did he not tell him previously as good for nothing? Who, then, has all on a sudden made a wise man of him? This it is to reverence externals."

Again, when speaking of wealth-worship:—

"I once saw a person weeping and embracing the knees of Epaphroditus, and deploring his hard fortune, that he had not more than 150,000 drachmæ left. What said Epaphroditus then? Did he laugh at him, as we should do? No, but cried out with astonishment, 'Poor man! how could you be silent under it? How could you bear it!'"

The half a thousand pages which Mr. Higginson's comely volume contains can hardly fail to afford something to the taste, and very possibly the edification, of each and every of the many readers it deserves to gain.

Travels in France and Germany in 1865 and 1866; including a Steam Voyage down the Danube, and a Ride across the Mountains of European Turkey from Belgrade to Montenegro. By Capt. Spencer. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Two volumes were hardly needed to tell us that British sight-seers began travelling on the Continent immediately after the downfall of the first Napoleon, and that steam has shared with our long exemption from the calamities of war in causing general progress both in Europe and Asia. Lighting upon such an exordium as this, we know pretty well what we are to expect from Capt. Spencer. We are bound to say that he never deceives us. The whole of his book—with, perhaps the exception of the latter part, relating to tracks less beaten and countries less familiar—bears out the promise of his opening platitudes. Capt. Spencer seems to have crossed France and Germany with his eyes shut and his ears open. He has reversed Sir Henry Wotton's maxim, and kept his looks close and his thoughts loose. Instead of telling us what he saw in Paris and Carlsruhe and Munich and Vienna, he gives us wordy conversations he held with natives; and he seems to have exercised remarkable sagacity in picking out natives who had nothing to say about their own country. The gossip he overhears is of that sort which commercial travellers are full of at the mid-day *tables d'hôte* of Germany. No doubt it is amusing to an English traveller to hear that the ruler of some small country is unpopular, and that the Queen has too much to say in state questions. We know many men who think they have lighted on wonderful revelations when they hear what the Emperor of the French said at dinner, or what the King of Bavaria did when he received a new *attaché*. A book made up of such things might be amusing, though it would be scandalous. But then the composition of it must not be entrusted to Capt. Spencer, who merely hints at what he ought to tell, and leaves out the points that would give a value to his stories.

Those happy readers who have the facility of skipping will, perhaps, think us unnecessarily harsh. They will have jumped over all the disquisitions, all the long speeches which tell them nothing, and have lighted on scraps of personal experience, told fluently if not gracefully, and in a style which does not hobble, although it is slipshod. One long story about a swindler will impress them favourably, though they will not believe it. They will not care to inquire how far it is true that the French character is given to despotisms and systematizing, and that with the French anything approaching to perfection must be organized according to a given system, which is only another name for servility. They will not be impressed by Capt. Spencer's horror at centralization, and his discovery that the adoption of it has reduced the French to the condition of children in leading-strings. But the critic who reads Mr. Spencer's book with an eye to its merits, and does not merely skim through it for half-an-hour's amusement, cannot fail to notice these points, and to rate the book accordingly.

It would not be worth our while to enter into the details which have led us to this conclusion. We may perhaps observe that Capt. Spencer is as inaccurate in small things as he is incapable of grasping those of greater moment. He tells us, for instance, that the system of railway travelling in Germany is much better than in France,—“You are not driven about and penned up like a flock of sheep until the moment arrives to let you loose; you are as free to move about and take your seat in a carriage as in England.” If this is Capt. Spencer's experience, he was exceptionally favoured. For ourselves, we have travelled a good deal in Germany on all the main lines, and the despotism of the guards was generally most offensive. We never found any station where the waiting-room was not locked up till a certain time before the train started. When the passengers were let out, they were always made to fill one carriage after another, and no one was allowed his choice between a compartment with all the corners taken, and an empty one just beside it.

Speaking of Munich, Capt. Spencer says that King Louis entertained a decided predilection for the glorious works left to us by the ancient Greeks, and it is therefore not surprising that “whatever noble building you meet with in Munich, having on it the gloss of newness, is certain to be modelled after one of these. Perhaps the circumstance that his favourite son, Otho, was crowned King of Greece, may have contributed to strengthen this predilection.” Now of all the new buildings in Munich, there are only three in the Grecian style, and two Grecian gates. One of the gates was professedly built in honour of King Otho; but the chief Grecian building was begun by King Louis before he mounted the throne, and was completed before the crown of Greece was offered to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. King Louis was much more universal in his tastes than he is represented by Capt. Spencer.

Again, Capt. Spencer lays great stress on an extract from the *Allgemeine Zeitung* against the over-abundance of monastic establishments. He tells us that this is written by a liberal Roman Catholic, which, of course, adds to its value. But as he gives us no authority for his statement, we are not certain if he knows that the paper in question is edited by Protestants, and has a great many writers of that persuasion. We can hardly say what is to be made of such a sentence as, “Among the nonsense that has issued from the German press on this subject, Wolfgang Menzel is the only writer worth quoting.” Does Capt. Spencer mean that

Wolfgang Menzel writes the most signal nonsense, or that he is the only one who does not write nonsense? The two things have not quite the same meaning.

When Capt. Spencer brings us to Erdöd, where you do not pay for wine if you eat anything with it, and very little for the food itself; or to the Servian forests with their stock of wild game; or to the yet remoter scenes which he traversed on horseback; we find him fairly pleasant. The following extract shows him at his best:—

"We had now entered one of those magnificent forests so frequently met with in this part of Servia. Gigantic oaks, several centuries old, threw their wide-spreading branches over our heads, forming a canopy of foliage, so dense as nearly to exclude the light of day. As we trotted along we had for our companions immense flocks of starlings and wood-pigeons, whose incessant chattering and cooing served to relieve the solitude; and that we should not want for excitement, a lynx, a stealthy fox, or a wolf now and then crossed our path, while more than once a bear made its appearance. Master Bruin was generally of a dun colour, and rather diminutive in size, and was too wary, too well accustomed to the sight of man to come within range of my rifle. In addition to these, we were sometimes enlivened with the sight of immense droves of pigs, grunting in chorus as they turned up the earth in search of roots. They were guarded by the most primitive, and at the same time the most warlike-looking swineherds I ever saw. Their dress consisted of a loose sheepskin wrapper and an enormous turban-like cap of the same material, simple in form and well adapted to their calling; but when I add to this a red silk sash, filled with pistols and daggers, a long gun slung across the shoulder, richly inlaid with gold or silver, and a fierce countenance bronzed by exposure to the sun, a stranger might be excused if, in this wild district, he had taken them for brigands."

We hope the next time Capt. Spencer writes and prints, he will confine himself to wilder regions, and leave politics to those who can combine their information.

NEW NOVELS.

A Prodigy: a Tale of Music. By the Author of the 'History of German Music,' and 'Roccabella.' 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

It is from the long-tried hand of a veteran in literature that we have, under the form of a romance, a tale of music which has an air of being possibly built upon a substructure of facts. A generation has passed away, one-and-thirty years have been added to the account of Time, since we noticed Mr. Chorley's 'Sketches of a Seaport Town,' and later in the same year, 1835, his 'Conti the Discarded,' and other tales.

Ten years subsequently, in 1845, Mr. Chorley published his 'Pomfret,' which exhibited progress in style, in imaginative power, and in conception as well as execution. In the following year, if we remember rightly, he produced his 'Roccabella,' anonymously; and that he desires to be remembered by it, or that he holds it as being the most in esteem by the novel-reading public, is perhaps to be inferred by his describing 'A Prodigy' as being by the author of 'Roccabella.'

It will be seen that Mr. Chorley is not one of those who by rapidity of execution only weaken their powers. He takes time for thought, and does not hurry himself at labour; "fair and softly" seems to be his wholesome maxim, and the results are all the more to the profit both of author and readers. It is quite as true now as ever it was, that easy writing is often very hard reading. If Mr. Chorley is not strong at construction of plot, and perhaps occasionally obscure in details, there is genuine

honest aim to achieve a certain perfection; and if he falls short of this, a good word is due to him for the earnestness of his attempt. The old quality which distinguished him continues his distinction still. In certain shortcomings, mannerisms, sudden breaks, and parenthetical remarks which somewhat confuse the sense, he is, perhaps, stronger than before. No doubt it is difficult for a writer, after years of sustained labour, to change the style which is a consequence of that labour; neither is it to be expected, except in persons of rare and brilliant genius, as in the case of Bulwer, that the power to charm increases in proportion to the endeavour to exercise it. The spirit of the worker may be as vigorous as ever, but the brain will sometimes flag, though the spirit be buoyant. Thus, trusting to our impressions, we should not be disposed to rank 'A Prodigy' so high as 'Pomfret'; but there are many traces of the quality which distinguished 'Pomfret' in every chapter of 'A Prodigy.'

In the latter, the author has succeeded best where his success was greatest in his preceding novels. Whenever the writer leaves his maxims, or even his story, to deal with music, with the science, or with its professors, and to sketch some enthusiast in song or instrumental harmony, he at once arrests attention, secures the interest of his readers, and wins applause. With music we may include the drama. The best, perhaps, of his stories in his 'Sketches of a Seaport Town,' was the powerfully drawn one representing the missionary and the actress. In 'Conti,' there was also a musical prodigy, though of a different quality altogether from the fitful hero of the present work. Every one was interested in Giulio and Costanza, their *début* and their fortunes; while in 'Pomfret,' the heroine was almost altogether overlooked in the striking figure of Helena Porzheim, who was sketched with that cleverness at character-painting which seems to give warrant of something taken from the life, even when the production is but a fancy portrait.

In this sort of character-painting, if Mr. Chorley does not pretend to be a great master, he is so much the more to be commended for the spirit of his sketches, and for the vigour of their outline. They are not, indeed, to our thinking, invariably truthful or agreeable. Thus, he has, no doubt, bestowed some pains on the boyhood of his prodigy, Carl Einstern, to whose bearing he applies the word "gracious," a term singularly misapplied to a handsome little scamp who spits in the face of a person who remonstrates with him. In these details of early life lie the weakest parts of the novel. So far as the hero is concerned, we cannot say that the author is much more successful in the subsequent portions. The effect does not correspond with the labour lavished on the work, and Carl Einstern, instead of refuting, seems to confirm, the impudent old saying of "Show me a great musician, and I'll show you a great fool." On the other hand, for the development of a story which has no lack of strange turns and surprises in it, there is a great variety of character, very well portrayed, and localities—especially some abroad, with the well-known figures to be found there—described with the facile pen of a writer who has been an acute observer, and is able to give a picture in words of the places and persons he has seen and studied. This remark applies particularly to German places and their personality. These are reproduced to the life in the author's word-painting; and, considering what a sensational drama life is, the naturalness of the scene and characters is not affected, in a damaging sense, by one or two rather melo-dramatic individuals who cross the stage, and add zest to the story.

To the enjoyment of the plot we commit all readers without reserve, by declining to unravel it. We will only say that, a tale of to-day, it has a good deal of what the taste of to-day seems to savour with greatest pleasure,—mystery, a spice of spirit interference, and mischief in muslin and fine linen. If we were to make especial objection to anything, it would be to a little carelessness of style, that could easily be amended, and obscurity of expression that might as easily be avoided. When one brother is five years older than another, it is an approach to superfine writing to say that "a chasm of five years separated Charles from Justin"; and such phrases as "He would do better if he saw the world, had ran her argument—once having become the Baroness Einstern," are difficult to understand at first, even with the context to help the reader. But a book must have considerable merit when the critic can only point to trivial shortcomings.

Lords and Ladies. By the Author of 'Margaret and her Bridesmaids.' 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

For little children constitutionally simple-minded, for men and women in a premature state of mental inactivity, for very old people who are easily amused, for middle-aged single ladies, for philanthropical anti-tobaccoists who distribute tracts to prove that the love of smoking is the root of all evil, and for angry men who write to newspapers that they have given up summer trips because railway carriages smell of extinct pipes, we can imagine 'Lords and Ladies' to be not only an agreeable book, but a very admirable one. It is one of those which may be said to guarantee, on every page, always not to inebriate, and sometimes—as in the case of the particular forms and grades of intelligence that we have specified—to be capable of even cheering. It combines the most appropriate peculiarities and charms for all of these. There is a plot which is simplicity itself for the feeble-minded. There is a large number of short tales, compared with which the dove is harmful, for the young; and a style as steady and unpretending as a jog-trot, for the old. There are domestic details by the dozen (which appear to us to be quite accurate) for unwedded womanhood. And there is a moral, whose good old-fashioned orthodoxy is only equalled by its uncompromising heartiness, for the sympathizer with the contra-nicotine half of the world. As to this last, indeed, whatever may be the measure of success of the book in other respects, there are few who will not find difficulty in expressing their concurrence in terms that do not sound too cold and hesitating. That gentlemen ought not to smoke in the dining-room if the lady of the house dislikes it, is a proposition which does honour to the writer's head and heart, as it does honour, we believe, to the head and heart of ninety-nine out of every hundred of her neighbours who are not perfect snobs. Like its twin-companion, the second of the two truths in whose glory we presume this book to have been written, one's only feeling about it is of wonderment and sorrow that the world is thought by anybody so stupid as to need to have it demonstrated. Ladies, says the writer of these thousand pages, can cook dinners and wait upon themselves without the aid of gentlemen, better than gentlemen can manage the same feats without the aid of ladies. Well, so be it. So we should have said too, even though a thousand pages nearly had not been written to prove it. So we grant that the moral is excellent. We give the author all that even a lady ought to want—unhappily, however, the very last thing which a lady likes to receive—an un-

equivocal concession, from the very first, of all that she is wasting so much kind trouble to prove. As a matter of fact she ought to be both contented and thankful that it is so; first, because, judging from appearances, if she really had chosen to build up her novel on a theory which wanted proof, she would have made but a weak job of her effort; and secondly, because, if the two truths in question depended upon her for advocacy, we fear poor wilful human nature would be much inclined to take the other side, and the result would be the grimmest possible consequences to dining-room curtains and digestion. As it is, no harm is done. A particularly weak and uninteresting book has been launched in a very sound and safe boat, and the voyage will in all probability be both short and uneventful. In other words, one more silly caricature of a novel has been written, which very few people are likely to read. The particular sections of society which we have mentioned above may read it, and may settle down to it without hesitation, with no fear either of having their thinking powers tried injuriously, or of having their taste infected with romantic tendencies, or of being perverted to the belief that smoking is the whole duty of man. To the novel-reading world at large—the ordinary run of intelligent men and women—we cannot in honesty say one single word of recommendation of these three volumes. Not even the strongest considerations of friendly feeling towards their author, and respect for her pen, could induce us to do so to the least valued of our acquaintance.

Our Australian Colonies; their Discovery, Resources, and Prospects. By Samuel Mossman. (Religious Tract Society.)

Mr. Mossman is an authority on Australian history and statistics, and his book is written more for instruction than for amusement. In the midst, however, of much valuable information, it will be found to contain quite enough of the romance of early discovery to prove an interesting work even to those who merely take it up *pour passer le temps*. The rapid advance of Australia during the last few years is probably without a parallel in history. Eighty years ago, as Mr. Mossman reminds us, the Great South Land was only known by bits and scraps; its outline was imperfectly defined, and its interior entirely unexplored. The interior was, indeed, a land of fable even at a much more recent date, and there was a prevalent idea that it was occupied by a vast inland sea, which received the waters of the numerous rivers flowing westward from the grand watershed of New South Wales. There was some excuse for this fanciful notion, in the peculiar conformation of the country. The mountains of New South Wales, running parallel with the eastern coast of Australia for a distance of more than a thousand miles, throw out fine rivers east and west,—the former easily finding their way to the neighbouring coast, while the latter are debarred from it by an insurmountable rampart. The ultimate destination of the western streams was a moot problem among the earlier colonists. They might, indeed, flow across to the west, and empty themselves into the Indian Ocean, after traversing and draining a whole continent, like the Amazon and Orinoco in South America. This was actually, as lately as 1813, the view of Mr. Evans, a diligent explorer, who traced one river for 140 miles, and concluded that it must have its estuary on the western coast, or somewhere far away to the north-west. A few years later, however, this theory and that of an inland sea received a com-

mon blow, as it was found that every one of these streams took a southerly direction sooner or later, and found their way to the sea which washes the south-east coast, or to one or other of the larger rivers flowing into it. It was not thought enough, however, to prove a negative, and one adventurous traveller after another organized expeditions for the purpose of penetrating into the interior. The map of Australia now presents the singular feature of more than one zigzag line from south to north, showing the course of bold adventurers who have scaled mountains, crossed rivers, traversed pathless wilds, jotting down each natural feature as they passed, in regions where no chart could be laid down to guide them, and no human voice but the yell of the savage had yet been heard. The names of Sturt, Mitchell, Strzlecki will ever be sacred as those of men whose courage set the early example; while the colonist will drop a tear to the memory of Leichhardt, Kennedy, Burke, and Wills, who fell victims to their enthusiastic love of knowledge; and will crown with unfading laurels the statue of John M'Douall Stuart, who came home to tell them that the words *Terra Australis incognita* must be erased from the map of their country. Worthily did the sturdy South Australian perform his task, starting, with only four companions, in March, 1861, from the head of Spencer Gulf, and reaching Van Diemen's Gulf, on the north (after a journey which, even in a straight line, would have been over 1,400 miles), on the 19th of July, 1862. More fortunate than Burke and Wills, he lived to tell the tale, while they, after having made their way from Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria (a journey of almost exactly the same length), perished miserably from privation on their return, within 150 miles of the home where honour awaited them.

The plan of Mr. Mossman's work does not admit of his entering very fully into the details of the various expeditions; but these may be found in other works more especially devoted to the subject. A very touching account of Mr. Kennedy's death, taken from the narrative of the faithful and affectionate native, Jackey-Jackey (who, at the risk of being accused of foul play, presented himself to his master's friends, and told the sad tale), may be found in the 'Voyage of H.M.S. Rattlesnake,' written by Capt. Owen Stanley. Mr. Mossman, after a comparatively brief account of the discoveries in Australia, and of its natural products, enters into a detailed history and description of each colony, beginning with New South Wales and ending with Queensland. In each case he gives figures of the present exports, imports, revenue, &c.; and the book concludes with a 'Prospective and Retrospective Summary,' accompanied by a few suggestions as to the manner in which it behoves England to conduct herself towards this her youngest and most vigorous offspring.

Across the Continent: a Summer's Journey to the Rocky Mountains, the Mormons, and the Pacific States, with Speaker Colfax. By Samuel Bowles. (Springfield, U.S., Bowles & Co.; London, Low & Co.)

In the May of last year a party of Americans made an excursion in search of better health, new scenes, and fresh knowledge, after a fashion that may be recommended for imitation to the thousands of their wealthy fellow countrymen who, like the English, are given to spending, on foreign travel, time and money that might be disbursed to greater advantage on journeys in their own land. The party comprised politicians and men of letters, Bohemians and shrewd business-men. On the

road it gathered companions, who found their convenience and security in travelling with so distinguished a set; but at first it consisted of six persons—Speaker Colfax and Lieut.-Governor Bross, of Illinois, being of the number, together with Mr. George K. Otis, of New York, a special agent of the Overland Stage Line, by which route the friends had resolved to journey as far as it would take them on their way from the eastern civilization to the western cities of the American continent. It is almost needless to say that the discomforts of such a journey were made as few and slight as possible to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and his fellow-travellers. Well provided with "rifles and revolvers for Indians and game, sardines for those who could not digest bacon, segars for the smoking Speaker, black tea for the nervous newspaper-men, crackers for those fastidious stomachs that rejected saleratus biscuit, and soap for those so aristocratic as to insist on washing themselves *en route*," they had been equally prudent in taking measures for their security and precautions for their comfort. In every large city through which they passed, hospitable reception was accorded them by lavish entertainers whose courtesies were repaid by the Speaker with semi-official orations on the power, magnanimity, and glorious destiny of the American people. The influence of Mr. George K. Otis, of course, contributed in no slight degree to the quickness and ease of the travellers' progress along the line of the Overland Stage. But even under these favourable circumstances, the run through the great republic from Massachusetts to the Pacific was not unattended by fatigue, exposure, and peril. Comprising 1,500 miles of railway at the outset, 2,000 miles of staging through the interior, another 60 miles of iron road, and 150 miles of steamboat passage down the Sacramento, the journey occupied seven weeks of steady travelling, and during its course the tourists witnessed many striking contrasts of scenery, and as many noteworthy varieties of character and society. They slept in populous and rapidly-increasing capitals that have risen upon ground which, fifty years since, had never rendered service to the white man; they spent days in traversing wide ranges of country where the pioneers of civilization are busy in clearing primeval forests; they journeyed many hundreds of miles under reasonable apprehensions that before reaching the next station they would be compelled to exchange shots with predatory Indians; and in the prairies of the West they rested their eyes on "illimitable stretches of exquisite green surface, rolling like long waves of sea." A few days later they were working their toilsome way through "an alkali region where the soil for two or three feet seemed saturated with soda, and so poisons the fallen water that, if drunk by man or beast after a shower, it is sure to be fatal." Their wheels and the tramping of their horses' feet broke the sacred silence of the Rocky Mountains, and their own light voices were hushed in reverential quiet, and their habitual mirth was exchanged for a higher happiness, as they studied the superb loveliness and caught the lessons of the everlasting hills that rise "one upon another, one after another, tortuous, presenting every variety of form and surface, every shade of cover and colour." Having inspected the gold mines of Colorado, they paid similar attention to the silver mines of Nevada; they feasted with Mormons at Utah, and were entertained with an elaborate dinner of Chinese dishes by the Chinamen of the Pacific States. On their way through the picturesque valleys of Nevada, the Truckee, the Washoe, and the Carson, they heard the

music of the wind sighing among the tall pines of the sierras, and were deafened by the deep resonance of mighty waters falling down the sides of bold ravines from the cold heights to the hot and fertile plains. Having reached San Francisco by way of Yosemite and the Big Trees, they went northwards to Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, returned to the capital of California, and then made the voyage home by steamship and the Isthmus.

The volume which gives us an account of this successful tour is made up of hot, hasty, photographic letters, which one of the party, Mr. Samuel Bowles, dashed off during pauses in locomotion, and despatched to the office of the *Springfield Republican*, of which paper he is the editor. Of course, the epistles thus struck off present the reader with nothing more than the first impressions of an energetic tourist scampering through novel scenes; but as an American's view of his own land and people, put forward with humorous smartness, the book is very amusing. Thoroughly in accordance with the popular theory of the American character, and with notions generally entertained respecting American life is the frankness with which Mr. Bowles speaks about his travelling companions, and "takes stock" of the moral, intellectual and physical endowments of every person whom he encounters. With a facetious sprightliness which the "haughty islanders" of the Anglo-Saxon race would be apt to stigmatize as "impertinence," with a strong epithet prefixed, this American editor writes of the American statesman who honours him with his friendship: "Mr. Colfax is short, say five feet six, weighs one hundred and forty, is young, say forty-two, has brownish hair and light blue eyes, is a childless widower, drinks no intoxicating liquors, smokes *à la* General Grant, is tough as a knot, was bred a printer and editor, but gave up business for public life, and is the idol of South Bend and all adjacencies." Having thus touched in the portrait of his patron, Mr. Bowles goes on to notice the less illustrious members of the party. Of a brother editor and fellow-traveller he says, in the same spirit of friendly candour, "Mr. Richardson, of the *New York Tribune*, has lived on the borders of Bohemia for many years, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and presents all the contradictions of such an existence." To fully unmask this literary Bohemian, and deprive him of that "benefit of appearances" to which adventurers of all kinds are proverbially entitled, Mr. Bowles goes on to say, "Notwithstanding this long Bohemian life, amid rough people and in out-of-the-way places, Mr. Richardson imposes on you with the style and air of a man who has had a very narrow escape from the pulpit, and cherishes a natural hankering for it yet. Certainly you would never recognize in him a true child of Bohemia. He wears black broadcloth, and 'biled shirts' (the Western phrase for white underclothes), does not chew tobacco, disdains whisky, but drinks French brandy and Cincinnati Catawba, carries a good deal of baggage, does not know how to play poker, and shines brilliantly among the ladies. He is a young widower of less than thirty-five, of medium size, with a light complexion and sandy hair and whiskers, and is a very companionable man." Nor is Mr. Bowles less frank about matters than men, or about women than either. Of the virtue of San Francisco ladies he expresses a low opinion; but he gives emphatic testimony to their taste for dress, and outward decorum. "Perhaps," he observes, with an air of judicial hesitation, "in no other American city would the ladies invoice so high per head as in San Francisco, when they go out to the opera, or to party, or

ball. Their point-lace is deeper, their moire antique stiffer, their skirts a trifle longer, their corsage an inch lower, their diamonds more brilliant—and more of them—than the cosmopolite is likely to find elsewhere." Speaking of the external appearance of morality that characterizes the city where "gamblers join in outward observance of the Sabbath, help to build churches, and make orderly the street life of the town," he observes, "the San Franciscan police system is admirable, and a woman may walk the streets of this city in the evening, with less danger of insult and annoyance than in those of Springfield even." How much does this evidence say for Springfield!

With respect to the ladies of Salt Lake City he is less able to form positive judgments, as the etiquette of that agreeable capital did not allow him frequent or confidential access to the ladies who were best qualified to speak of their peculiar institution. He found that polygamy was not practised by more than a fourth of the Mormons; and, on rather insufficient data, he came to the conclusion that the system did not contribute to the happiness or enjoy the unreserved approval of the ladies who had tried it. But on this point the reporter speaks with uncertainty: for though the Mormon aristocracy entertained the travellers with costly dinners, luscious fruits, and good theatrical representations, they kept Speaker Colfax and party at a distance from their wives, save on occasions when unrestrained intercourse and free exchange of opinions were impossible,—“this, indeed,” says Mr. Bowles, in a tone of grievance, “being the only feature of their hospitality that has been measured and chary.” Still, Mr. Bowles was so fortunate as to obtain sight of some of Brigham Young's wives, and he gives his opinion that, “considering his opportunities, the head of the Church of Latter Day Saints has made a rather sorry selection of women on the score of beauty.” Nor does the second prophet of the Church seem to have made a better use of his advantages, for says the author, “Heber Kimball, who in church and theatre keeps the cold from his bare head and the divine afflatus in by throwing a red bandana handkerchief over it, is even less fortunate in the beauty of his wives; it is rather an imposition upon the word beauty, indeed, to suggest it in their presence.” Perhaps the polygamy of the Mormons will be less severely judged in this country, when it is known that the prophets content themselves with ugly women. Indeed, the conspicuous want of comeliness that marks the Mormon ladies, and the abundance of beauty amongst the women of the Gentiles of Utah, are facts that induce Mr. Bowles to think that polygamy must be unfavourable to the production and preservation of feminine loveliness. That polygamy, “cleverly worked,” may, however, be a convenient system for gentlemen in difficulties the author shows in the following manner:—

“In many cases, the Mormon wives not only support themselves and their children, but help support their husbands. Thus a clerk or other man, with similar limited income, who has yielded to the fascinations and desires of three or four women, and married them all, makes his home with number one, perhaps, and the rest live apart, each by herself, taking in sewing or washing, or engaging in other employment, to keep up her establishment, and be no charge to her husband. He comes around, once in a while, to make her a visit, and then she sets out an extra table and spends all her accumulated earnings to make him as comfortable and herself as charming as possible, so that her fraction of the dear sainted man may be multiplied as much as possible. Thus the fellow, if he is lazy and has turned his piety to the good account of getting smart wives, may really board around continually, and live in clover, at no per-

sonal expense but his own clothing. Is not this a divine institution indeed!”

But nothing in Salt Lake City pleased the tourists more than the performances in the grand theatre, of which Brigham Young is proprietor and manager:—

“Later in the evening we were introduced to another, and perhaps the most wonderful, illustration of the reach of social and artificial life in this far off city of the Rocky Mountains. This was the Theatre, in which a special performance was improvised in honour of Speaker Colfax. The building is itself a rare triumph of art and enterprise. No eastern city of 100,000 inhabitants,—remember Salt Lake City has less than 20,000,—possesses so fine a theatrical structure. It ranks, alike in capacity and elegance of structure and finish, along with the opera-houses and academies of music of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Cincinnati. In costumes and scenery, it is furnished with equal richness and variety, and the performances themselves, though by amateurs, by merchants and mechanics, with wives and daughters of citizens, would have done full credit to a first-rate professional company. There was first a fine and elaborate drama, and then a spectacular farce, in both which were introduced some exquisite dancing, and in one some good singing also. I have rarely seen a theatrical entertainment more pleasing and satisfactory in all its details and appointments. Yet the two principal male characters were by a day-labourer and a carpenter; one of the leading lady parts was by a married daughter of Brigham Young, herself the mother of several children; and several other of his daughters took part in the ballet, which was most enchantingly rendered, and with great scenic effect. The house was full in all its parts, and the audience embraced all classes of society, from the wives and daughters of President Young,—a goodly array,—and the families of the rich merchants, to the families of the mechanics and farmers of the city and valley, and the soldiers from the camp. President Young built and owns the theatre, and conducts it on his private account, or on that of the church, as he does many other of the valuable and profitable institutions of the Territory, such as cotton, saw and flour mills, the best farms, &c.; and as he is at no expense for actors or actresses, and gets good prices for admission, he undoubtedly makes a ‘good thing’ out of it. During the winter season, performances are given twice a week; and the theatre proves a most useful and popular social centre and entertainment for the whole people. Its creation was a most wise and beneficent thought.”

With a true American's pride in the magnitude of his country and its operations, Mr. Bowles in the following sketch of Mr. Ben Holladay, the colossal capitalist who “runs” the Overland Stage Line, shows how the Union, after whipping all creation on various other points, has produced the tallest coach-proprietor that ever worked a road on the earth's surface:

“The great Overland Stage Line, by which we are travelling, was originated by Mr. William H. Russell, of New York, and carried on for a year or two by himself and partners, under the name of Russell, Majors & Waddell. They failed, however, and some three years ago it passed into the hands of their chief creditor, Mr. Ben Holladay, an energetic Missourian, who had been a successful contractor for the government and for great corporations on the Plains and the Pacific. He has since continued the line, improving, extending and enlarging it until it is now, perhaps, the greatest enterprise owned and controlled by one man which exists in the country, if not in the world. His line of stages commences at Atchison, on the Missouri River: its first section extends across the great Plains to Denver, six hundred and fifty miles; from here it goes on six hundred miles more to Salt Lake City, along the base of and through the Rocky Mountains at Bridger's Pass. From there to Nevada and California, about seven hundred and fifty miles further, the stage line is owned by an eastern company, and is under the management of Wells, Fargo & Co., the express agents.

All this is a daily line, and the coaches used are of the best stage pattern, well known in New England as the 'Concord coach.' From Salt Lake, Mr. Holladay runs a tri-weekly coach line north and west, nine hundred and fifty miles, through Idaho to the Dalles on the Columbia River, in northern Oregon, and branching off at Fort Hall, also a tri-weekly line to Virginia City, in Montana, four hundred miles more. From Denver, too, he has a subsidiary line into the mountain centers of Central City and Nevada, about forty miles. Over all these routes he carries the mail, and is in the receipt for this service of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum from the government. His whole extent of staging and mail contracts,—not counting, of course, that under Wells, Fargo & Co., from Salt Lake west,—is two thousand seven hundred and sixty miles, to conduct which he owns some six thousand horses and mules and about two hundred and sixty coaches. All along the routes he has built stations at distances of ten to fifteen miles; he has to draw all his corn from the Missouri River; much of his hay has also to be transported hundreds of miles; fuel for his stations comes frequently fifty and one hundred miles; the Indians last year destroyed or stole full half-a-million dollars' worth of his property,—barns, houses, animals, feed, &c.; he pays a general superintendent ten thousand dollars a year; division superintendents a quarter as much; drivers and stable-keepers get seventy-five dollars a month and their living; he has to mend, and in some cases make, his own roads—so that, large as the sum paid by the government, and high as the prices for passengers, there is an immense outlay and a great risk in conducting the enterprise. During the last year of unusually enormous prices for everything, and extensive and repeated Indian raids, Mr. Holladay has probably lost money by his stages. The previous year was one of prosperity, and the next is likely to be. But with so immense a machine, exposed to so many chances and uncertainties, the returns must always be doubtful. * * The passenger fares by his stages are now, from Atchison to Denver one hundred and seventy-five dollars, to Salt Lake three hundred and fifty dollars, to Nevada five hundred dollars, to California five hundred dollars, to Idaho five hundred dollars, to Montana five hundred dollars. These are much higher than they were two years ago, and will probably be reduced during the season, as safety from the Indians and lower prices for food and corn are assured, from thirty-three to fifty per cent. Mr. Holladay now resides in New York City, and is reported to be immensely wealthy—say five millions. He owns and runs, also, lines of steamships in the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco, north to Oregon and British Columbia, and south to Mazatlan, Mexico, with contracts for the mails on both routes from our government or from Maximilian of Mexico. He conducts all this immense business successfully by the choice of able and trusty managers to whom he pays large salaries. * * Mr. Holladay visits his overland line about twice a year, and when he does, passes over it with a rapidity and a disregard of expense and rules, characteristic of his irrepressible nature. A year or two ago, after the disaster to the steamer Golden Gate on the Pacific shore, by which the only partner he ever had, Mr. Edward Rust Flint, son of old Dr. Flint of Springfield, lost his life, and himself barely escaped a watery grave, he made the quickest trip overland that it is possible for one man to make before the distance is shortened by railway. He caused himself to be driven from Salt Lake to Atchison, twelve hundred and twenty miles, in six and one-half days, and was only twelve days and two hours from San Francisco to Atchison. The trip probably cost him twenty thousand dollars in wear and tear of coaches and injury to and loss of horses by the rapid driving. The only ride over the Plains, at all comparable with this, was that made by Mr. Aubrey, on a wager, from Santa Fe to Independence, seven hundred miles, in six and one-half days. But this was made on horseback, and when the rider reached his destination, he was so exhausted that he had to be lifted from his horse. How exciting the

thought of such rides as these across these open fields and through these mountain gorges, that make up the half of our Continent!"

Surely it is no matter for indignation or surprise that the citizen of a country whose mere coach-proprietors are merchant princes should be so thoroughly convinced of his nation's right to possess and ability to govern the whole world, that he cannot publish his notes of a trip to Vancouver's Island and British Columbia without observing, "More surely than the Canadas, even, when these provinces become really important and worth having, they will be ours. They will drift to the Union by the inevitable law of gravitation, and by the influence of the leaven of American nationality and sentiment, already large throughout their borders, they will grow with their growth, and flavour their whole progress." England is deeply grateful to the editor of the *Springfield (Mass.) Republican* for his good wishes and flattering prophecies with respect to her American dependencies.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Year of Prayer: being Family Prayers for the Christian Year, suited to the Services and Commemorations of the Church. By H. Alford, D.D., Dean of Canterbury. (Strahan.)

THE usual arrangement of household prayers for a month commits the same phrases to utterance, "whether the season be one of penitence or triumph." Dean Alford has produced a collection of prayers for an entire year, suitable to the season, to fast or festival, and in simple language, such as the humbler worshipper may join in, with understanding. It may not be amiss to add just now, that a large proportion are addressed to Our Lord. The Dean of Canterbury thinks that no remedy is likely to be "so efficacious for the cold-heartedness and decline of faith, in our time, as more humble devotion and more ardent personal love towards our great and merciful High Priest, the Divine Hearer and Answerer of Prayer." These words have, at this time, a special meaning, and will, doubtless, give additional recommendation to a book that, in reality, needs none.

Quotations from Shakespeare. A Collection of Passages from the Works of William Shakespeare, selected and arranged by Edmund Routledge. (Routledge & Sons.)

'The Beauties of Shakespeare,' by the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, is one of those books which, in their especial way, cannot be excelled. If that unhappy man did most things ill, his gleaming from Shakespeare was not one of them. He had taste, judgment, and a quick perception, not only of the beautiful in poetry, but what was best suited for the popular pleasure and profit. His selections were excellently made, and they are all of a quality which admitted of a title; they are not indeed classified, but made from each play right through, with a distinctive title to each. This will always give Dodd's 'Beauties' an abiding value, and, we may add, that of all the editions of the work, we remember none that, for compactness and clearness, and for convenience of size, can match with that printed at the Chiswick Press in 1821. Mr. Routledge, like Dodd, takes passages from each play in rotation, though not in the same rotation as Dodd, nor in the same profusion, neither does he give titles to the extracts. Nevertheless, he has compiled a graceful little book, that may lie on a table to be often taken up in half-hours of idle yet profitable delight. There are a few passages without any particular beauty or sentiment to warrant their being admitted into the list; but taken altogether the little volume is one that will be welcome in every home where for poetry there is love, and for the poet, reverence.

Routledge's Every Boy's Annual. An Entertaining Miscellany of Original Literature. Edited by Edmund Routledge. With Illustrations. (Routledge & Sons.)

DURING the past year Mr. Edmund Routledge has been exerting himself to raise the character of the

'Every Boy's Annual' of which he is the editor, and we can congratulate him on the success of his endeavours to deserve the applause of his special public. He has acted wisely in discontinuing the arithmetical puzzles, which added nothing to the attractions of his volume for the year 1866; and in other respects he exhibits an increase of discretion and good taste. His staff of contributors is strong both in reputation and actual ability, and the principal writers have done their best to strengthen their hold on the good opinion of schoolboys. Mr. Adams, author of 'The White Brunswickers' and other excellent literature for youngsters, contributes 'Barford Bridge; or, School-Boy Trials,' a tale of good design and able execution. The late Col. Stodare has revealed some of the elementary secrets of his art in a series of excellent papers, entitled 'Fly Notes; or, Conjuring made Easy for Juvenile Amateurs.' Mr. Kingston tells the story of Reginald Warrender's "Early Days at Eton"; an old Harrovian gives us his reminiscences of Harrow; an "old boy" talks about cricket with a spirit and personal interest in the sport that are scarcely compatible with the usual characteristics of advanced age; Mr. Ballantyne says something more about 'Our Life-Boats'; Mr. Temple Thorold explains the mechanism of the lathe, and in a series of papers tells us how to use it; and Mr. Thomas Miller's 'Jack of all Trades' runs side by side and sustains a comparison with the very different, but not superior, story by Mr. Adams. When we add, that mention is here confined to the chief dishes, no notice being taken of *entremets* and sweetmeats, readers will need no further assurance that the caterer has furnished a liberal and various entertainment for his youthful supporters.

Little Lays for Little Folk. Selected by John G. Watts. (Routledge & Sons.)

THREE dozen Little Lays, from the 'Twinkle, twinkle, little Star' of Jane Taylor, to the 'Morning Mist' of Southey, and the 'Lucy Gray' of Wordsworth, with marginal, vignette, and other illustrations, amounting to above a hundred woodcuts, arranged and engraved under the direction of Mr. J. D. Cooper, will serve to indicate that good provision has been made for the eyes and ears of the nursery, and wherever else the little folk may congregate to read, sing, or listen. Mr. Watts has shown good discretion in selecting, and has done well in contributing a few pieces of his own. He has catered wisely for the little public to whom the book is addressed, and from whom it will meet with ready and warm acceptance.

Illuminated Texts. (Nelson & Sons.)

THIS publication comprises a series of religious texts and pious injunctions from the Scriptures, which are illuminated in Gothic characters, on cardboard, with colours and gold; the style chosen for the lettering being that of the fourteenth century, which is very legible, and, of course, well adapted to the purpose. The drawing and colouring of these texts are excellent; as to the latter, it is unusually good, harmonious and effective.

Cecile Raye: an Autobiography. By Mrs. Blake. (Tweedie.)

THE size, shape, embellishments, and general appearance of this volume seem to indicate that 'Cecile Raye' is offered to the public as a tale for children; but the plan and details of the story warrant us to speak of it as a novelette with a religious tone and moral purpose. Mrs. Blake is not without literary power, and in some places her work deserves a certain measure of not enthusiastic commendation; but she would have done greater justice to her powers had she exerted them in producing a genuine novel or a genuine story for young people, instead of a hybrid narrative that is neither the one nor the other, though something like both.

Warwickshire Arms and Lineages: compiled from the Herald's Visitations and Ancient MSS. By the Rev. F. W. Kittermaster. (Birmingham, Cornish; London, Macintosh.)

THIS little compilation professes to show what families of Shakespeare's county belong to the old gentry before the year 1650. The earliest visitation to the county was made by Chester Herald, for

Clarenceux, in 1563; the latest by Thomas May and others in 1682-83. An appendix gives the names of a few arms-bearing families who have settled in the county since the first date, or whose names do not occur in the registries of the older visitations. To heralds and genealogists this book will be so useful that we could wish every county in Britain were as carefully illustrated as that of Warwick has been by the Rev. F. W. Kittermaster.

The King with the Queen—[*Le Roi chez la Reine*, par Armand Baschet]. (Paris, Plon.)

THE second edition of M. Armand Baschet's '*Le Roi chez la Reine*' is enriched with some new documents. The history of the secret marriage of Louis the Eleventh with Anne of Austria, as told in the king's private journal, in the despatches of ambassadors, and in a medical diary, is one on the details of which the lovers of indiscreet history delight to dwell. In the papers at Simancas, in the correspondence of the Papal nuncio, and in the medical notes of Dr. Hérouard, which describe the daily doings of his royal patient during twenty-nine years, there is much material for the historian. The description of the birth of Louis the Fourteenth is a bit of the past, preserved as fresh as though it had happened yesterday. M. Baschet has arranged his valuable materials with a fair connecting narrative; which explains and gives force to the pictures of the times as painted on the spot.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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ORIGINAL BENEFACTORS.

October 24, 1866.

I have been interested in seeking the origin of several of the institutions for the good of various classes of the community that now flourish around us, and the public may also desire to know who first sowed those grains of mustard-seed that have grown into great trees.

"The National Benevolent Institution" was founded by a good man and a very poor miniature-painter, Mr. Peter Hervé,—a little unpretending person, whose means were scant and whose friends were few, but who laboured most successfully, as only those can labour whose hearts are in their work, and who thereby secured to himself a monument of blessings.

"The Consumption Hospital" at Brompton owes its birth to a gentleman who, in his early manhood, and on the threshold of an arduous profession, was moved to undertake the task by finding that no London hospital would receive a poor clerk who was prevented by consumption from earning his daily bread. The name of Philip Rose will go down to posterity as one of the greatest of our modern philanthropists.

The list might be greatly enlarged of persons who, engaged in the daily duties of life,—in a word, hard-working people,—were the originators of many of the most practically beneficent institutions of charity in the kingdom, among the best

of those that are "supported by voluntary contributions."

The history of the Early Closing Movement—which has revolutionized our shopping and labouring system—is as singular as any. A young man named Lilwall was employed in one of the West End drapery establishments. The nature of his duties compelled him to remain longer at work than some of his companions. At Midsummer he has frequently seen the sun rise as he went home to bed. Nature had blessed him with a good constitution, and he endured the fatigue of twelve—fourteen—sixteen—and sometimes eighteen hours' employment better than many young men and women who shared in and succumbed to such toil. The passing away of his young companions preyed on the mind of Mr. Lilwall, and he resolved to bring about a different arrangement, so that the shop attendants, men and women, should have fewer hours of labour. Some of the employers to whom he appealed scouted the idea; others said they would take the subject into consideration if he could get up a meeting. A few thought with him, and cordially co-operated with him. There were no sympathizing ladies of rank at that time to patronize the movement; but Mr. Lilwall worked steadily at his object, called on employers, and clergymen, and gentlemen "suspected" of philanthropy; and all the necessary time for this was stolen from his hours of rest. Amongst others, he applied to Mr. S. C. Hall, who consented to take the chair at the first meeting in behalf of the movement, and who in one year took the chair for the same object nine times. In the same year, Mrs. S. C. Hall got up a pledge, called "The Ladies' Early Closing Pledge." A great many valuable signatures were obtained, which some eighteen years ago considerably lessened evening trading. In the present day, ladies of rank and influence, ministers of State, prelates, many noblemen, have advocated the principle; and recently a list has been published of great ladies who have earnestly taken up the cause. God speed their work! But it should be known that its earliest promoters were actual labourers, and that the movement found fervent and zealous supporters long before such support received the advocacy of the aristocracy.

LIFE IN SPAIN.

Gibraltar.

FROM Malaga to the Rock of Gibraltar is but a few hours' steaming. Gibraltar is, geographically, in Spain; but that is all. You land and enter the water-gate of the fortress, and find yourself inside a miniature Portsmouth. High Street and Ramp Street stare you in the face, the writing intensely legible—white upon black. The Clubhouse Hotel occupies the place of honour on one side of the principal square, and is a brickery (with sea-side shutters) of the Georgium Sidus style of architecture, admirably adapted to the requirements of a "small" gentleman's family in Baker Street, but in a furnace like Gibraltar suggestive of an ogre's kitchen with a dinner-party pending; in fact, it is one of the hottest hostilities I ever was compelled to spend a week in. This style of Baker Street architecture suggests suffocation. On another side of the square you find quarters for the guard,—the guard in a small square cellar even with the ground, no side window or back door, probably for fear of a draught; the officers' quarters are on the first floor, and some brilliant genius originally planned and carried out a balcony. The houses generally, judging from outward signs of interior size, resemble those four-roomed palaces erected for the working classes in the suburbs of London. How intensely British John Bull is! He scorns to consider climate, and removes Ratchiff Highway bodily to the Rock of Calpe. Capt. Cuttle would be in clover here as far as house accommodation is concerned; and the strictest military martinet would joy to see the British soldier trussed like a turkey for the spit,—stiff, glossy, leather stock included. This impregnable rock, I am informed by a Genoese proud of his "Inglees," is honeycombed from end to end,—batteries here, there and everywhere; cannons by thousands, peeping out of all sorts of impossible apertures, ready to pour destruction upon an enemy

who never comes; and never will come, in these days of steam, when, by keeping near to the African coast, he can work into the French lake without let or hindrance. If I were attached to that service which sports an anchor for its device and which locates partly in Somerset House, I could a pretty tale unfold of the cost this barren, useless rock has been to the British nation since the days of Drinkwater. Thered tapealone would put "a girdle round about the earth," and the sovereigns sunk there would have materially reduced the national debt. A menace to Spain, a stumbling-block in the way of English influence, when it might be well and profitably employed, and a pickle which France uses occasionally to flavour her relations with Isabella. A royal George plighted his kingly word that it should be restored, but he did not keep his word, keeping Gibraltar instead. Of course England is the home of freedom, and all that sort of thing, and Englishmen scorn everything in the shape of meanness. The intelligent Spaniard replies, "Deeds, not words." The Manchester and Sheffield interests induced the British Government of the Georgian era to keep the rock as a snug smuggling station, and José Maria and the contrabandistas flourished; but the Spanish Government caught and hanged so many that the picturesque science became unattractive and died out, and snug smuggling clippers have been chased from the sea by Spanish gunboats. Commercially, therefore, Gibraltar remains a dead letter, and Manchester and Birmingham now feebly cry, Restore it to its proper owners. When a certain British plenipotentiary tossed up to decide whether the British lion should retain the magnificent Island of Minorca or the Rock of Calpe, Calpe won the toss, and Spain retained an island with a harbour in which the navies of the world might at all times ride without an anchor down, and England lost the finest sanatorium in the Mediterranean Sea. Hurrah! red tape holds on like grim Death, and abuses Spain because she will not arrange her little account with the high-minded British creditor.

I am not impressed with the accuracy of the sanitary statistics of this little "Orcus." Gibraltar must be unhealthy,—it is hot, and "smells a trifle." Your fruit and vegetables are brought in daily, and so are your beef and mutton; but as you are generally for a certain number of weeks of each year in quarantine, the population is cut off from communication landwards, which means, No fresh fruit or vegetables; and if the Barbary traders, on their return trip, are placed in quarantine, you may whistle for your fresh beef. Of course, the public health is most satisfactory, and Gibraltar, as far as the British soldier or sailor is concerned, a perfect red-tape Paradise. But I suppose I am mortal, and the air of Paradise does not suit my "airthy nature." In truth, to my mind, the daily cry is to cholera and fever, "Come, eat me." A dense mixed population, packed like herrings in a barrel, at the foot of a red-hot rock, in an almost tideless sea, cut off at times from the usual daily supplies of fresh provisions, at the caprice of a neighbour who naturally hates you and enjoys your misery, may produce a red-tape Arcadia;—but I am sceptical. All the hotel appliances are British. You are served upon willow-pattern plates and dishes; the bed-rooms remind you of an old-fashioned English inn, in a back street out of Holborn. Fancy the thermometer so high that you expect every moment to see the quicksilver jump out of the tube, and your letter to Julia is marked as with salt tears upon the Bath post. You are summoned to the banquetting-hall. In due course the dinner is served. English soup as thick as porridge, roast beef, baked potatoes, Yorkshire pudding, plum ditto. It is too hot to be angry, and swear; so I drink sherry and soda-water, and wonder why Boniface gives us such fare, and where he finds a salamander to dress it. The tea is excellent, and I enjoy English dry toast, and so to bed. Dream I'm in a furnace, wake with a start, and hear the clock chime twelve. The clock strikes the quarters. They are always changing the guard or all's-well-ing. Oh, for a cool grot and plashing water. But sleep cries No, and won't come. Mosquitoes amuse themselves buzzing, and more offen-

sive invaders hop and crawl. I will complain to the landlord; but I knew he will say that I brought my companions from the Spanish steamer, and it will be far too hot to argue the point. I suffer therefore, but do not feel particularly athletic in consequence.

Gibraltar has her regular routine guide-book sights, and they are worth seeing, and are seen by red-hot tourists; but this time I will read about them. The waiter tells me that there is a splendid view from the flagstaff at the apex of the rock; but at 90° in the shade I would rather not, thank you, even in a dandy chair. I prefer the cane sofa, and will take Murray's word for it. Monkeys up there, indeed! I am not partial to those animals; they do say that they pass under the sea to and from the African side. I doubt it, but it is much too hot to dispute it. I take up a book containing tales translated from the French, with *estampes* illustrative of the text. One tale has Attila for its hero: he is, in the illustration, represented with a horse, the Third pig-tail and swallow-cut coat, on horseback, kissing his hand to a lady in a very short-waisted dress, leaning over a balcony. I dare say that Attila did kiss his hand to a lady, and did swear at his cook when the dinner was ill dressed; but I fancy no precedent exists which would justify an artist to depict him in a pig-tail and uniform of the date of the third George. Perhaps, as the latter plighted his kingly word to restore Gibraltar to Spain, but did not do so, the artist intended to "point a moral," the engraving, most certainly, in no way adorning the tale. I am glad to leave this furnace, and find myself upon the ocean—in sight of Cadiz, which appears in the distance as a city of marble palaces; but when you land, you find it stucco and whitewash. F. W. C.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BUDGET OF PARADOXES. (No. IX.)

THERE is a point about Mr. Shanks's 608 figures of the value of π which attracts attention, perhaps without deserving it. It might be expected that, in so many figures, the nine digits and the cipher would occur each about the same number of times; that is, each about 61 times. But the fact stands thus: 3 occurs 68 times; 9 and 2 occur 67 times each; 4 occurs 64 times; 1 and 6 occur 62 times each; 0 occurs 60 times; 8 occurs 58 times; 5 occurs 56 times; and 7 occurs only 44 times. Now, if all the digits were equally likely, and 608 drawings were made, it is 45 to 1 against the number of sevens being as distant from the probable average (say 61) as 44 on one side or 78 on the other. There must be some reason why the number 7 is thus deprived of its fair share in the structure. Here is a field of speculation in which two branches of inquirers might unite. There is but one number which is treated with an unfairness which is incredible as an accident: and that number is the mystic number seven! If the cyclometers and the apocalyptic would lay their heads together until they come to a unanimous verdict on this phenomenon, and would publish nothing until they are of one mind, they would earn the gratitude of their race.

Redit labor actus in orbem. Among the matters which have come to me since the Budget opened, there is a pamphlet of quadrature of two pages and a half from Prof. Recalcatti, already mentioned. It ends with "Quelque objection qu'on fasse touchant les raisonnements ci-dessus on tombera toujours dans l'absurde." A civil engineer—so he says—has made the quadrature "no longer a problem, but an axiom." As follows: "Take the quadrant of a circle whose circumference is given, square the quadrant, which gives the true square of the circle. Because $30 \div 4 = 7.5 \times 7.5 = 56.25$ = the positive square of a circle whose circumference is 30." Brevity, the soul of wit, is the "wings of mighty winds" to quadrature, and sends it "flying all abroad." A *surbeddicary*—something like M.A. or LL.D., I understand—at Calcutta, published in 1869 the division of an angle into any odd number of parts, demonstration and all in—when the diagram is omitted—one page, good-sized, well-lead type, small duodecimo. But in the Preface he acknowledges "sheer inability" to execute his task. Mr. William Dean, of Todmorden, in 1863,

announced $3\frac{1}{2}$ as proved both practically and geometrically: he has been already mentioned anonymously. Next I have the tract of Don Juan Larrija, published at Leiria in 1856, and dedicated to Queen Victoria. Mr. W. Peters, already mentioned, who has for some months been circulating diagrams on a card, publishes (August, 1865) 'The Circle Squared.' He agrees with the Archpriest of St. Vitus. He hints that a larger publication will depend partly on the support he receives, and partly on the castigation, for which last, of course, he looks to me. Cyclometers have their several styles of wit; so have anticyclometers too, for that matter. Mr. Peters will not allow me any extra-journal being: I am essentially a quotation from the *Athenæum*; "A De Morgan" et *præterea nihil*. If he had to pay for keeping me set up, he would find out his mistake, and would be glad to compound handsomely for a stereotype. Next comes a magnificent sheet of pasteboard, printed on both sides. Having glanced at it and detected quadrature, I began methodically at the beginning—"By Royal Command," with the lion and unicorn, and all that comes between. Mercy on us! thought I to myself: has Her Majesty referred the question to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, where all the great difficulties go now-a-days, and is this proclamation the result? On reading further I was relieved by finding that the first side is entirely an advertisement of Joseph Gillott's steel pens, with engraving of his premises, and notice of novel application of his unrivalled machinery. The second side begins with "the circle rectified" by W. E. Walker, who finds $\pi = 3.141594789624155$ This is an off-shoot from an accurate geometrical rectification, on which it is to be presumed Mr. Gillott's new machinery is founded. I have no doubt that Mr. Walker's error, which is only in the sixth place of decimals, will not hurt the pens, unless it be by the slightest possible increase of the tendency to open at the points. This arises from Mr. Walker having rectified above proof by .000002136034362....

Lastly, I, even I myself, who have long felt that I was a quadrature below par, have solved the problem by means which, in the present state of the law of libel, I dare not divulge. But the result is permitted; and it goes far to explain all the discordances. The ratio of the circumference to the diameter is not always the same! Not that it varies with the radius; the geometers are right enough on that point: but it varies with the time, in a manner depending upon the difference of the true longitudes of the Sun and Moon. A friend of mine—at least until he misbehaved—insisted on the mean right ascensions: but I served him as Abraham served his guest in Franklin's parable. The true formula is, A and a being the Sun's and Moon's longitudes,

$$\pi = 3\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(A - a).$$

Mr. James Smith obtained his quadrature at full moon; the archpriest of St. Vitus and some others at new moon. Until I can venture to publish the demonstration, I recommend the reader to do as I do, which is to adopt 3.14159, and to think of the matter only at the two points of the lunar month at which it is correct. The *Nautical Almanac* will, no doubt, give these points in a short time: I am in correspondence with the Admiralty, with nothing to get over except what I must call a perverse notion on the part of the Superintendent of the *Almanac*, who suspects one correction depending on the Moon's latitude; and the Astronomer Royal leans towards another depending on the date of the Queen's accession. I have no patience with these men: what can the Moon's node or the Queen's reign possibly have to do with the ratio in question? But this is the way with all the regular men of science; Newton is to them &c. &c. &c. &c.

The following method of finding the circumference of a circle (taken from a paper by Mr. S. Drach in the *Phil. Mag.*, Jan. 1863, Suppl.) is as accurate as the use of 3.14159265 . From three diameters deduct 8-thousandths and 7-millionths of a diameter: to the result add five per cent. We have then not quite enough; but the shortcoming is at the rate of about an inch and a sixtieth of an inch in 14,000 miles.

The squaring of the circle and the discovery of the Beast are the two goals—and goals also—of many unbalanced intellects, and of a few instances of a better kind. I might have said more of 666, but I am not deep in its bibliography. A work has come into my hands which contains a large number of noted cases: to some of my readers it will be a treat to see the collection; and the sight will perhaps be of some use to those who have read controversy on the few celebrated cases which are of general notoriety. It is written by a learned decipherer, a man who really knew the history of his subject, the Rev. David Thom, of Bold Street Chapel, Liverpool, who died, I am told, a few years ago.

Anybody who reads his book will be inclined to parody a criticism which was once made on Paley's Evidences—"Well! if there be anything in Christianity this man is no fool." And, if he should chance to remember it, he will be strongly reminded of a sentence in my opening chapter,—"The manner in which a paradoxer will show himself, as to sense or nonsense, will not depend upon what he maintains, but upon whether he has or has not made a sufficient knowledge of what has been done by others, especially as to the mode of doing it, a preliminary to inventing knowledge for himself." And this is reinforced by the fact that Mr. Thom, though a scholar, was not conspicuous for learning, except in this his great pursuit. He was a paradoxer on other points. He reconciled Calvinism and eternal reprobation with Universalism and final salvation; showing these two doctrines to be all one.

This gentleman must not be confounded with the Rev. John Hamilton Thom (no relation), at or near the same time, and until recently, of Renshaw Street Chapel, Liverpool, who was one of the minority in the Liverpool controversy when, nearly thirty years ago, three heretical Unitarian schoolmasters exchanged shouted sermons with thirteen Orthodox ships of the line, and put up their challengers' dander—an American corruption of *d-d-eager*—to such an extent, by quiet and respectful argument, that those opponents actually addressed a printed intercession to the Almighty for the Unitarian triad, as for "Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Heretics." So much for the distinction, which both gentlemen would thank me for making very clear: I take it quite for granted that a guesser at 666 would feel horrified at being taken for a Unitarian, and that a Unitarian would feel queerified at being taken for a guesser at 666. Mr. David Thom's book is 'The Number and Names of the Apocalyptic Beasts,' Part I., 1848, 8vo.: I think the second part was never published. I give the Greek and Latin solutions, omitting the Hebrew: as usual, all the Greek letters are numeral, but only M D C L X V I of the Latin. I do not give either the decipherers or their reasons: I have not room for this; nor would I, if I could, bias my reader for one rather than another.

D. F. Julianus Cæsar Atheus (or Aug.); Diocles Augustus; Ludovicus; Silverter Secundus; Linus Secundus; Vicarius Filii Dei; Doctor et Rex Latinus; Paulo V. Vice-Deo; Vicarius Generalis Dei in Terris; Ipse Catholicus Ecclesie Visibile Caput; Dux Cleri; Una, Vera, Catholica, Infallibilis Ecclesia; Auctoritas politica ecclesiasticaque Papalis (Latina vel also do); Lutherus Doctor Gregis; Calvinus tristis fidei interpres; Die Lux; Ludovic; Will. Laod; Λατίνος; ἡ λατινὴ βασιλεία; ἐκκλησία ἰταλικά; εὐαγγέλιος; τείραν; ἀρροῦμε; λαμπέρις; ὁ νεκρῆς; κακὸς ὁδῆγος; ἀληθὴς βλαβερὸς; παλαιὸς βασιλεὺς; ἀμνὸς ἁγίος; ἀντίμοις; γένησθαι; εὐναίς; Βενεδίκτος; Βονοβαζιός γ. παπα ε. η. ε. ε. α., meaning Boniface III. Pope 68th, bishop of bishops the first! ὁβλίπτος; ὁιὸς εἰμι ἡ ἡράς; ἡ μισσα ἡ παύση; λευθέρηνα; σαξένιος; Βιζζα ἀντίθεος (Beza); ἡ ἀλαζονεία βίου; Μαομετῆς β.; θεὸς εἰμι ἐπὶ γαλῆς; λατρεῖς; παρῆστος; διοκλασιανός; χίμα; βρακί; ἰὼν Πανν; κοῦπος (cowpox, ε being the vow: certainly the vaccinated have the mark of the Beast); Βοννεπαρῆ; Ν. Βοννεπαρῆ; εἰσπορία; παραδοσις; το μεγαθῆρον.

All sects fasten this number on their opponents. It is found in *Martin Luther*, affirmed to be the true way of writing the name, by carrying numbers through the Roman alphabet. Some Jews, accord-

ing to Mr. Thom, found it in *Ἰησοῦς τῆς Ναζαρέθ*, *Jesus of Nazareth*. I find on inquiry that this satire was actually put forth by some mediæval rabbi, but that it is not idiomatic: it represents quite fairly "Jesus Nazarene," but the Hebrew wants an article quite as much as the English wants "the."

Mr. David Thom's own solution hits hard at all sides: he finds a 666 for both beasts; *ἡ φῶν* (the mind) for the first, and *ἡ σαρκὶς σαρκας* (fleshly churches) for the second. A solution which embodies all mental philosophy in one beast and all dogmatic theology in the other, is very tempting: for in these are the two great supports of Antichrist. It will not, however, mislead me, who have known the true explanation a long time. The three sixes indicate that any two of the three subdivisions, Roman, Greek, and Protestant, are, in corruption of Christianity, six of one and half a dozen of the other: the distinctions of units, tens, hundreds, are nothing but the old way (1 Samuel xviii. 7, and Concordance at *ten, hundred, thousand*) of symbolizing differences of number in the subdivisions.

It may be good to know that, even in speculation on 666, there are different degrees of unreason. All the diviners, when they get a colleague or an opponent, at once proceed to reckon him up: but some do it in play and some in earnest. Mr. David Thom found a young gentleman of the name of St. Claire busy at the beast-number: he forthwith added the letters in *σκληρὸς*, and found 666: this was good fun. But my spiritual tutelary, when he found that he could not make a beast of me except by changing *κ* into *τ*, solemnly referred the difficulty to the Almighty: this was poor earnest.

I have come in the way of a work entitled 'The Grave of Human Philosophies,' (1827) translated from the French of R. de Bécourt by A. Dahmas. It supports, but I suspect not very accurately, the views of the old Hindoo books. That the sun is only 450 miles from us, and under 40 miles in diameter, may be passed over; my affair is with the state of mind into which persons of M. Bécourt's temperament are brought by a fancy. He fully grants, as certain, four millions of years as the duration of the Hindoo race, and 1956 millions as that of the universe. It must be admitted he is not wholly wrong in saying that our errors about the Universe proceed from our ignorance of its origin, antiquity, organisation, laws, and final destination. Living in an age of light, he "avails himself of that opportunity" to remove this veil of darkness, &c. The system of the Brahmins is the only true one: he adds that it has never before been attempted, as it could not be obtained except by him. The author requests us first, to lay aside prejudice; next, to read all he says in the order in which he says it: we may then pronounce judgment upon a work which begins by taking the Brahmins for granted. All the paradoxers make the same requests. They do not see that complacence would bring thousands of systems before the world every year: we have scores as it is. How is a poor candid inquirer to choose? Fortunately, the mind has its grand jury as well as its little one: and it will not put a book upon its trial without a *prima facie* case in its favour. And with most of those who really search for themselves, that case is never made out without evidence of knowledge, standing out clear and strong, in the book to be examined.

There is much private history which will never come to light, *carè quia vate sacro*, because no Budgeteer comes across it. Many years ago a man of business, whose life was passed in banking, amused his leisure with quadrature, was successful of course, and bequeathed the result in a sealed book, which the legatee was enjoined not to sell under a thousand pounds. The true ratio was 3:1416: I have the anecdote from the legatee's executor, who opened the book. That a banker should square the circle is very credible: but how could a City man come by the notion that a thousand pounds could be got for it? A friend of mine, one of the twins of my zodiac, will spend a thousand pounds, if he have not done it already, in black and white eulometry: but I will answer for it that he, a man of sound business notions, never entertained the idea of *π* recouping him, as they now say. I speak of individual success: of course if a company

were formed, especially if it were of unlimited liability, the shares would be taken. No offence; there is nothing but what a pun will either sanctify, justify, or nullify—

It comes o'er the soul like the sweet South
That breathes upon a bank of *vitis hirs.*

The shares would be at a premium of 3/4 on the day after issue. If they presented me with the number of shares I deserve, for suggestion and advertisement, I should stand up for the Archpriest of St. Vitus and 3/4, with a view to a little more gold on the bridge.

A. DE MORRAN.

OUR WEEKLY GOSPEL.

On Monday next (the 29th inst.) the Passmore Edwards Banquet will take place at The Albion, Mr. John Hodge in the chair. This is in honour of the guest of the evening, Mr. Passmore Edwards, "who, after having been compelled, some years since, to avail himself of a legal release from his debts, has, by his self-denying labours and economy, recently paid the whole of his creditors, or their representatives, in full."—This is a man!

The fire at the Standard Theatre, so short a time after three thousand persons had left it, has aroused the wholesome fears of play-goers who nightly run the risk of being burnt alive. The Lord Chamberlain's Department (when before a Committee of the House of Commons) protested that they took all possible means to protect the public. Nevertheless, the peril of the latter is indescribable. Drury Lane, by its being a house within a house, and its numerous issues, stands at the head of those theatres in which a panic might be got over at a small sacrifice. But there are some houses with nothing but narrow passages, surrounded by buildings, and with, perhaps, a spirit-shop at the entrance or hanging on to the sides, whereby the dangers of an audience are quintupled. In such cases a fire outside the theatre might be as calamitous as one within. Such a condition of things, piling danger on danger, should not be permitted. As for the paraphernalia of hose and buckets within the house, they are well meant, but they are little better than "properties." How could any fireman reach them with a frantic and savage mob impeding and killing one another in a fierce and selfish struggle to escape?

Faust has had a singular career in England, from the days in which he appeared in old tales of magic, down to his production on the boards at Drury Lane. Marlowe made a thrilling tragic drama out of the wondrous story, and good Edward Alleyn was the original Faust, in "a surplice with a cross upon his breast," to the admiration of Elizabethan and Stuart playgoers. About three-quarters of a century later, in James the Second's reign, the graceful but luckless actor Will Mountfort, converted the old fiery drama by Marlowe into a burlesque, in which Leigh and Jevon acted *Harlequin* and *Scaramouch*. In the season of 1723-4, the theatres of Drury Lane and Lincoln's Inn Fields took the subject of Faustus for a pantomime. Rich beat Thomond, and the town poured thousands of pounds into the treasury of "L. I. F." Then, except in revivals of this pantomime, the stage, we think, saw no more of Faustus till he was brought out at Drury Lane in 1825. There was this originality in the piece then produced, —namely, Terry acted *Mephistophiles* whenever speaking was required, and O. Smith whenever pantomimic action only was necessary. As Terry was rather short, and Smith very tall, the absurdity of this arrangement was manifest. We believe that of the company engaged in the performance of this piece in 1825, only two survive, Miss Stephens (Dowager Countess of Essex) and Mr. Paul Bedford, the veteran, who should now rest and be thankful, for his own and his reputation's sake.

An event of to-day connects us with individuals of "a long time ago." It is a hundred and seventeen years since Garrick married (in 1749) the Viennese ballet-dancer, Eva Veigel, *alias* Violetta, whose father was supposed to be an English nobleman, —a friend of Garrick. The grand-niece of Mrs. Garrick, Madame von Sear, has just died at Vienna, and in her family may perhaps be found some elucidation of the mystery

which always hung about the history of: the paternity of Garrick's good and charming wife. There are yet some among us who remember her in her old age, crunched stink in hand, walking in the sunshine on Adelphi Terrace.

The Rev. Morley Punshon, a graceful writer and an eloquent preacher, of whom the Wesleyans are justly proud, is so seriously ill as to preclude any hope, though he may yet live many years, of his being able ever to write or preach again.

Lady Georgiana Fullerton's 'Too Strange not to be True' is an adaptation of 'Die Prinzessin von Wolfenbüttel,' a story by Zschokke.

It is not easy to look up at what is left of Wyatt's Pantheon facade, and fancy that nearly a hundred years ago people watched its progress with intense interest. It will, probably, soon disappear altogether. It has been the frontpiece to a "Winter Ranelagh," a ridotto, a theatre, a bazaar, and the last is about to be converted into a wine depot. Though the house was once burnt down and twice rebuilt, Wyatt's front has kept its position. While the original splendid house was building, 1770-72, people talked in tones of wonder of the new bank and houses that had been thrown down for it, and of the cost of land and compensation, amounting to 300,000*l.* The outlay for building reached about 40,000*l.* Just before it opened, in 1772, Oxford Road was paved for its sake, and during the laying of the pavement cartloads of wretches on their way from Newgate to be strangled at Tyburn, were carried round by the New Road. Then, that opening masquerade!—Goldsmith was there, in an old English dress, and the tippling Duchess of Ancastrer, and the wild young queen of beauty and of folly, Gertrude Conway, and crowds besides, all streaming through the glittering suite of fourteen rooms, the ceilings of which glowed with artistic art and invention. Around the rooms were marble statues of gods and goddesses, with three in porphyry attracting all loyal hearts,—great George, the white-armed Charlotte, and Britannia smiling on both. Such another night even the Pantheon never saw. It was calculated that in dresses and "refreshments" the guests expended on that occasion full 10,000*l.* One cannot look on the smoke-grimed face of the Pantheon now, and dream of the brilliant madness which was once noisily, drunkenly, and licentiously enthroned behind it. Those were days when the "company," sober and drunken, modest and immodest, used to breakfast at dawn, on the remnants of supper, and then fling the bottles and broken viands among the howling and hungry crowd without. The Pantheon, however, was not successful, though Walpole admired, and said that Henry the Eighth, who had taste, would have patronized it. Boswell, of course, agreed with Johnson, that it was inferior to the Summer Ranelagh, near Chelsea. Even as a theatre it failed. Sydney Smirke admirably converted its interior into a bazaar, and now it is undergoing a transformation, to end as a depot for foreign wines.

In connexion with the disputed point as to whether an Englishman can legally bear a foreign title, or wear a foreign order in England, without the sanction of the Crown, we may refer to a precedent in the case of Nelson. He was informed that he could not appear at court as Duke of Bronte and Knight of various foreign orders, until he had received the usual sanction. Nelson replied that those honours had been conferred on him by his royal master's allies for service he had been deputed by his royal master to render them. He would go to court, he said, with all his titles and all his honours, and he did not suppose anybody would stop him. The supposition was correct; nobody ventured to "stop Nelson."

An interesting public meeting was held last week in the school-rooms of St. Mary's, Charterhouse, in Golden Lane, not far from the site of the once famous Nursery for players. It was attended chiefly by the working men of the district, its object being to call public attention to the unhealthy state of the neighbourhood, especially of the courts by which the space between Golden Lane and Whitecross Street is filled. These a squalid and sickly population is huddled together, for the most part

destitute of anything like comfort, and but scantily provided with even the necessities of life. The chairman of the meeting, Mr. McCullagh Torrens, drew a sad picture of the state of the wretched habitations in which too many of the neighbouring poor have to pass a miserable existence till death comes to their aid at last. Much as has been done with a view to improving the sanitary condition of the metropolis, much more still remains to be done; and the task at times seems almost hopeless. Meetings like that of last week, however, will go far towards strengthening the hands of such workers as Mr. Walrond, the Incumbent of St. Mary's, Charterhouse, who has taken up his residence in a model lodging-house in Golden Lane, in order to be near his work, and who, with the aid of a local sanitary committee, whose exertions deserve the highest praise, has fought a good fight during this terrible season of cholera, with the want and uncleanness and disease by which his strange and unenviable dwelling-place is girt about.

We learn from the *Dublin Evening Mail* a singular fact with respect to the success of Irish authors in Ireland. Balfe's operas and Knowles's dramas were (we are told) less attractive in Ireland than anywhere else. O'Rourke's 'Amelie' and Wallace's 'Maritana,' successful in England, were neglected by Dublin. 'Sylla, the Dictator' (a classical tragedy by Banim, of high pretensions), brought out for the benefit of the author, scarcely commanded a receipt equal to half the expenses. Maturin's tragedy of 'Osmyn, the Renegade,' and Griffin's 'Gisippus' expired after a brief existence of a night or two, though in each the principal character was supported by Macready.

The York Exhibition will close on the 31st inst., after what is already known to be a most successful and profitable career. About 12,000*l.* has been received for admissions; this sum will, after all expenses are paid, probably leave nearly 3,000*l.*

The General Works and Purposes Committee of the Metropolitan Board of Works, such is the somewhat ornate title of the working body in question, recommends the Board to proceed, in the next session of Parliament, with the Bills of last session to effect the Chelsea embankment, Park Lane improvement, and approaches to the northern embankment, the clause referring to the proposed approach through the Northumberland House site being omitted in the latter Bill.

It is anticipated that by January next a beginning will be made with the new street from Blackfriars Bridge to the Mansion House.

It is proposed to take away the much-broken and bedaubed statue of George the Second, by Buchard, which has so long and ignominiously occupied the centre of Leicester Square. It may be well to remind the reader that this work stood originally at Canons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos, whence, in 1747, it was purchased, and placed where it now is. It was formerly gilt.

One of the schemes now in practice for the aid of the poor is "The Evicted Tenants' Aid Association," which was formed, we believe, to help and protect persons injured or liable to be injured by the progress of railways in large towns, especially in the metropolis. This society intends to promote the formation of a village for working men in Epping Forest, with a railway for service there. The idea does not seem a bad one; but it will, if put in practice, be destructive to the Forest.

At length the recent Act of Parliament for the union of City benefices and parishes is to take effect. The parishes to which this wholesome law is about to be applied are—St. Benet, Gracechurch Street; with St. Leonard, Eastcheap (these parishes have been united since 1685); and Allhallows, Lombard Street. The church of the first-named parish, which stands at the junction of Fenchurch Street and Gracechurch Street, is to be demolished. Allhallows Church will, in future, serve the three parishes. A portion of the site of the removed edifice is to be applied to widen Fenchurch Street, which is very narrow at the spot in question; the price to be paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for this fragment is 3,000*l.* The entire site is

estimated to be worth about 45,000*l.* With the proceeds of the sale a new church and residence will be erected at Stepney. Allhallows Church is to be re-pewed at the cost of 4,000*l.* The church of St. Benet dates originally from the end of the twelfth century: the edifice which occupied the site in the seventeenth century was, with the exception of the spire, burnt in the Great Fire of 1666. Wren pulled down the spire, and built the present structure, which is very small, its internal measurements being only sixty feet by thirty feet. The parish books of St. Benet are said to contain many interesting records.

The progress of metropolitan changes has impelled the destruction of the well-known Surrey Chapel, in the Blackfriars Road, which, in 1783, was built for Rowland Hill. Here he preached until his death in 1833. This famous minister died in the adjoining house, and was buried in the chapel. The congregation of Surrey Chapel will build a new place of worship on the site of the Magdalen Hospital.

A story has appeared in the French papers about the late Marquis de Boissy which appears to be too good to be true. The eccentric Marquis, as is well known, in spite of his furious onslaughts on *la perfide Albion* in the Corps Législatif, was a complete *Anglomane* in private life. He dressed in the English fashion, entertained English guests, and kept up his household with *English servants*. During his last illness a lady called upon him, and as she sat by his side she remarked, with some alarm, that her companion played carelessly with a revolver. M. de Boissy said, "I beg pardon, Madame, but all my servants are English, and I am obliged to be on my guard, as the rascals are capable of anything."

Subscription lists for the victims of the inundations of the Loire have appeared in the *Moniteur*; but the amount already subscribed for the sufferers by this terrible calamity has not reached a million of francs (40,000*l.*), and Frenchmen seem to give 50 francs where in England they would give 50*l.* M. Dupanloup has, however, set an example by adopting one hundred poor children, whose parents have been reduced by this infliction to absolute destitution. The Episcopal Palace is full at present of these poor little ragged wretches, until the Bishop is able to place them all out in schools.

Further news has been received from the Russo-American telegraph expedition. The Russian engineer-in-chief, accompanied by three officers of the United States corps of engineers, appointed to survey the line of route, set out from Petropaulovsk in August last. After almost incredible labour and fatigue, they have completed their task from Anadyrsk to the Amoor, a distance of 6,000 versts; and on the opening of the navigation next year vessels will be despatched to the Sea of Okhotsk with the necessary stores and materials for erecting the line of wire. Labourers have been hired among the native Yakoutes; hundreds of trees have been felled to be used as poles; and it is believed that within three years the line will be carried up to Behring's Strait, there to be linked by a submarine wire to the American continent.

To the valuable and voluminous Reports published within the past ten years by the Geological Survey of Canada, is now added an Atlas, containing twelve coloured maps and sections. The first of the series, on a reduced scale of 125 miles to the inch, embraces the whole region from the eastern extremity of Newfoundland to the Assiniboin, and from James's Bay, on the north, to the confines of Virginia on the south. It is to be regarded as preliminary to a large map of the same region, on a scale of 25 miles to the inch, which has been engraved in Paris, and is shortly to be published, showing the true character of the geology of the British North-American provinces, its relations to that of adjacent territories, and especially to the great coal-bearing areas.

A project has been set on foot for desicating the Zuyder Zee, by which it is estimated 380,000 acres will be gained for agricultural purposes. The calculated cost is 10,500,000*l.*

The judicial statistics for 1865 contain several interesting statements. The total number of sum-

mary convictions before magistrates during the year was 312,882. Of these, 470 offenders were flogged. In 1864 the number whipped was 443. Assault cases appear to be greatly on the increase. In 1865 the number amounted to 13,834, being an augmentation of 388 over the preceding year. Under the head of Coroners' Inquests, it appears that the number in 1865 amounted to 25,011. Of these, no fewer than 8,667 were upon children under sixteen years of age, and 11,397 are returned under the head of Accidental Death. There is an addition of 275 to the number of offences against the Game Laws, which were 10,392 during the past year.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES WILL BE OPENED, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall (opposite Marlborough House), on Monday, November 5.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

MR. MORREY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES IS ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 54, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—E. M. Ward, R.A.—Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—Egg, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Henriette Browne—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswell, R.A.—C. Pickersill, R.A.—Calderon, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Naumyth—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Faed—Frère—Buipers—Liddersdale—George Smith—Dunmore—Peter Graham, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in a YACHTING CRUISE, with THE WEDDING BREAKFAST, by Mr. John Parry. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight Saturday only at Tice's, Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent Street.—Admission, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 3*s.*, and 5*s.* The Gallery has been entirely re-decorated, and is now ventilated on an improved system.

SCIENCE

Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Year 1865. With an Appendix. By Robert Hunt. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS is the most detailed and the most significant of all the annual mineral returns collected by Mr. Hunt. Their statistical arrangement and tabular form render them repulsive to general readers, and they are, therefore, likely to be left unread. But several important results lie hid under this mass of tabulated figures—results which concern every Englishman interested in the material resources of his country. Only, however, a competent interpreter of these tabulated figures can bring out such results in an appreciable and intelligible manner. The figures are dumb and dead until their significance is unfolded.

The subject which at present more particularly occupies public attention is the rapid consumption of our coal, and its consequences. Not until we have an official announcement of the probable remaining and available coal stores in our several coal-measures can we definitely state the consequences of our immense annual extraction. But as official inquiries are proverbially slow in progress, and the results tardy in making their public appearance, we may opportunely present a few remarks on the statistics before us relating to this momentous matter.

In 1865 the total produce of coal and earthy minerals in the United Kingdom was 98,150,587 tons, of which Durham and Northumberland yielded rather more than one-fourth part. The annual increase of production has been most rapid,—a fact which is shown both by the large additional number of tons raised and the continually increasing number of collieries opened. The latter were 2,614 in the year 1855, and in the year 1865 they were 3,256 in number; thus displaying the opening of 642 additional collieries in the last ten years. Now, it requires no Royal Commission to inform us, that while we are thus opening about sixty-four new collieries every year, and when we have arrived at an annual extraction of nearly 100,000,000 tons, (to represent which in a popular manner several obvious calculations might be made,) we must be yearly approaching, not the period of the final exhaustion of our coal-fields, but

certainly the period of the exhaustion of all the best coal. Assuming, for instance, that the estimate of Mr. Vivian may be approximately correct,—viz., that we have 2,770 square miles of coal-measures, containing 84,000,000,000 tons of coal,—then we can, for the present, readily calculate how long these will last at an annual extraction of 100,000,000 tons. But the answer would be fallacious, since of the whole remaining quantity only a certain proportion consists of the best kinds of coal. This is the fact to be kept in view, and the necessary distinction which the otherwise occupied public so seldom draw. People who pay merely a passing moment's attention to the matter, have heard that some great colliery owner or viewer has declared that we have coal enough for some thousands of years; so they are satisfied that all the publicly expressed fears of an early lack of coal are groundless. Do such persons know that several of the best Newcastle seams of coal are already nearly wrought out?—that the pits are continually deepening and widening?—and that, therefore, all mining difficulties are continually increasing, together with the expenses of working? Do they consider that the cost of coal will augment as the coal itself decreases?—that pits rapidly fill with water, or from other causes become unworkable?—that enormous and costly steam-power must be employed to overcome inundations?—and, in short, that deep coal-pits become very expensive and onerous undertakings? Do they know that the annual 100,000,000 tons of coal imply a very serious run upon our coal-measures, which alarms men who are cognizant of its full effect? With reference to any coal deposits which may or may not lie under the Permian strata, the question whether they exist is geological; and the question whether, if existing, they can be reached and profitably wrought is mechanical.

Some of the facts brought before the public during the recent severe financial panic will aptly illustrate our coal condition; and we adduce them because they are now familiar and fresh to most minds. It was daily City talk not many months ago that no bank in England could stand proof against an urgent and incessant run upon its resources,—that any one even of the best reputed joint-stock banks could be broken by a combined rush to withdraw deposits. Every banker and competent mercantile man had known this from the beginning, but the public lately seemed to learn it for the first time. The scene which we ourselves witnessed on what was called "Black Monday" in the city of London, and which was thought so extraordinary and exceptional that some have declared it will never again recur,—viz., the hurrying of hundreds of depositors to banks and discount-houses for the purpose of demanding their deposits at one time:—this very scene may be paralleled every working-day in the year in our great coal-fields. *Mutatis mutandis*, the coal-fields are the banks, the pits are the banking offices, and the miners are the active agents of the withdrawing public. There is but a certain reserve fund in the subterranean coffers, and upon this fund the pitmen are daily drawing at a rapid and accelerating rate. Annual collective drafts for 100,000,000 tons of coal cannot be continually honoured without causing great fears for the ultimate stability of the subterranean bank. When we are favoured with an authorized valuation of the assets, we shall be able at once to ascertain our carbonaceous solvency, and to prepare a mineral fuel balance-sheet.

Of the absolute deficiency of coal—that is, of the seams of secondary or tertiary value—we have no apprehension; but of the too rapid diminution of the best bituminous and the best

steam-fuel coal, we have no doubt. Of course this cannot be prevented by any restrictive legislation. The coal-owners will invariably sell their coals as fast as they can find a market for them, and the recognized principles of free trade will continue in irresistible operation. All that geological science and annual statistics can effect is, to make the facts known and patent to the world. Let the public know our actual resource of this invaluable fuel, and if they persist in their indifference to the matter, and, what is far worse, to the present heedless waste of inferior coals, then the issue is manifest. When that is made manifest, it is probable that scientific men will devote their earnest attention to possible substitutes for superior coal. Perhaps Government may encourage their researches. At all events, the recently issued parliamentary paper upon experiments made with petroleum give us no great encouragement to look to this kind of mineral as a substitute for good coal.

If we had space, we should advert to the instructive tables which are now first presented, showing the quantities of coal brought within the district of the city of London for the last twelve years,—the amount of coal used in all the branches of iron manufacture,—the total home consumption,—and the relation which these data bear to our increasing population. Besides our own produce, we have brief statistics of the coal production of several foreign countries; and, to pass away from coal, there are the usual statistics of metallic mining, together with a useful Appendix of the metaliferous mines, other than iron, of the United Kingdom, with the names of purser, manager, and chief agent to each mine. The iron ore and iron manufacture returns are now full and suggestive, and are followed by lists of the mills and forges in the United Kingdom, including names of works and of firms. In short, this volume, unpretending and unattractive as it appears, is replete with mineral statistics of great mining and manufacturing value.

After all the expenditure lavished upon our Geological Survey, and the School of Mines with the Museum, we are rejoiced to receive and to commend so practical and serviceable a publication as that now before us, in preparing which Mr. Hunt must have encountered many minor difficulties. We fear that his labours may pass unregarded amidst the tumult and hurry of great events and public changes; but we have, we hope, said something to secure their just appreciation.

SOCIETIES.

NUMISMATIC.—Oct. 18.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. Smallfield exhibited, on behalf of the Kent Archaeological Society, three Saxon sceattas, two of them from the cemetery at Sarre, and the third from Canterbury, found during the restoration of the cathedral.—Mr. Evans read a paper, communicated by W. Allen, Esq., 'On a find of Coins of Allectus at Old Ford, Bow, in February, 1866.'—Mr. Madden read a short note from Gaston Feuardent, Esq., 'On the Gold Staters of Athens,' in which the writer came to the conclusion that there were specimens of these coins existing which may be considered genuine.—Mr. Madden read a paper by himself 'On some Roman Coins and Medallions recently purchased for the British Museum.' Of these may be especially mentioned a bronze medallion of Hadrian, who wears on his head the lion's skin, and a unique silver medallion of Domitian; of this latter Mr. Madden gave a detailed historical, as well as numismatic, account.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

THURS. LINNEAN, 8.—'Experimental Investigations with Cestoid Entozoa,' Dr. Cobbold. 'Indian Acanthaceae,' Dr. Andersen. 'Sclerotium stipitatum,' Dr. Shortt.

FINE ARTS

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE King of the Belgians has conferred the Order of Leopold on Mr. Frith, R.A., whose picture of 'Ramsgate Sands' has recently been exhibited at Brussels. This is only one out of many instances in which the merits of Englishmen have met with honourable recognition at foreign Courts.

The Winter Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours will open on the 5th proximo. The private view will take place on Saturday next, the 3rd proximo.

Large subscriptions are being sought for the building of a nave to Bristol Cathedral; for this purpose 7,000*l.* is promised; 30,000*l.* will, it is estimated, be required. It will be remembered that no nave exists to Bristol Cathedral, the original nave having been destroyed several centuries ago, although by whom, how or why, has been a matter of discussion. Bristol was one of Henry the Eighth's new dioceses, the structure appropriated to the bishop's seat having been the ancient monastic church of the Augustine order in the city; this was founded by Robert Fitzharding, Lord of Berkeley, and ultimately Canon at Bristol, in the middle of the twelfth century, c. 1142. Abbot Elliot, who died in 1526, is, on excellent grounds, believed to have removed the Norman nave, with the intention of building a new one, as is now proposed. During the last five years works of restoration have been progressing in this church.

The *Fine-Arts Quarterly Review* comprises in its eighth number a series of articles of less interesting character than is usual. Among those which display valuable thought and critical analytical power are a keen-witted and most delicately handled review, by Mr. W. Rossetti, of Mr. Palgrave's admirable 'Essays on Art.' Although we fail to see that several of the conclusions of the former are justified by his premises, and are disposed to question their aptitude to Mr. Palgrave's case, especially when recent sculpture is in question, it is undeniable that Mr. Rossetti has produced an elegant piece of English, the charm of which is enhanced in power by his candour, modesty and moderation, enlivened as these are by wit and the true sense of Art. He certainly hits the truth in ascribing to the author of the "Essays" a rather fanatical devotion to that mode of sculptural expression which is proper to Greek Art, of which no one denies the perfectness, although many would hesitate to class with it those other developments of sculpture which under differing circumstances have differing aims. A laboured article, by Mr. Ræ, 'On the History of Painting in England,'—another, by M. H. de Triqueti, 'On Tuscan Sculptors,' the rickety of which is in painful contrast with Mr. Rossetti's good workmanship,—an interesting archaeological paper, by Mr. J. C. Robinson, 'On the Early Portuguese School of Painting,'—a very interesting account, by the Keeper of Prints and Drawings, of that ingeniously wrought imposition, the so-called Albert Dürer's 'La Vierge à la Porte,' are the noteworthy contents of this number.

Messrs. Mason & Co., Old Bond Street and Norwich, send us an instalment of a series of 'Photographs of English Cathedrals,' folio size; the subject in this case being Norwich, as represented from the south-east, exterior,—a view in which the photographer has contrived to include the spire up to the very vane, also the south transept and St. Luke's Chapel, which advances from the *chevet* on that side, as the Jesus Chapel does on the opposite. This view includes the Beauchamp Chapel, the statue-capped buttresses of the east-end and the radial flying-buttresses of the same portion of the structure. It is therefore the most interesting view. Having been taken while the trees of the close were bare, the architecture is as much open to examination as possible.—A second view shows the interior, nave, looking east, comprising eight of the twelve bays of the arcade, all, doubtless, that could be included. This displays the great Romanesque galleries over the aisles, the clerestory and its wall-passage within the windows, and

stretches to the extreme east end; the choir and *chevet* being, however, hidden by the screen, which, at Norwich, advances two bays to the west of the crossing.—A third view exhibits the choir and apse. These photographs are highly satisfactory; especially so is the second named here. The third, owing probably to the gloom in the lower part of the choir, is a little obscure; above, the work is perfectly plain. The size of the photographs renders them available to architects who may be in search of general views, and displays much of the detail in nearer objects. On the whole, they are eminently successful transcripts, and well adapted for use. A brief history of the Cathedral accompanies the views, gives dates and dimensions; also the names and dates of the bishops and deans. It is startling to find the attack by the men of Norwich upon the cathedral of their city described in this memoir as "a freak." This is hardly the right term for that very serious business.

A few weeks since we stated that, at the sale of Dr. Wellesley's collection of works of Art, one of the most famous drawings by Raphael, a work which is commonly supposed to be a study, or first sketch, for the Garvagh Raphael, a Virgin and Child, had been purchased for the British Museum Print Room. The picture itself having been lately bought for the National Gallery, the acquisition to the Print Room has more than ordinary interest. It is not on this account alone, however, that we again refer to this exquisite study; but rather that its supreme merits may be made known to the reader; and his attention invited to the treasure. Strictly to write, this comprises two drawings, heads which were evidently intended for those of a Virgin and Child. The former was probably made—here the common belief seems well founded—for the picture in question. The materials employed were those so frequently in use during the early period of Raphael's career; these are "silverpoint" on paper prepared with a wash of body-colour of a pale salmon tint, nearly identical with that of the study by Raphael of 'Petrarch and Sappho,' for the fresco, 'Parnassus,' in the Segnatura of the Vatican,—a work which was formerly part of the Payne Knight Collection of Drawings, now in the Print Room, and well known to students. The heads appear to us as studies proper, that is, to have been made from some fair model and vivacious child, and are, to a great extent, portraits executed with the inspiration of the theme of the picture for which they were intended. Accordingly there is a great deal of character in the Virgin's face, distinguishable through the conception of the master. Individuality is there, as in the plump, yet delicate cheeks; the little, round, Raphaelian chin, broad eyelids, the full lips of the high-curved mouth, are due to the draughtsman; also the long and by no means perfectly-drawn neck is mannered in its contour no less than in its action. The eyes look downwards and sideways, and are veiled by their lids; the mouth is exquisitely tender; these, like the rest of the features, are carefully and very delicately modelled. The relief is expressed with a brighter tint of colour than that of the paper, and in the high lights with white. The hair, which is not modelled like the rest of the countenance, is shown to be drawn off the forehead and fastened behind; this, if nothing else served, may be said to decide the question whether or not this is an ideal sketch or a study from a model. In fact, this is just such a study as Raphael might make with a view to after-reference and refining upon when he painted the picture. On the same piece of paper is an almost equally valuable and elaborate study by the same hand, and probably for the head of an infant Christ. The countenance of the latter is full before us, looks downwards and sideways with wonderfully rendered expression of infantine gleefulness. A certain quaintness and extraordinary spirit are imparted to this face by the sideways turn of the jaw in laughing; this is an action such as is often seen in faces of the extremes of life, in those of babies and very aged persons, and due to the same cause in both. The position of the child's head indicates that the model was placed in some one's lap, and was sustained by the hand. This position is not that of Christ in the Garvagh Raphael, but nearly the same as

appears in the Orleans Madonna. These studies are of the most exquisite character and highest rarity; we have thus acquired what its late owner considered the gem of his famous collection. The drawings in question were exhibited with the Art-Treasures at Manchester, in 1857: see 'Catalogue of Drawings,' No. 55, where they were described as studies for the Raphael at Panshanger, which was clearly a mistake.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—THE WINTER DRAMATIC SEASON WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, November 19, when will be produced a NEW DRAMA by EDMUND FALCONER.

DRURY LANE.—A great work, whatever the amount of its unpopularity on its first appearance, is sure in the end to triumph. Scholars in England failed to appreciate the beauties of Goethe's 'Faust,' as a poem, long after Mr. Carlyle had called their attention to it. Critics of those early days ran considerable risk in venturing on its commendation, and the journal that admitted a serious article on the subject imperilled its circulation by the daring act. Meanwhile the fame of the poem spread, and thoughtful minds returned to it as a problem of which the solution would repay the labour. The theme had been more than once treated before it was undertaken by Goethe, but never so elaborately, profoundly and discursively. It required, indeed, the German philosophical development, and the mystical reading of the poet, before even the materials of such a poem as Goethe had projected could be collected. Goethe made it the recipient of all the knowledge that he possessed, and the medium of every opinion that he wished to publish. And thus the poem grew and grew, until it not only expanded into a great book, but suggested another, which was to occupy the remainder of the poet's life, and which was, indeed, only completed a short time before his death. It was published as a posthumous work.

An adaptation of 'Faust,' by Mr. Bayle Bernard, was produced on this stage on Saturday. The house was immensely crowded by a highly-excited audience. With the argument of the poem the English public are familiar, nor can the English playgoer be very ignorant of its general bearing. Both in Germany and England a desire was felt to see it on the stage; but Goethe was rather adverse to the theatrical exhibition of his poem, and by others it was deemed not sufficiently dramatic. The subject itself had been seen frequently on the boards, in the *Puppenspiele* which were derived from the Volksbücher that abound, and continued to be treated in the dramas of Klingemann and Maler Müller; but the great poem itself was shunned as impracticable. An enthusiastic young man in England tried his hand at the theme about the year 1825, when 'Faustus' was performed on the boards of Drury. Mr. George Soane was helped in his experiment by Bishop's music and some fine scenery by Stanfield. The characters were powerfully cast, James Wallack, Terry, O. Smith, Harley, and the Misses Isabella Paton, Stephens and Povey being included in the arrangement. The whole was effective, but stagey,—clever, but melodramatic,—crude in thought, and hasty in execution,—in diction it was turgid; and, though successful at the time, had no power in itself to retain the stage after serving the immediate purpose. Other attempts on the theme were subsequently made by Mr. H. P. Grattan and Mr. Leman Rede; but the greatest prominence was gained by Mr. C. Kean's experiment in 1852, when a version by Mr. Boucicault of M. Michel Carré's French adaptation of the German poem was placed on the boards of the Princess's, under the title of 'Faust and Marguerite.' In this, certain scenes from Goethe's poem were taken, but the dialogue was re-written. Something closer to the original was desirable, and this something Mr. Bayle Bernard has sought to give us in the present production.

Mr. Bernard's leading idea was to convert the poem into a five-act drama, and his selection of scenes has been controlled by the form into which the whole was thrown. The first act contains the temptation of *Faust*, concluding with a vision in

the magic mirror of *Margaret* at her spinning-wheel, forming a tableau which proved astonishingly effective. These details are all made to take place in *Faust's* study; and considerable ingenuity is shown in bringing them together under one roof. The author has retained the reception by *Mephistopheles* of the students—a scene which told well in representation, Mr. Phelps making the most of the sarcasm implied in the speeches. Mr. Edmund Phelps looked *Faust* admirably, but spoke so strictly in his father's style of elocution that the resemblance was startling, notwithstanding the evident pains taken to produce a difference. The second act opens with the scene of the grand *Platz*, made up of certain passages from the earlier scenes, the incidents of Auerbach's cellar, and *Faust's* first meeting with *Margaret*. Here Mr. Harrison, as *Valentine*, sang the Soldier's Song, to Weber's music. Two pieces by Spohr, 'The Festival Chorus' and 'The Students' Chorus,' and the two *morceaux* in the first act from Bishop, served to lighten the dialogue. The third act, the most complete and satisfactory of the whole, consists of two scenes—*Margaret's* bedroom, in which the jewels are left, and *Martha's* garden, in which the double courtship proceeds. Here Goethe is more closely followed, and we feel more clearly the inspiration of his genius. Mrs. H. Vezin and Mrs. H. Vandenhoff impersonated very skilfully the innocent heroine and her worldly neighbour. The most attractive portion of the play, in the fourth act, is illustrated by three pieces of Spohr's music, and one of Mendelssohn's, and includes a representation of the *Walpurgis Night*. The adapter skips over the Witch's kitchen, the forest, and the cave scene, that of *Margaret* at her spinning-wheel, and others in which the poetic spirit will not be constrained within the limits of theatrical possibility, and takes us at once to the City Fountain, where *Margaret* is compelled to listen to the chatter of *Lisette*, and the tale of *Barbara's* fall, so like her own. *Margaret* pours out her sorrows before the *Mater Dolorosa*, and suffers from the evil suggestions of *Mephistopheles*. The next scene prepares us for the May-night. We see *Faust* and *Mephistopheles* ascending the Harz Mountains; the former pursues the beautiful Witch, and is thus led to the *Walpurgis* glen, on which Mr. William Beverley has expended all the resources of his scenic art. The revels take place under changing lights, which give to them a weird variety, while *Faust* chases the Spirit of Beauty from ledge to ledge of the rocky scenery until the spirit of *Margaret* rises to reproach and restrain him with stretched-out arms. On this tableau the drop falls. In the fifth act, poor *Margaret* is arraigned not for infanticide, but for matricide. Meanwhile her brother *Valentine* returns, and the fatal dual takes place between him and *Faust*. The madness of *Margaret* renders vain the patience of the latter, and she dies of the great agony that renders life insupportable. Here Mr. Bernard has endeavoured to anticipate the catastrophe of Goethe's Second Part, by indicating that *Faust* is after all saved. Expressing his determination to perish with *Margaret*, *Mephistopheles* is vanquished by *Faust's* fidelity to the dead, and leaves his victims to the repose of the grave. Whereupon the apotheosis of *Margaret* is revealed; and while she appears in the act of "ascension to the seraphs" the curtain falls. The acting throughout was highly creditable to the whole company. Mrs. Hermann Vezin was an admirable *Margaret*; *Faust* was adequately represented by Mr. Edmund Phelps, and *Mephistopheles* was interpreted by Mr. Phelps in a way that could not be surpassed by any English actor of the present day. It was a genuine triumph.

STANDARD.—On Saturday another version of 'Der Freischütz,' in the form of a burlesque, was placed on this stage. It was got up in the continental style, illustrated with beautiful scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass, who promises to be one of the best of our scenic artists, and succeeded so decidedly that the manager on its conclusion gave directions to proceed with the preparations for the pantomime, as no change in the bill would be needed up to Christmas. Little did he expect

what would happen in the course of a few hours. At six o'clock on Sunday morning the theatre was in flames; and in a remarkably brief space the roof of the magnificent building fell in. Mr. Douglass had from year to year enlarged and ornamented this edifice, until, as a theatre, it was scarcely second to any, whether in accommodation for the public or in regard to the grandeur of its interior. The ambition of the manager was to make it the national theatre of the East End, and for this purpose he constantly employed as stars the best actors and actresses engaged in the performance of the legitimate drama. Mr. Charles Kean, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Creswick, Mr. James Anderson, Miss Glyn, Miss Edith Herard, and other favorites of the public, have all appeared on its boards in support of the poetic drama; and it was Mr. Douglass's expressed design to emulate in future the worthiest efforts of West-End managements. These good intentions, however, must be now deferred until a new theatre can be erected on the spot. Mr. Douglass will suffer great loss, as the building was insufficiently insured; but his characteristic energy will enable him to surmount all difficulties.

STRAND.—A new piece has been produced here, written by Mr. W. H. Swanborough, and entitled 'In the Wrong Box.' The plot is by no means remarkable for novelty, but Mr. Parselle's acting carried it through, and it was accepted by the audience.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE Committee of the Society of Arts devoted to musical education has resumed its sittings. It seems now agreed that the Royal Academy of Music will migrate to South Kensington.

Mr. Halle's winter Concerts at the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, began on Thursday last.

M. Gounod's special felicity in "curtain-tunes," otherwise act-preludes, was never more clearly to be recognized than in his *Entr'acte* from 'Colombe,' one of the most dainty orchestral movements ever performed at the Crystal Palace, which was given there this day week. The song from the same opera, delivered by Mr. Cummings, is less to our liking. The *Symphony* was Beethoven's 'Eroica'; the new Overture was that of Mr. Sullivan's opera, 'The Sapphire Necklace,' (which, however, had already been performed and favourably received at his Benefit Concert.)—a bright, melodious, provocative prelude, if there was ever such a thing. The *coda* produces an effect potent enough to make the "forfeitable" of modern transcendentalism bite their nails to the quick, without hope of equalling it. Yet, like all real music, it is as unforced as clear. The lady singers were Mdlle. Liebhart and Miss Julia Elton. The latter promises well as a *contralto*. To-day, Schumann's *Symphony* in c major is to be played; and Madame Arabella Goddard will appear in Prof. Bennett's Pianoforte Concerto in c minor. The steady growth of musical interest in this country was never more transparently displayed and illustrated than in the case of this same Crystal Palace. Now, apart from what may be called its set solemnities, and in addition to the performances of its excellently-conducted band, the managers are "taking on" frequent extra-neous attractions and expenses, *vide* these attendant on the clever and complete performances of "The London Glee and Madrigal Union."

No end of the signs and tokens showing in which direction the wind of England's musical time blows! The love of ballads and glees is as strong to-day as it was when Arne and Hook wrote Vauxhall songs, and Stevens, and Dabry, and Cooke, and Webbe, poured out their glees. Co-existent with a singular, in cases painful, cultivation of what may be called frippery and formality in the music laid out for divine worship, and with heartier and more wholesome expressions of religious care applied to the services of the Temple,—contemporary with the spread of honest, intellectual appreciation of the masterpieces of foreign orchestral and operatic music,—the love of secular vocal tunes is unquestionably on the increase. Here we read of touring party after touring party carrying

its meagre wallet of slender ware from the Land's End to the Orkneys: anon are regaled in the *Times* by the confessions of good-natured amateurs who have been at once gratifying their harmless vanity and doing something to keep "winter and rough weather" from pressing ruthlessly on the poor, by getting up village concerts. To-day we have to tell that Mr. Mellon has found it expedient to fall into the fashion, by alternating his promenade waltzes and symphonies and classical nights—devoted to Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and others—with ballad concerts. Yet all this while the good professional ballad-singers of England could be numbered on the ten fingers; such scantiness being, in large part, owing to the trash which composers consent to set, and (natural if not inevitable consequence to such trashiness) the heroic disregard on the part of our vocalists as to whether the words are audible or the contrary. Perhaps, by repeatedly calling attention to truths not to be gained, some slight good may be done in aid of public discrimination, and to raise the standard of opinion among those who make, execute and hear the popular songs, which keep so strong a hold on British ears.—Mr. Ransford's *Ballad Concert* took place on Monday last.

Six *Chamber Concerts*, to be given during the course of the winter, are advertised at the Hanover Square Rooms.—The Brixton Amateurs are "up and doing" again.

We understand that a new set of songs, by our Laureate, may be expected, and that they are to be set to music by Mr. A. S. Sullivan.

An Italian Correspondent informs us that Mr. Frederic Clay intends to attempt an Italian opera, with the view of producing the same at Milan. The *libretto*, it is added, will be by Signor Piave.

Il *Trovatore* states that Signor Rossini has consented to write a comic opera for Paris, to be represented there next year; and gives as its title, 'Il Cavallo di Troja.'

We are told by the *Orchestra* that M. Gounod's 'Romeo and Juliet' is complete, and that a copy of it is already in London.—It is now said that the tenor who will "create" the hero's part at the Théâtre Lyrique is to be M. Capoul.

A collection of 'Rhymes Old and New, written for Music,' by Mr. Henry F. Chorley, with a Preface, is in preparation.

Madame Parepa and her party have commenced their representations in the United States.

Madame Vilda is engaged for twelve performances of 'Norma' at the Teatro Fenice, Venice.

The first number of a new theatrical and musical journal, appearing at Leipzig, bearing for title, *Neue Allgemeine Zeitschrift für Theater und Musik*, has come to hand. It is edited by Herr Yourij von Arnold.

We have the following from the *Gazette Musicale*:—"Crispino" has been given at the Italian Opera.

—MM. Fétis and Berlioz have been exchanging in print stately compliments on the revival of 'Alceste.'—Signor Verdi's 'Don Carlos' is in active rehearsal.—M. Semet has finished an opera on the story of 'La Petite Fadette.'—Five hundred persons failed to obtain entrance at the Théâtre Lyrique, for the last representation of 'Don Juan,' which has led to the re-engagement of its *Donna Anna*, Madame Chanton-Deneur, for a few nights.—There is, this winter, to be a double series of concerts at the Conservatoire.—M. Pasdeloup's popular orchestral concerts have been resumed.—M. Sivori is in Paris.—Herr Abert's 'Astorga' is to be the first winter novelty given at the Prague Opera.—There is a rumour of an opera just completed, by Signor Pavesi, 'Il Mercante di Venezia,' which may be given at our Royal Italian Opera.—The death of Herr Gollmick is announced; also, the production of a solemn Mass for four choirs, by Herr Grell, at the *Sing-Academie* of Berlin; thirdly, the completion of an opera on the subject of Schiller's 'Wallenstein,' by Herr von Adelburg, of Vienna.—The veteran Signor Pacini's 'Saffo' seems coming into request again. It is significant that, at the late revival of this opera at Madrid, the part of the heroine, a clearly characterized *soprano*, should have been allotted to the unlively Madame Borghi-Mamo; that of *Climene* was given to Mdlle. Barbara Marchisio.

These parts, it may be remembered, to the advantage of our countrywomen, were played in the English version of the opera, given under Mr. Macready's management, by Madame Novello and Mrs. Alfred Shaw,—when, also, Mr. Sims Reeves appeared as second tenor. The *Faone* at Madrid is Signor Naudin.

The opening of the new theatre at Liverpool is said to have gone off to the fullest satisfaction of all concerned. Great was the excitement on the occasion. The building is spoken of in the highest terms as handsome, commodious, and well ventilated. An opera was given by the Italian troop, headed by Mdlle. Tietjens, who was crowned on the stage; and an address, rich in pleasant promises, was spoken by Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigan.—The new theatre at Brighton was also auspiciously opened a few evenings ago.

A new theatre is about to be opened at Passy, close to Paris—to bear the name of the Théâtre Rossini.—Another new theatre was inaugurated at Malaga on the 4th of this month.

A new play, 'Les Amours de Paris,' by MM. Dennery and Thibout, was brought out the other night at the Ambigu, Paris.

We must defer some musical correspondence for a week.

MISCELLANEA

Literary Parallels.—Those persons who find interest in this subject are referred by a Correspondent (for whose communication we have not room) to Book X., line 90 and following lines, for a parallel to the passages cited from Chaucer and Spenser, under the head 'Anatomy of Foliage,' in the *Athenæum* for September 15th.

White on Billiards.—Allow me in your columns to correct a misapprehension. 'White on Billiards' is sometimes referred to as a recent and valuable book. Allow me to say that it is neither the one nor the other. White's 'Practical Treatise on the Game of Billiards' was published as long ago as 1807, and has been for years out of print. In White's day the side-stroke was unknown; the mace was more generally used than the cue; India-rubber cushions were not yet invented, and various points of excellence in modern billiard-play were but dimly appreciated. All that is valuable in White's treatise he derived from a previous French work, in which occurs the oft-quoted sentence, that the "angle of reflexion equals the angle of incidence,"—an axiom, as I have said in 'The Billiard Book,' which can never be more than an approximation to the truth. White's treatise is incorporated in the account of billiards in 'Bohn's Handbook of Games,' and the little book sometimes mistaken for it possesses no claim to scientific value or authority. By inserting the above you will oblige scientific billiard-players, and your obedient servant,
CAPT. CRAWLEY.

Geological Miracle Assumers.—Mr. Garbett has favoured us in your number for the 6th of this month with certain calculations respecting the number of times during a million of years that we may expect the earth to be struck by a comet, judging from recorded facts. Admit for argument's sake his estimate of 593 cometary visits, or 1186 passages through the sphere raised upon the earth's orbit, during a century, and that it would require 2398 x 1186 such average passages fairly to hit, or have a chance of hitting, every part of such sphere. The circumference of the earth's orbit (a great circle of such sphere) would be 72,250 earth-diameters, and taking the average of the holes made as 31½ earth-diameters long, it would require at the very least 2294 such passages to hit, or have a chance of hitting, every part of such orbit. Such being the case, are not the chances that only once in such 2294 passages would the earth happen to be where the comet came? Unless Mr. Garbett can negative this view, does it not follow that we must alter his result from 4 hits of the earth by a comet during a million of years, or one in 250,000 years, by multiplying the figure last given by 2294? The result will be the somewhat less critical situation for the stability of our special comical institution of one hit by a comet per

574 millions of years; and then:—Why the chances are we may not have been hit yet.

THOS. M. RICKMAN.

Old Books and Periodicals.—Some clergymen at Gravesend, who visit the ships there, undertake to receive old books and periodicals, and get them bound and made up into ships' libraries. These are put on board ships not otherwise provided with books, or reading of any kind, for the sailors; many ships are totally unprovided. All this is done without any charge on board, and no subscription is solicited from either officers or men. Parcels of books addressed by goods train to the St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission, Gravesend are carried free from London by the railways on both sides of the Thames.

Tansley's Safe.—In the *Athenæum* of the 29th of September we commended a Mr. Bryant's safe. "Will you allow me," says a Correspondent, "to correct the above? Bryant is in my employ, and is the maker of the model only; I am the sole inventor and patentee." JAMES TANSLEY.

Bone-fire.—As the place of my birth seems to have put me in possession of some arguments, relevant to the "Bone-fire" controversy, which no one else comes forward to supply, I beg leave to submit them to your tribunal. I well remember, in my childhood, seeing parties of boys set out to range the fields in search of bones for the fires which were lighted in almost every hamlet, on the eve of St. John (23rd of June). These bones were supposed to yield oil (marrow) enough to revive the illuminations towards the close of the display, when the other fuel had begun to burn dim; but I think I have heard it argued that "bones" were essential to the due celebration of the rite. Again, the vernacular Gaelic for bone-fire (of modern English) is *tine enar* (I write phonetically—I don't understand the language), i.e., literally, "fire of bones"; and I have been assured that this is the commonly received distinctive term, and not a metonym. Is it not, then, a fair logical deduction, that the modern English word is a precise translation of the primitive Pagan Irish? But what appears to me the most irrefragable evidence in favour of "bone" is, that to "drag like a horse's head to a bone-fire" is a vulgar "trope" in familiar use (among the Irish) to this day, to express the act of hurrying anything (or even recalcitrant person) along by sheer violence. This much as to the mere etymology of the word, drawn from my recollections of my native county, Dublin, and early in this century. But might it not even be contended that "bone" was the primary member of the compound word, and the essential element of the original solemnities which consecrated the fire? If it be assumed that the modern Christian festival might have been designed to supersede some barbarous heathen observance, which was more sacrificial than commemorative, might it not be justifiable, or even necessary, to enjoin the use of the bones of any dead animals for the purposes of the new ritual, in order to abolish the sacrifice of living victims for ever. The Bealtine, or fire of Baal, though often alluded to in Gaelic mythology, seems now to have lost all mystic or idolatrous significance. In my young days the custom was continued merely by an illumination by candles fixed on the thorns (of the May-bush), and was but the consummation of the childish games and dances indulged in upon the return of May-day. I have, moreover, resided for many years of my later life in Lincolnshire, and candour induces me to add that I have never heard of any such custom of seeking bones as you refer to in this county for any public solemnity or rejoicings. In fact, there is no annual festival, still observed here, but the anniversaries of the Patron Saints of the rural churches (Patterns, of Ireland): and they have lost all religious or ecclesiastical import. They are only observed as seasons of friendly intercourse and social relaxation. They are simply called "Feasts." B. ABBOTT.

Brigg, Lincolnshire, Oct. 16, 1866.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. G.—J. M., A.—F. Z. S.—received.

NEW BOOKS, THIS WEEK.

I. THE WAR WITH AMERICA.

THE NEW VOLUME of Mr. BANCROFT'S HISTORY of AMERICA, comprising the Period from the Declaration of the Independence of the Thirteen United States to the End of the Campaign of 1778. 8vo. cloth, price 12s.

II.

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 Publisher, 20, Wellington-street aforesaid. Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, October 27, 1866.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1896.

LITERATURE

Curious Myths of the Middle Ages. By S. Baring-Gould. (Rivingtons.)*The Sight of Hell.* By the Rev. J. Furniss, C.S.S.R. Permissu Superiorum. (Duffy.)

IN a dozen chapters, in which there is somewhat too much both of fine and flippant writing, Mr. Gould treats, and, if we may take his word for it, disposes of, or demolishes, various traditional stories, touching the truth or falsehood of some of which the world had come to a sensible decision before he was born. The subjects which he brings before us are the Wandering Jew, Prester John, the Divining Rod, the Seven Sleepers, William Tell, the Dog Gellert, Tailed Men, Antichrist and Pope Joan, the Man in the Moon, the Mountain of Venus, Fatality of Numbers, and the Terrestrial Paradise.

With respect to the story of the Wandering Jew, Mr. Gould asks, "Who can say for certain that it is not true?" and he asserts that "no myth is wholly without foundation." He quotes Our Lord's words, "There be some standing here which shall not taste of death till they see the kingdom of God;" "and there is no improbability," he adds, "in Our Lord's words being fulfilled to the letter." A thousand years elapsed before one of these deathless Jews appeared in the world. There were various assumers of the character, with various stories of their own. One had bidden Jesus go "quicker!" on His way to Calvary, and another had refused Him water, as He paused on His road to the Cross, and to each had been said, "Tarry thou till I come!" When it is remembered that these Wandering Jews were received at great men's tables and were kept as guests as long as they had any wild story to tell (they all grew old till they were a hundred, and then began again, at the age at which Christ found them), it is simply astonishing that we do not hear more of these clever and erratic parasites. Mr. Gould has his finger on a good many of them, but he has overlooked the last on the mysterious roll. From the year 1818 (perhaps earlier) to about 1830, a handsomely-featured Jew, in semi-eastern costume, fair-haired, bare-headed, his eyes intently fixed on a little ancient book he held in both hands, might be seen gliding through the streets of London, but was never seen to issue from or to enter a house, or to pause upon his way. He was popularly known as "the Wandering Jew," but there was something so dignified and anxious in his look, that he was never known to suffer the slightest molestation. Young and old looked silently on him as he passed, and shook their heads pitifully when he had gone by. He disappeared, was seen again in London some ten years later, still young, fair-haired, bare-headed, his eyes bent on his book, his feet going steadily forward as he went straight on; and men again whispered as he glided through our streets for the last time, "The Wandering Jew!" There were many who believed that he was the very man to whom had been uttered the awful words, "Tarry thou till I come!"

The tradition of this errant Jew was little more than a century old when a rumour spread over Europe that there existed a powerful Christian priest and emperor in Asia who had broken the power of those whom Mr. Gould styles "Mussulmen," and was coming to the assistance of the Crusaders. The latter were in such need of the help, that the report was probably first started by the promoters of Crusades, whose business it was to raise men and subscriptions of money. It was a bit of Stock

Exchange or Limited Liability rascality of that day. A thundering letter from Prester John himself, bristling with mendacity and denouncing lying as a baseness worthy of death, was circulated throughout Europe. At various times, various names were assigned to this pseudo-being, and various localities as his seat of empire. He is sometimes, and not without some reason perhaps, identified with a conquering Tartar Khan, who was not under Moslem influences; but Mr. Gould has perhaps hit the right nail on the head when he assigns the Prester John myth to the "wonderful successes of Nestorianism in the East," which doubtless gave rise to a marvellous amount of lying. Something resembling the character of Prester John may, however, be seen in a sacerdotal monarch such as the King of Abyssinia.

The Divining Rods employed in charms, if not older than the Jews, were well known and in use long before the Wandering Jew began to walk, or Prester John kept his stationary state in Cloudland. The rod, as a special means for divining the hidden presence of water, metals, and criminals, was not much known in Europe before the fifteenth century. The most wonderful feats were performed by it, in presence of unbiassed and scrutinizing persons; yet the performers invariably broke down under continued supervision. Nevertheless, undeniably wonderful feats were performed by the alleged agency of the rod. These were really so full of wonder, that it would be matter for greater wonder still to find them attributed to the rod if they might be more truly ascribed to any other means, whereby the result would be equally miraculous. Some of the stories cited by Mr. Gould are nothing less than astounding: there is enough evidence to convince one of the efficacy of the rod in properly endowed hands, and quite enough also to satisfy us that the ablest of diviners by the rod were, if not absolute rogues, utterly without power under stringent tests. Mr. Gould states that in Wiltshire the rod "is still employed for the purpose of detecting water,"—the rod bending or turning in the hand of the bearer, to indicate that there is water beneath the soil. It is even said that there are persons who cannot pass over hidden water or metals without a painful sensation, which enables them to assert the presence below of what is concealed from all other persons.

The story of the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus, Christian men who fell asleep under Decius (A.D. 250) and awoke under Theodosius (479), is really of older birth than any of the myths we have been considering. Endymion, Epimenides, and others, slept before the Ephesian sleepers, and since then others have not lacked, including Rip van Winkle. Mr. Gould asserts that Napoleon Bonaparte is still believed by the French peasantry to be sleeping somewhere, like Charlemagne, ready when "time and the hour" arrive for his mission. This is an echo of Béranger's song; the French peasantry can hardly believe in a returning Napoleon the First when they see on the throne an abiding Napoleon the Third; and if the first could awake and come back, how unwelcome he would be, and what pretty work he would make of it!

We agree with Mr. Gould in the probability of the story of the Seven Sleepers being founded on the possible fact of their having suffered under Decius and of their remains having been discovered under Theodosius. But having allowed thus much, he overturns the theory by expressing his own belief that the myth of the Seven Sleepers is only "a Christianized myth of Paganism." While inferring that these Ephesians never slept, he turns to the most

sacred page in Swiss history to maintain that William Tell was never awake! "I can show," he says, "that the story of William Tell is as fabulous as—what shall I say?—any other historical event." His method of arriving at such end is to point to various similar stories in the history of many nations far and near; and some of these are of the utmost singularity. But Gessler may have heard of any one of them; and because Tell was an expert archer and had a son, he may have resorted to the same means of punishing him for disrespect to the Austrian symbol of power. However this may be, the author annihilates the personality of the Swiss patriot, on the ground of the universality of the legend with its various heroes, and he commences his attack on the next myth, "The Dog Gellert," with the self-complacent remark, "Having demolished William Tell, I proceed to the destruction of another article of popular belief." He does not allude to the adverse sifting of the story by learned German critics who are expert at making facts agree with their theory, and who have exasperated all Switzerland accordingly; not that the Swiss have treated their demi-god with much more real respect. The statue they have erected to him in the market-place of his native town of Altorf is certainly the most hideous idol before which "popular belief" ever performed an act of worship.

The Ancient Britons of the present time will be as little grateful as the Swiss for the demolition of one of their favourite stories. Here, Mr. Gould is really a demolisher. The story of the hound which was slain by its knightly master, who supposed it had killed his child, whereas Gellert had really preserved its life by slaying the wolf who would have destroyed it, is not Welsh. It comes from the East, and was told in Sanscrit story-books before the first Welshman breathed, which was pretty early, if "Taffy's" own word is to be taken for it.

Mr. Gould is as successful with the old legend of men with tails pendent from the *os sacrum*. He does not believe in them either in Kent or Cornwall. The men of Strood may be examined with the most curious eyes, but no trace will be detected of the punishment inflicted on them for pulling the tail off a Becket's horse as the prelate crossed Rochester Bridge. Besides, Mr. Gould settles the whole matter by declaring that "it is impossible that a human being can have a tail; for the spinal vertebrae in men do not admit of elongation, as in many animals." But this does not settle the matter; for men would not have been affrighted at tails growing from them, if they had been naturally prepared for such an appendage.

If Mr. Gould's chapter on "Antichrist" and "Pope Joan" be the most amusing in his book, it is in some respects the most unsatisfactory and contradictory. The myths themselves, springing out of the opinions held by the early and mediæval Church, are contradictory too. In some, the great Adversary is to come with such signs of power that it would seem folly to deny his credentials. In others, he is a mere Moslem destroyer, who will leave nothing upright in the world, except Mecca and other holy cities of the Turks. In the seventeenth century the Knights of St. John had their spies in the East, looking out for the birth of the unwelcome stranger, and they gravely announced to the world that they had at last come upon him in the person of a baby, born near Babylon, who "incontinent on his birth walked and talked perfectly well, . . . admonishing the people that he is the true Messiah and the Son of God, and that in him

all must believe." Mr. Gould's opinion, if we understand him rightly, is that Antichrist will be found amongst those naughty people who hold cheap the "millinery" and "pernicious nonsense," as those sad persons call certain costumings and performances of the exclusively good and true children of the Church as its Founder meant it.

We need not dwell on "Pope Joan," but we may all be forgiven for a reasonable amount of curiosity to ascertain whence that circumstantial story sprang. Mr. Gould leads us about in all directions, and lands us nowhere. He names Marianus Scotus as "perhaps the earliest writer to mention Pope Joan." Scotus died in 1086. De Gemblours, Mr. Gould says, repeated the story, and he died in 1112. A page or two later, after saying that the legend is fabulous, void of all historical foundation, he tells us that "even Martin Polonus (A.D. 1282), who is the first to give the details, does so merely on popular report." A couple of pages later he again says, "Marianus Scotus, the first to relate the story, died in 1088." Then he is as unfair with regard to Mosheim as he is careless in his arrangement of dates and authorities. "A melancholy example of the blindness of party feeling and prejudice is seen in Mosheim, who assumes the truth of the ridiculous story." But when Mr. Gould quotes Mosheim, we find that the statement of the latter is qualified by an all-important "It is said" at the beginning of the narrative; and speaking of the abundant testimony, so called, offered in support of the myth, Mosheim concludes by stating that "prior to the time of Luther the alleged fact was not regarded as incredible or disgraceful to the Church." So far from this being, as Mr. Gould considers it, "malignity," or "a disregard for truth," it seems to be but a fair statement, in which Mosheim assumes nothing, but that the story was told, and that it was not accounted incredible.

Of the story of the Man in the Moon, founded on that of the luckless Hebrew who gathered sticks on the Sabbath, for which he was stoned to death outside the camp, Mr. Gould has much pleasant illustration. The legend is universal and everywhere modified. In Scandinavia, Mani, the Moon, steals two children, and these, Hjiuki and Bil, are now seen in their shadows on the moon's surface. These two children Mr. Gould detects in the verse—

Jack and Jill went up the hill,
To fetch a pail of water.
Jack fell down and broke his crown,
And Jill came tumbling after.

"This verse I have no hesitation in saying has a high antiquity,"—so it may have, but it illustrates the old *Church and King* sentiment,—implying safety in union, and teaching that if the crown be cast down, the church will soon go "tumbling after."

We pass the "Fatality of Numbers" and the "Mountain of Venus" as samples of "make-weight," and notice the "Terrestrial Paradise" as an amusing paper, showing how mortals have presumed to fix its locality and to perplex honest folk who read the details. Dr. Cumming, we believe, if he has not settled that the future paradise of the few chosen shall be in Scotland, has conjectured that it must resemble Caledonia in its general features and characteristics. The Bruges Catechism has, with equal precision, set down the exact distance (to a centimètre) of the gates of Hell from the school-doors of Bruges. This leads us from Mr. Gould's very agreeable olume, the shortcomings of which require but brief notice at our hands, to the second work named above, a work which shows that the

medieval myth-manufacturing is in as full activity now as when in bygone days it supplied the appetite which it could hardly satisfy.

Mr. Furniss's book is one of a series expressly intended "for children and young people"; an extract from Father Faber, on the fly-leaf, gives us to understand that we are much too qualmish about mentioning "the scaring images of Hell," and that children are lost for want of being early smitten by terror! Our readers will remember that M. Octave Delepierre recently edited for the Philobiblion Society a series of "Visions of Hell," all belonging to a medieval period. The editor, and the public generally who studied that stirring collection of myths, fancied, no doubt, that they all belonged to a medieval period. The authorship of the stories did, but there are existing writers who continue to labour in the same vocation, and Mr. Furniss, "by permission of his superiors," is as ardent as any of them in this agreeable line.

His book is but a pamphlet, but it is stuffed with as many horrors as if an Encyclopædia had been devoted to the subject; and it is after this fashion that children belonging to the Church of which Mr. Furniss is a zealous teacher, are encouraged to have their trust in a God who is, before all things, a God of Love. Children are informed that Hell is four thousand miles from the surface of the earth, that the fair saint, St. Frances, has been taken over the interior of that place of torment by the angel Gabriel; and from her account and that of other witnesses, living children have an opportunity of knowing whether they are sure to go, and what they are certain to suffer, for ever and ever, for the smallest mortal crime committed in the flesh. Let us here remark, parenthetically, that we have no opinion to offer touching the theological character of the book. We take it as a literary and social illustration of what is now being written, and of the influences it is expected to have on a rising generation. We commit all besides to the fair judgment of our readers.

Mr. Furniss then informs the young that Hell is boundless, its plain is of red-hot iron, its atmosphere a fog of fire, its rivers fathomless streams of seething pitch and sulphur. Take the least spark from Hell (he says); throw it into the ocean, and in a moment it will dry up all the waters and set the whole world in a blaze. The music of Hell is not that of the spheres, but made up of shrieks that never subside, and unnatural sounds from the condemned, who roar like lions, hiss like serpents, howl like dogs, and wail like dragons. There is a rushing thunder as of cataracts of water, but little children are reminded that there is no water in Satan's fiery kingdom. What sounds like the fall thereof are the torrents of scalding tears falling without any cessation from millions of millions of eyes! The young, too, are further sickened by the assurance that if a body could be snatched for a moment from Hell and laid upon the earth, the stench would be so overwhelming that everything would wither and die. Then the little ones are further scared by the information that millions of fiends are daily despatched from the Bottomless Pit especially to tempt children to sin, and that the fiends are well beaten when they return home at night if they have been unsuccessful in destroying the souls of children throughout the day. As for the awful subject of judgment, these little ones again are told that their offending souls will be dragged in chains before Satan's judgment-seat, that he is their judge,—and a judge without mercy!

If the pulses of the young heart of innocent girl or boy reading, or listening to, these lessons furnished to them with a diabolical sort of

alacrity by the author, still beat unappalled, Mr. Furniss crushes them with fresh horrors. "How will your body be," he asks, "after the Devil has been striking it a hundred million of years without stopping?" Every naughty child has a special devil at its side to smite it (amid countless other outrages) for ever and ever; and Mr. Furniss asks his dear young friends "if they go to Hell," what their bodies will be like after their attendant fiends have been pounding at them during a poor instalment of the time, a hundred million years? Fancy a group of children fresh as flowers, confiding as innocents, with young life and a divine love within them, being asked such a question as this! The mortal fault of a moment deserves endless torture beyond the heart of man to conceive; about that, Mr. Furniss tells the scared innocents, there can be no doubt. He seems to lift his voice shoutingly, as if his tender and terrified flock should not hear the more loving words from the Fountain of love and mercy,—*"Suffer little children to come unto me."* No! teaches the author, they cannot and they shall not, if they bear about them the responsibility of the least of mortal sins.

The imagination grows more horrified with that which is supplied for its food and stimulant. The little ones are told that devils will be continually frightening them, Death staring at them; the vain will have to wear bonnets and dresses of the hottest fire of Hell, which burns everything for ever, and never burns anything away. A poor girl who loved dancing in the world implores Satan to let her little brothers and sisters know what has come of it; but, of course, Satan will not help her. The children of earth are even bidden to look into the horrible gulf to behold their fathers tossing in it helplessly; others are shown whole families, the members of which are tearing each other to pieces; which are renewed, to be again torn, each accusing the other of the calamity which has overwhelmed all. In short, within a few pages are enumerated horrors which defy all description. Almost universal empire is ascribed to Satan; all power over men is ascribed to him; the might, majesty, the love, the very will of God are burnt out by the all-devouring flames of Eternal Hell; and Christ is depicted as rather querulously stating that he had done his utmost to save mankind, but that the Devil, after all, had by far the best of it!

We add no word to this illustration. Judgment is free. We will only say that in all the myths of the Middle Ages, described by Mr. Gould, there is not one so utterly astounding, so horrible, so repulsive, and so mendacious as the myths of the present time depicted by Mr. Furniss, *permissu superiorum*.

Our Sermons: an Attempt to consider familiarly, but reverently, the Preacher's Work in the Present Day. By the Rev. R. Gee, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

THERE is much in this little book that is entertaining, and much more that bears witness to the sincerity of the writer; but we do not think he grapples fairly with his subject, or draws the right moral either from our sermons or our criticisms upon them. While in some places he admits the faults of modern preaching, in others he rejects the only remedy. On one page he rightly censures pomposities, platitudes, conventionalities, and extols the simplicity of early preachers. Yet on another page he allows the moderns to disclaim straightforwardness, and to use those roundabout phrases which are the truest friends of absurdity. Mr. Gee seems to us somewhat in error as

to the nature and objects of a sermon. He looks upon it rather as the preacher's duty than as the means of working on the congregation. For this reason he objects to the preaching of other men's sermons, as offering of that which costs the preacher nothing. But he forgets that very often the preaching of a man's own sermon costs the congregation much more than it costs the preacher, and not only this, it brings religion itself into disrepute from the dullness of its minister. He says that "while a neighbour is toiling by his study-lamp to compose that which may not be altogether unworthy of the House of the Lord, we are copying off the thoughts and the views of others," and asks if "a blessing is as likely to attend our reading of these standard compositions as his earnest delivery of that to which, as the genuine offspring of his own mind, his own feelings are likely to give forcible utterance." But he never thinks that this toil by the study-lamp often produces heavy and empty discourses, not the genuine offspring of any mind, or the work to stimulate any feelings; while the "standard compositions" may be just fitted to inspire the reader and animate the hearers. Which would a man read best, Hamlet or his own inevitable tragedy?—and which would have most effect on his audience?

We confess to being much surprised at the premiss from which Mr. Gee seems to start, that all sermons are good till the reverse is proved of them. A man writing on this subject at the present day must take an exactly opposite ground. Mr. Gee assumes that everything connected with sermons is right until it is shown that the balance of argument is against it. If he is told that sermons are wearisome, he first denies that they are wearisome; he then tells us that sermons always have been wearisome; that it is our own fault if they are wearisome to us; and that they ought to be wearisome. Of course we do not mean that he says this directly; he is probably not aware of having said it. He really wishes to encourage animation, but he is checked by the unfortunate words "familiarly, but reverently," on his title-page. When he compares the preacher and the barrister, the languor with which the first delivers his message, and the fire with which the latter "tears a verdict" from twelve adverse jurymen, he pauses to deprecate Old Bailey arts, as if he had been recommending them, and not the earnestness with which they were employed. The moral most clergymen would draw would be that the barrister's warmth ought to be avoided, and this is a moral which does not need enforcing. Again, Mr. Gee tells the story of Garrick comparing the stage and the pulpit, and saying to Bishop Berkeley, "My lord, we speak warmly on the stage of unreal things as if they were real, and you in the pulpit speak coldly of real things as if they were unreal." Yet his inference is that because the present generation is not indifferent, the preacher must be earnest. Does not he know that one of the complaints of the present generation is the listlessness of preachers? Because certain among the clergy have recognized the necessity of warmth, and of choosing subjects which their hearers can understand, it does not follow that many are not still droning out long sentences on justification, and pounding away at the parables. It is not so very long since we heard, and in a London church, a sermon on the physical peculiarities of leprosy. Mr. Gee himself mentions a Scotch minister who prided himself on setting before his hearers "every Sabbath a hail system of divinity." But it is no answer to such instances as these to say that Barrow emptied churches by his long sermons, that St. Chrysostom complained of the inattention

of his hearers, that St. Augustine called himself troublesome unto men. Mr. Gee reminds us at the same time that Burke was called the dinner-bell of the House of Commons; but we are not tolerant of bad speakers because our grandfathers would not listen to so great an orator.

On other points Mr. Gee's advice is sounder, and we particularly relish his attacks on verbose platitudes, his praise of short, simple words. But even here his reverence sometimes overpowers his familiarity. He very properly smiles at a late bishop who talked of the calamitous obscuration of his visual organs. Yet he does not exercise sufficient rigour against complicated periphrases. Keble, he says, is in pulpit language "that poet who has contributed a sweet and a holy thought to every marked anniversary in the Church's calendar, and whose verses are now household words in many a Christian home." Dr. Vaughan, wishing to allude to Scott's novel of 'Kenilworth,' talked of "one of those classical works of fiction of which Englishmen are so justly proud." Speaking of King Alfred, he said, "a favourite royal hero, a disguised sovereign occupied with graver cares." Mr. Gee is half-inclined to blame these circumlocutions, but he is "somewhat afraid of an opposite turn, which makes everything too realistic, and even affirms that there is nothing which is admissible in conversation in the private house which is not to be tolerated in the church on the Lord's Day. Some delicacy must be allowed in bringing the men of the day, and the things of the day, into the House of the Lord and the Assembly of the Faithful." But do not the men of the day form a part of the Assembly of the Faithful? All that is gained by sedulously keeping out all but religious names and things, is the erection of a barrier between Sunday and work-day life. What Mr. Gee wants is probably to have secular matters discussed in the tone adopted by Church dignitaries when they compose a prayer against the cholera. We must talk of the pestilence that has reached our shores, as "this great mortality"; we must call the cattle-plague a "grievous murrain." In like manner, we are not to give a modern colouring to Old Testament histories. Mr. Gee does not like to hear Abraham described as a Bedouin, or Jeremiah distinguished as the most Dantesque of the prophets. We think him in the right when he objects to Saul's present to Samuel being called "Baksheesh," because that word cannot fail to have a comic association. There is still more force in his protest against Abishag being called the Madame de Maintenon to the Louis Quatorze of King David, as it must be fatal to all reverence for the founder of that great line to have him compared with the most monstrous sham of history. But surely most men have taste enough to draw the proper line between a degradation of David and an appreciation of Jeremiah.

Mr. Gee enters into many other questions into which we cannot follow him. His book will be read with interest by all who hear sermons, if not with sufficient profit by all who write them. Yet the latter will learn much from him if they choose to attend to his criticisms instead of accepting his excuses; and the former will read him for his matter, without always approving of his style. He should not quote a familiar line from Juvenal as "the Horatian precept," or say that the Archangel in Eden had the "fit audience, though few," which Milton asked for his Urania. But, as a rule, his mistakes are few and his knowledge is wide, which is much to say of a work written "amid the continual claims of a large country parish."

NEW POETRY.

How long, O Mediocrity, wilt thou abuse our patience? Attempts that boldly outrage all rules of composition may justify us in a laugh at their absurdity or in a protest against their bad taste; but what compensation for its wrongs can we obtain from that dreary respectability of verse which, without warranting either our mirth or our indignation, exhausts us by feeble propriety of diction and truistic amiability of sentiment? The dictum that every wrong has its remedy is one which, for critics, has no place in the Court of the Muses? What are we to say, for instance, to *Sighs, Smiles, and Sketches*, Second Series, by J. G. Maxwell, M.A. (Barnstaple, Wood)? In perusing this book we have sighed often, but in a sense that would hardly flatter the writer, and we have not once smiled, in spite of a piece or two in a provincial dialect, and lines like the following ingeniously contrived, we presume, to exhibit the effects of a cold in the head upon the pronunciation of the English tongue.

Oh! shud the door, please, for I'b ready to freeze,
And I'd much rather sid by the fire, lub.

Do we, therefore, bring any bitter accusation against Mr. Maxwell? The essence of our complaint is, that we have not sufficient grounds to do so. In his efforts at fun a painstaking mechanism of drollery is apparent; and if his puppets neither laugh nor articulate, they answer to the strings. There is little chance that his serious pieces will dwell upon the memory, but their execution does him no discredit. Here is an example—serious in itself, though included in the comic division of the work—which has absolute merit of description, and which, though it does not rise into fancy, scarcely falls short of poetic feeling:—

The thin grey mist along the hill-side crept,
And slowly spread its curtain o'er their way;
The speckled trout in every deep pool leapt,
Sprinkling its dark'ning face with silvery spray.
The sun's last rays were glancing on the scene—
Yes, torch and hazel glittered in their light;
Old Cawsand's rugged side warmed in their sheen,
And glowed with purple deep and gold beight.
The sparkling Taw was rushing on its course,
Gurgling hoarse music to its granite bed;
The green rush waving marked each streamlet's source,
And o'er its breast its downy snow-flakes shed.
The water ouzel skimmed along the stream,
The raven sought his mate on Haytor's height;
The heron left the shallows with a scream,
And noisy rooks winged home their straggling flight;
The shadows lengthened on the fern-clad hill,
As Jan and Girzie left their love tryst there,
But somehow in the lanes they lingered still,
For Girzie never got to Morton fair.

Our extract is a rare and very favourable sample of Mr. Maxwell's verse. But his rank in the realm of Mediocrity is lofty when compared with that of some whose trifling is narrowly separated from the limits of Absurdity. Thus when we peruse *Lasting Happiness, Poems*, by Ann Amelia Searle (Macintosh), with a mild sense of the misnomer in the title, our ready assent to the lady's doctrines is equalled by an unpleasant sense that they were already universally acquiesced in, and that arguments in favour of truisms are really a needless waste of the reader's time. Who disputes, for instance, that

Some seek for happiness from pleasure gay,
And walk in Dissipation's thorny way;
Folly's wild pleasures they pursue in vain,
Instead of true content they sorrow gain;
And oft through life they deeply mourn, I ween,
The misspent hours which no one can redeem?

The writer's intentions here are, doubtless, good; but if she had included in "mis-spent hours" those sacrificed to the commonplace iteration of admitted truths, her book would never have been written. The direct achievements of Mediocrity, however, pale before its feats in dimming the lustre of original genius.—In *Goethe's Minor Poems*, translated by Edward Chawner (Pitman), the splendour of the sun is reflected through a glass smoked to some pur-

pose. Capt. Chawner is not, we think, wanting in conscientiousness for the task which he has attempted, but, when extracting for us the sense of his original, he cannot disguise his own painful labour; he gives the dry residuum of the poet's meaning and loses his glamour. Where, for instance, in the following song is that *je ne sais quoi* of taste and fancy which is the very aroma of such compositions?—

THE YOUTHFUL AMADIS.

When I was a little chit,
Kept was I at home;
And thus many a year did sit
By myself alone,
As in embryo.

Yet thou wast my pastime, O
Golden phantasm!
And I was a hero bold,
Like the Prince Pipi,
And roved through the world.

Many a crystal palace built,
And destroyed them too;
Drave my javelin to the hilt
Back of dragon through,—
Yes, I was a man!

As knight-errant did I then
Free the Princess Fisch;
She did me too much enchant,
Shared with me her dish,
And I was gallant.

And her kiss was heavenly bread,
Burning like to wine.
Ah! with love I nigh was dead!
Round her bright sunshine
Like enamel spread.

Ah! where from me hath she fled?
Can no magic wand
Her too hasty flight delay?
Say, where is her land?
And where is the way?

Literally speaking, this may be Goethe, but it is Goethe divested of that exquisite finish which is even less the result of care than of delicate and exacting imagination.

Turning with disappointment from the graver works on our table, we looked wistfully at *Saint Crispin, and other Quaint Conceits and Merry Rhapsodies*, by W. J. Evelyn Ingram (Freeman). Perhaps we had a right to be sanguine of good entertainment since Mr. Ingram cites in his favour depositions from "George Glenny, Esq., Author of 'The Properties of Flowers,'" from "Dr. Ferdinand Rahles, Reviewer of Foreign Literature" (*sic*), and from "A Literary Critic of Eminence." Still, it seemed to us that the resemblance of these rhapsodies to 'The Ingoldsby Legends'—obviously the present writer's model—was rather that of form than of essence. Mr. Ingram's complaint of the undue gravity of readers now-a-days may be just (though we doubt it), but it is still problematical whether such verse as the following is likely to beguile them into mirth:—

I know not if the world has grown sedate,
And entered into a more serious state;
But sadly, solemnly do I relate,
That risibility is out of date.

Unless by chance we meet a giggling maid,
The elder ones appear demure and staid;
And some don't laugh because their teeth are said
To be imperfect when they are displayed.

But "laughter" certainly did once abound;
However slight the thought on which 'twas ground,
Its merry, happy peals, would oft resound,
Whene'er some sterling wit or jest was found.

In these hard days of thought and enterprise,
Each one upon his energy relies,
And half the pleasures of the world denies—
With some from need, others to aggrandize.

But in the present day and present tense,
Hilarity is not thought common sense;
To laugh aloud is reckoned an offence,
And savours much of verdant innocence.

On the whole, *Dame Perkins and her Grey Mare; or, the Mount for Market*, by Lindon Meadows, with Coloured Illustrations by Phiz (Low & Co.), is the liveliest attempt on our list. Dame Perkins is a female Gilpin, whose steed, an old hunter, encounters the noise of the chase on her road to market. Fired by the recollections of her youth thus evoked, the mare sweeps after the hounds with the helpless dame,

who is in at the death, and receives the brush in acknowledgment. The incidents are humorous in themselves, and clearly related, though with no great richness of description. Here is a picture of the dame's transit through a river:

"Thou ill-starred brute," Dame Perkins cried,
And on the stream did stare,
"I know thee full too well of old
To think thou'dst venture there!"

She scarcely could believe her eyes,
But 'twas no idle dream,
One moment she was on the bank,
The next she stemmed the Teme!

A famous swimmer was the mare,
How well she plied her legs—
Ah, woe betide the curds and cheese,
And woe betide the eggs!

The straggling hounds have struck the shore,
The fox again 's in view;
On dashed the eager huntmen all,
And shrill the blast they blew.

Strange too to sing, the first to land
Was still the old grey hack,
And there, the flower of farmers' wives,
Sat Perkins on her back!

The coloured illustrations by Phiz, however, form the chief attraction of the book. It is impossible to refuse laughter to his droll and spirited delineations of Dame Perkins on her involuntary ride. Such illustrations, coming in aid of the text, may render the book a welcome gift at Christmas.

Notes on Poems and Reviews. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. (Hotten.)

Mr. Swinburne, with a reluctance which may be easily understood, heralds the new issue of his 'Poems and Ballads' by these Notes on his work and on what was said of it by his reviewers. He stoops, however, to the commonplace and vulgar affectation of scorning his critics. He cares as little for their praise as for their censure. He repudiates the idea of making any apology, vindication, answer, or appeal, and then proceeds to make what he repudiates. He might never have heard, he says, in a certain lofty way, of his adverse critics "but for their attacks." This is exactly what is felt, if not said, by every offender, with respect to the unbiassed officials who calmly state their case against him, before the as calmly listening judge.

Could Mr. Swinburne have imitated this calmness, he and his apology, vindication, answer and appeal would have been certainly not the less successful for it. But he forgets the dignity of the poet by indulging in the poor argument of calling foul names. With the alliterative trick which mars some of his best poetry, he speaks of the "prurient prudery and the virulent virtue of pressmen and prostitutes." Anaxarchus was within the limits of propriety when he cried to the men who were braying him in a mortar, "Pound away! You bruise my body; you cannot hurt my soul." But when the philosopher bit his tongue in two, and spat the fragment in the face of one of the pounders, he lost his temper and hurt his reputation.

Part of Mr. Swinburne's apology consists in his protest against the sentiments expressed by his personages being attributed to him as his own. This is to be respected; but when he adds that Byron and Shelley mocked and reviled all that the England of their day held sacred, that they did this "with sublime effect," and that "I do not say that, if I chose, I would not do so to the best of my power," we see something of the value of the protest. Further, Mr. Swinburne, while warning us that the personages of his poems are alone to be saddled with the responsibility of their worst utterances, he makes those utterances his own by asserting that the impurity with which they are charged is really born in the mind of the reader. It is

a way of repeating, with a difference, Swift's saying that a nice man is a man of nasty ideas; but Swift furnished the ideas, as Mr. Swinburne does, before honest men expressed their disgust at them.

As the author has, according to his own showing, seen only "a few" of the remarks made on his book, but has been told "there are many," he is not fairly in a condition to reply. He takes one of his adversaries, however, whom he allows to be "a gentleman," on very sufficient grounds as it seems to us, since this critic pronounces two of Mr. Swinburne's poems to be "especially horrible." The author, of course, does not see the reasons for such a verdict; he tells us that he is "proud and glad of the distinction." We are told that some of the poet's friends defend him, on the ground that, steeped to the lips as he is in classical lore, and with an ardent love for all that belongs to the gods and goddesses, nymphs, and heroes of remote antiquity, in him is to be seen the natural result of a devotion to classical learning, combined with the rare power of painting in words the subjects which he chooses to illustrate. But Mr. Swinburne has so abused this power that, if the possession of it were the sole result of classical study, we should be induced to call it an accursed thing. Too often a similar excuse is made for men whose vicious tastes are put under the protection of the classic and antique shield. A learned curiosity as to the mysteries of Sun-worship has been the excuse for some men who gather into the upper closets of their libraries every illustration of that worship, whether the obscenity be ancient or modern, and who, dying, leave to their children the saddest of bequests—the knowledge of what swine they had for their sires!

Mr. Swinburne condescends to inform us that he "never worked for praise or pay, but simply by impulse, and to please myself." He may rest assured that some of his impulses have been wrong. The eulogy of his admirers has doubtless been as honest as the censure of his opponents, but difference of opinion makes no difference in facts. Every critic awards to the author of 'Atalanta' the full measure of praise that is his due. If Mr. Swinburne scorns alike their laudation or their reproof, they are equally indifferent as to his estimation of the value of their judgment. He almost admits the full weight of what has been alleged against him by admitting that he does not write for children or girls. But it is not, therefore, true, as he asserts (of course alliteratively), that he deals neither "in poison nor in pap." There is too much of the former in his ware, though he affects to deny it. Something may be allowed, perhaps, to "high Art," when it has for its subject a story of ancient gods or men; but Mr. Swinburne does not seem satisfied with this licence. To our thinking, nothing can be more horribly impure, more utterly loathsome, than the story of the unclean priest and his leprous mistress,—few things less holy than the legend of St. Dorothy when the saint and her lover meet in Heaven, apparently with all the dross of earth about them,—nor anything much more revolting than when the graves of poor mortality are torn open to exhibit the tenants influenced by feelings which have the fierce passions of earth about them. Finally, no writer but one like Mr. Swinburne, to whom the verdict of "judges with or without a name" is a "matter of infinite indifference"—and who says "it is of equally small moment to me whether in such eyes as theirs I appear moral or immoral, Christian or pagan,"—only to such writers could it be possible to take a story of the Noyades, and strike from it, as our defiant author has

done, all that could attach such story to human sympathy and human respect. Mr. Swinburne's truculent pamphlet, however, will not prevent us from hoping to see the author in a better frame of mind, and winning that public testimony of universal esteem which is always ready to be awarded as the crown of the pure, the sincere, and the inspired poet.

A Critical Exposition of the Third Chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans: a Monograph. By James Morison, D.D. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)

Four hundred and twenty-two pages octavo on a single chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, and that neither the longest nor the most difficult one! At this rate we should be favoured with sixteen goodly volumes on the whole Epistle. The exposition, too, is critical; and lengthened critical interpretation is apt to become dry. The reader unaccustomed to large doses of criticism begins to yawn, and loses all relish for them. But Dr. Morison's book must be judged by what it is, not by what it might or ought to have been.

The work is marked by much ability. The author's erudition is uncommonly extensive. He has abundance of Greek and Hebrew learning, and is familiar with technical theology in its minutest details. Nor have his accumulated stores of knowledge weighed down his brains so that they are incapable of thinking. On the contrary, the author is metaphysical and acute. He can criticize the great masters of exegesis that have preceded him, bringing a clear intellect to bear upon their expositions, and subjecting their opinions to a minute analysis. As an example of exhaustive exposition, the volume is unique in these days. The books read by the author—Greek, Hebrew, French, Latin, German, Dutch, English—are almost innumerable. Every word and every verse are canvassed; while the opinions of many writers upon these words and verses are fairly given. Hence the book will become a sort of index to the expositor—a kind of dictionary to which he will go when he wishes to see what has been written on a phrase, verse, or paragraph of this chapter in the Epistle to the Romans. The vast learning, multifarious reading, and intellectual vigour of the author show that he is peculiarly gifted. In the great majority of instances in which he enters into elaborate investigations of special words or phrases, we agree with his conclusions; admiring, all the while, his patient consideration and calm judgment. A scholar must produce cogent reasons for dissenting from the views at which the author has arrived through inductive processes indicative of much labour, reading, and thought.

The work contains a revised Greek text of the chapter, a revised English version, a specification of its relation to the Epistle in general, and an analysis. There is also a very useful table of references to a few of the more salient topics critically and exegetically elucidated in the volume. The most elaborate discussion is that of *justification*, occupying nearly seventy pages. Important and lengthened examinations of the Greek words translated *redemption*, *propitiation*, *pretermision* (remission), are also given.

The mind of the writer is evidently saturated with a system of dogmatic theology—an abstract technical system: a fact which has had an unfavourable influence on the character of his book, depriving it of freshness and life, giving it a hardness and occasional harshness, as well as a narrowness of idiosyncrasy and expression. It is as if a giant had come to the performance of a great work encumbered with heavy irons.

The apostle Paul must not be looked at through the grating of Calvinism or Arminianism. Too much importance is attached to mere words, as if the apostle used prepositions, adverbs, conjunctions, and even more important terms, discriminatingly in all cases. The sacred writer was more intent on ideas than mere phraseology. Here and there the volume shows the special pleading of an abstract theology that loses itself in the mysticism of subtle distinctions devised by human ingenuity. If the apostle thought of all that is put into his language in various places, he must have transported himself into the schools of Augustine, Jonathan Edwards, Arminius, Turretin, and others; or studied theology in Scotland.

Of what possible use is it to quote the opinions of all kinds of writers, good, bad and indifferent? Thus, by the side of Fritzsche and Tholuck we have the names and opinions of Howard Hinton, Haldane, Basil Cooper, Turnbull, Cox, Knight, Heinfetter, Brown of Wamphray, &c. Why not allow these and others to sleep in oblivion? Our idea of a good exegetical commentary on the Epistle is very different from the writer's. We should refer to no more than the four best expositors, Tholuck, De Wette, Fritzsche, and Jowett; to Lachmann and Tischendorf for the Greek text; to Wilke and Robinson as Greek lexicographers to the New Testament; and to Winer's grammar. The sense of the passage 9—19, as a whole and in its separate parts, is imperfectly brought out. Here, especially, philosophy should be associated with interpretation. The meaning of the last clause of the 23rd verse is wrongly given. So is that of the verb *προεχόμεθα* in verse 9, where the English version is right. The difference between *ἐκ πίστεως* and *διὰ τῆς πίστεως*, as used by the apostle, is nothing. The critic's "rationale" of the prepositions is nugatory. But he explains the conjunction in the 20th verse rightly; and gives the true version of the verb in the 4th verse, "when thou enterest into judgment."

The author would have made his volume more acceptable had he divested himself of a technical phraseology which savours of pedantry, and contented himself with speaking of the Divine Mind and Divine Government in general terms, without unfolding their peculiar purposes and acts, of which he knows nothing. Thus when he talks of "God not yielding in his action to the impulse of indignation, but bearing and forbearing"; of "the immanent sphere of that divine attribute in which the transient acts of the divine pretermision took place"; and of a "dualism of feeling" in God; we marvel at the irreverent insight he has reached. "The apostle looks about inquisitively on the platform of thought on which he was standing. But he does not discern the object of which he was in quest. Then a jubilant flash shoots from his eye; and he exclaims, *Where is the glorying?*" The critic is thus most familiar with the apostle's mental processes. We prefer to remain in respectful ignorance of his states of mind where he has not condescended to describe them.

Training, in Theory and Practice. By Archibald Maclaren. (Macmillan & Co.)

In an able and thoroughly scientific treatise, which we cordially commend for careful perusal to rowing-men and all followers of gymnastic sports, Mr. Archibald Maclaren examines the system of training carried out at our public schools and universities, and shows in what particulars it is merely vexatious, and in what respects actively injurious. On several matters pertaining to drink and food, physic and

exercise, he is an utterer of doctrine which will certainly provoke discussion and inquiry at Oxford and Cambridge, and will no less certainly result in the explosion of some hurtful misconceptions, and in the modification of several long-established theories and rules. Of rowing, Mr. Maclaren observes,—“The part of the body which receives the smallest share of the exercise in rowing is the chest: it has little or no employment in the muscular effort required for the propulsion of the boat; and this is impressively evident in the results. Not only does it make no advance in development in this exercise, but, if it be exclusively practised, an absolutely depressing effect is experienced. . . . I could at this moment point to men who have had rowing for exclusive exercise since they came to the University, men endowed with an organization capable of the finest development, whose chests have been almost stationary for years, the years during which they should have made the greatest advance, who have now, in fact, the same developments in this region which they brought from school, lingering at 36 or 37 inches, when 40 or 41 were fairly within their reach.” The dietetics of athletic trainers are sometimes strangely fanciful, and at other times widely at variance with physiological indications. Whilst pedestrians limit their daily allowance of stimulant to two glasses of sherry, boxers are required to content themselves with the same quantity of port; and rowing men restrain themselves from proper indulgence in fluids, and deny themselves many articles of food that would indubitably contribute to their well-being, under the erroneous impression that asceticism checks the development of internal fat, and endows them with “soundness of wind.” In his remarks on diet, Mr. Maclaren observes,—“The everlasting beef-steak of former years has now a divided sway with the mutton-chop, and in some colleges it is more varied still. This is a great advantage, and the range may very safely be made wider yet. Eggs, unless poached, are still excluded (why?), and even when eaten the white is rejected. A man in training, with his dread of fat, would be shocked to find that in eating the yolk he has swallowed what is little more than a ball of oil, and in rejecting the white he has rejected an article of almost pure albumen, the special pabulum of the muscular tissues. . . . The importance of an abundant supply of vegetables is often lost sight of. The mere drinking of water or other liquid will not entirely supply the want in the blood for moisture, at times when it is often and largely eliminated from it; it is desirable that a certain amount of fluid, proportionate to the amount and nature of the solids, should be slowly extracted in the ordinary processes of digestion from the solids themselves, and of this vegetables contain a large proportion; moreover the inorganic substances which they contain, and which we know to be essential to the health of the body, are not attainable in the same form from any other source. A fair proportion of vegetables is therefore absolutely necessary to the healthy condition of the body: not rice and sago, but actual roots and leaves and green seed-pods; of these let men freely partake, avoiding all fanciful selection.” Of the physicking, which is a feature of the systems of training carried out at the universities and elsewhere for rowing and other sports, the writer expresses his decided disapprobation, and he concludes his essay with the needful reminder that, for the purpose of filling vacancies in college-boats, “men should not be selected by skill alone, nor from willingness alone, for the spirit of a man to enter upon

such efforts is often in an inverse ratio to his power to pursue them; but also by their general bodily power and state of development." In the appendices to his essay Mr. Maclaren gives a table showing the digestibility of certain articles of food, but he omits to explain the means by which he arrived at the conclusions therein recorded.

Superstition and Force. Essays on The Wager of Law—The Wager of Battle—The Ordeal—Torture. By Henry C. Lea. (Philadelphia, Lea; London, Trübner & Co.)

THIS is a book of extraordinary research, and it goes, indeed, so far into recondite sources that we doubt whether even erudite readers will understand a tenth part of the abbreviated titles attached to the innumerable references. Every corner of Europe is represented in these pages, and we find ourselves transported from England to Arragon, from Arragon to Lombardy, from Lombardy to Béarn, from Béarn to Iceland, with the most rapid and bewildering locomotion. Mr. Lea has entered into his subject *con amore*; and a more striking record of the cruel superstitions of our unhappy Middle Ages could not possibly have been compiled. The most ancient barbarian code that has reached us appears to be that of the Feini (*hodie* Fenians) in Ireland; but we have in this book excerpts from the Salique Law, the Welsh, Norwegian, Frisian, Russian, Wisigoth, Anglo-Saxon, Arragonese, and many other systems of jurisprudence in Europe; while even Asia comes in for a share, in the case of the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem, founded by the "gentle" Godefroi de Bouillon, and continued by his relative, Almeric, of bloodthirsty memory. So frequently is the scene shifted, both as to locality and date, that it is difficult to assign a place or time to the most startling fact after we have proceeded a dozen pages beyond it. We do not blame Mr. Lea for this; for the nature of the subject almost precludes the possibility of treating it in a systematic way. At least the book would have been less readable, and perhaps less instructive, than it is, if the author had digested the matter under the heads of the several codes or national systems, instead of classifying these obsolete customs according to their own idiosyncrasies. The particulars comprised in the author's last two divisions are probably better known to the ordinary reader than those in the earlier chapters; but each of the four heads abounds in curiosities of the most marvellous and astounding kind. It is well that such a book has been written, for it reminds us, in the pride of our civilization, of the depths of horror to which man—even after an age of high cultivation, and with the light of Christianity to guide him—may from his own inherent weakness and perversity descend. It reminds us also how great is the blessing of governmental and judicial strength, which relieves us from the necessity of deciding disputes by haphazard experiments, in which the guilty may triumph and the innocent may perish.

The "Wager of Law" is perhaps the least known of the subjects treated of in this volume. It was a common circumstance over a large portion of Europe, including England, that a defendant, when rebutting by his own oath the charges against him, was obliged to produce a number of conjurators, or compurgators, who, testifying to his credibility, strengthened his oath of denial by partaking in it. This system lasted for some centuries, in different forms and under fluctuating regulations, which varied according to the particular country. We are

assured by Mr. Lea (on the authority of the London *Jurist* for March, 1827) that it was not formally abolished in England till the nineteenth century, while in Germany it lasted till the sixteenth, and in Béarn and Poland till the eighteenth. Many very singular anecdotes have been preserved as to artifices by which our ancestors sometimes managed to get the benefit of an oath and evade its responsibility. It was a curious compromise with conscience; somewhat similar to that of a truthful school-boy, who, on being accused of having a tobacco-pipe in his possession, declares boldly that he has not got one, having, in fact, just passed it under the desk to a juvenile confederate. In 680, when Ebroin, Mayor of the Palace of Burgundy, was at war with Martin, Duke of Austrasia, he sent to the beleaguered chief two bishops bearing the royal reliquaries, and the reverend prelates exhorted the Duke to surrender, assuring him on oath that his life should be spared. The unhappy Martin trusted to appearances, and gave himself up to a certain death; for the reliques had been previously removed from their cases, and a mere oath on the empty caskets could be broken without serious consequences. How futile a simple oath might be, is shown by the Penitential of Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, where we find that a false oath on an unconsecrated cross was to be visited with only half the penance exacted for perjury on a consecrated one; and that in both cases the oath was void, and therefore, it would seem, unpunishable, unless a priest was employed. But the most elaborate trick in this way was that of King Robert the Pious, who knew that his magnates were faithful, but that the lower orders hated him to a man. Accordingly, when all classes came to take the oath of allegiance, he gave the nobles the case really containing the reliques, while he good-naturedly contrived a duplicate for the common people, with nothing but a bird's egg in it, in order to save them from being forsworn. Yet in spite of all this trifling (which seems to have been generated by a casuistical refining of the question, what was and what was not an oath), a real oath on genuine reliques was an important thing. In fact, the Church derived large revenues for administering oaths, and it is no wonder that it discredited irregular practices! It is related that at Cardigan an image of the Virgin was cast ashore, bearing a taper burning in her hand. Let no one laugh at this as an exploded superstition, when a half-English watering-place, within two hours' sail of our own coast, has recently welcomed thousands of pious votaries at the shrine of "Notre Dame de Boulogne." The Cardigan Notre Dame soon distinguished herself in a remarkable way; for the good people built a church for her to dwell in, and there, safe from wind and weather, the taper "contynued styll burnynge the space of nyne yeres, without wastynge, untill the tyme that one forswore himselfe thereon, so then it extincted, and never burned after." This would strike one at first sight as having been a shamefully illogical taper, for its conduct seemed calculated to deprive the monks of their dues, and to punish a pious community for the fault of a perjured stranger. But we find that the taper retained its value, and gained increased respect, for at the suppression of the house, *temp.* Henry the Eighth, the Prior, Thomas Hore, bore witness as follows: "Item, that since the ceasyng of burnynge of the sayd taper, it was enclosed and taken for a greate relyque, and so worshipped and kyssed of pylgrymes, and used of men to sweare by in difficill and harde matters, whereof the advauntage admounted to greate sommes of money in tymes passed, payenge yerely to the same

XXti nobles for a pencion unto thabbott of Chersey." Is it uncharitable to suppose that in that distant corner of Wales the lighted taper did not make enough sensation, and that the marvellous fact of its going out in virtuous indignation (probably quite an original "dodge"—simple enough, no doubt, but still a novelty) was judiciously arranged for the purpose of giving it a new lease of life? Anyhow, it was a very useful taper, and earned much solid gold for the monastery of Cardigan as well as for "thabbott of Chersey" (the Abbot of Chertsey), who was the superior landlord of that establishment.

The "Wager of Battle," from its furnishing exciting scenes for modern novelists, is much more familiar to us of the present day than the Wager of Law. To a certain extent these two customs must have had a common origin, that of finding some way of settling contested points when undeniable evidence could not be had. To decide as we now do in England, on circumstantial evidence, seems to have been abhorrent to the feelings of most mediæval nations, who sought for a spurious kind of certainty, either by balancing the number of oaths, or by appealing to the God of Battles. For it must be distinctly remembered (and Mr. Lea points this out very carefully) that the Wager of Battle was not a mere duel to satisfy offended honour, but a reference of a legal point to the solemn arbitrament of arms. Consequently great cruelties were frequently enacted on the unhappy warrior who, from bad luck or inferior prowess, happened to be defeated. Thus, in the kingdom of Jerusalem, the defeated party in an appeal of murder was hanged in his spurs; while in Beaumanoir's 'Coutumier' we find that in capital cases, where champions were employed, the principals were kept in prison, with the cord round them with which the defeated party was to be hanged. Worse than all this, if one of the parties happened to be a female, she was shut up in a cell with the spade with which she was to be buried alive. Burning seems also to have been practised on women, for in an old French miracle play we find a king threatening both his wife and daughter with this horrible fate in case the champion of the daughter should be defeated. The punishment of hired champions seems to have been very severe, and at first sight this would appear rather unreasonable, for as they only fought for pay, so they were guiltless of any crime imputed to the principals. But there was a reason for this, and a pretty sound one, too, for as old Beaumanoir quaintly says: "A conquered champion has his fist cut off, for if it were not for losing the hand, one might make believe for hire and declare himself conquered, whereby his employer would carry away the loss and villany, and he himself would carry away the money; and for that reason the judgment of the hand is good." In most districts, however, the punishment seems to have been more severe, the champion having frequently had to suffer death, while his principal escaped with fine or imprisonment. In England, before the reign of Edward the First, a very singular custom prevailed as to the hired champion in civil disputes relating to landed property. It was necessary that he should swear that he had been personally present, and had seen seisin given of the land, or that his father when dying had enjoined him to maintain the defendant's title. So in Normandy a plaintiff's champion had to swear that he had heard and seen matters alleged in support of the claim, while the opposing champion swore that those matters were false. All these allegations were untrue, but it seems that by a legal fiction the champion was supposed to be justified in making them, if he

could but justify his main contention by success in the field. In some countries, men who followed the profession of hired champions were treated with deep contempt, and visited with severe disabilities. Thus, in Germany there was a graduated list of fines for insults offered to nobles, merchants, &c., as a salve for their wounded honour. Even serfs had some genuine compensation; but below them came the mountebank and juggler, who might only cuff his enemy's shadow on a wall; and last of all came the professional champion and his children, whose only redress was a reflected ray of sunshine cast upon them, by the offending party, from a polished shield!

The horrible iniquities of the "Ordeal" and Torture are scarcely fit to be alluded to, except in a book devoted especially to the subject. What is most singular is that we find few protests against them, and many men, apparently of sober judgment, acquiescing without hesitation in their use. The meek Jesuit, Del Rio, in his instructions to inquisitors, lays down that the flesh should not be wounded nor the bones broken, but that torture can scarcely be properly administered without more or less dislocation of the joints. A German writer enumerates 600 different instruments of torture. Farinacci, an Italian authority, commended highly the system of Marsiglio (that of keeping the victim from sleep for forty hours), remarking playfully that a hundred martyrs exposed to it would become confessors almost to a man. A philosophical jurist of Milan, desirous of testing the real efficacy of torture, killed a favourite mule, and allowed the accusation to fall on a servant. The unhappy man was tortured, and avowed himself the author of a deed of which he was perfectly innocent. Cruel as was the experiment, the judge was honest in intention, and he resigned his judicial post rather than persist in a system which obviously confounded the innocent with the guilty. Most jurists, however, seem to have feared the failure of the system in an opposite direction, especially in cases of witchcraft. We read that Rickius, fearing that the Evil One would fortify the accused against the pain of torture, directed that the "sink or swim" process should always be applied, not, however, as a sufficient test, for the miserable witch was to go through the regular course of torture afterwards. The power of the Devil to assist a person under torture was much dreaded; and, as a striking instance, we find in the 'Histoire des Diables de Loudon' that a tortured person could not be made to shed tears by the torture, or even (for this appears to have been considered the severer test) by hearing, fifty times repeated, the words "Præcipio ut si sis innocens effundas lachrymas"!

As a work of curious inquiry on certain outlying points of obsolete law, 'Superstition and Force' is one of the most remarkable books that we have met with. Apart, however, from its antiquarian merit, it may be useful in opening the eyes of romantic enthusiasts who have looked only upon the glittering side of mediæval history, and whose mental picture of the age of chivalry is made up of burnished armour and picturesque ruins, and who are rash and fanciful enough to yearn for a speedy return of the blessings of the Dark Ages.

Travels in South America—[*Reisen durch Süd-Amerika*, von J. J. von Tschudi. Erster Band]. (Leipzig, Brockhaus.)

If there are no striking bits of word-painting in this new account of a land which excels in coast scenery, neither are there those errors nor that partisanship displayed by many former

travellers. M. von Tschudi does not enter into the vexed questions of the English treatment of Brazil, save cursorily; he is careful and accurate, giving copious details whenever he condescends to treat a subject, and not shrinking from a great many subjects which would have been passed over by writers of a less painstaking nation. He has, moreover, enjoyed unusual opportunities of seeing much and judging fairly. For two years he held the post of envoy extraordinary from the Swiss Confederation to the Court of the Emperor of Brazil, and while his feelings leave him impartial, his judgment enables him to be correct. In his Preface he tells us that he knew the dangers to which travellers are exposed, both when they rely exclusively on their own observation, and when they obtain information from natives or settlers. Very often a traveller sees half, and that the wrong half. His memory may be fallacious, his eyes blinded by the ways of his own country. He may take note of some exceptional circumstance, and hold it up to blame or ridicule as significant of the national manners and customs. How can you persuade a quick-eyed traveller that he did not see something which could not have happened? And what is the value of that man's judgment who will be persuaded against the evidence of his senses?

There is, however, as M. von Tschudi tells us, another danger of an opposite kind, but one which is even more fatal. You get information from a native, and, even if you understand him perfectly, you have no guarantee of his truthfulness. Some informants lead you wilfully astray; others give you their own valueless opinions as facts, from their own inability to discriminate. Some who do not know how to answer your questions, and do not wish to display their ignorance, invent to keep up their own credit; others invent or falsify because you do not deal at their shops, or do not pay them their prices. Several men of this stamp boasted to M. von Tschudi that they had led his forerunners astray for these motives, and it was well that they should give him their own measure, and warn him thus against honouring them with his confidence. He very rightly pillories a German settler at Puebla, who took in De Saussure by showing him a ruined oven as a relic of the Aztecs.

Much of the literature about Brazil is inspired by yet more mischievous motives. Mr. Christie's 'Notes on Brazil' showed the existence of many wilfully false statements in professed authorities, and we are sorry to see that M. von Tschudi has for a single moment been led into error as to the conduct of Brazil with regard to the slave-trade. He talks in one page of the brutal acts of naval violence committed by England against Brazil, and says that the slave-trade has been suppressed by the resolution of the Emperor and the watchfulness of the Brazilian fleet. But he forgets that it was not till after the brutal acts and the Aberdeen Bill of which he complains that the Emperor made up his mind to suppress the slave-trade, and that the watchfulness of the Brazilian fleet was stimulated by the example of our own. It was not till after 1850 that the coast authorities were enlisted against the landing of slaves; till then they were content to wink at it, and they sometimes encouraged it. When the coast authorities shared in the profits of the slave-dealers, and when the forts even fired on the English man-of-war which chased a slaver into their waters, the Brazilian fleet was not watchful, nor the Imperial will sufficiently resolute; and as far more depended on the authorities of the long line of coast than on the few ships of the navy or the distant central

Government, the ships might well be evaded, and the Government set at defiance.

Now, however, it is different; but the difference is owing to England's pressure. M. von Tschudi admits in the next page that the history of Brazil's treatment of the negroes must make every honourable Brazilian blush, and that it was owing at last to Mr. Southern's efforts that the Africans who were called free were allowed their freedom. Yet other writers, who are not so fair, still argue that the Act which brought about these effects ought to have been repealed before the effects were certain; that Brazil, which neglected these things till it was forced to do them, deserves great credit for doing them; and that England, which forced her to do them, was at once unjust, ineffective, and needlessly severe.

If we think that M. von Tschudi is a little unfair to the efforts of our navy, we have no cause to complain of him as depreciating the merits of our mercantile marine. He speaks very highly of the English steamers to Brazil, praising their security and order, and their superiority to their French competitors in all points save one. This one point is, that the French steamers give their passengers a light red wine, which is included in the passage-money. In other respects the English packets are far better. The food leaves nothing to be desired, and the stewards get up musical entertainments in the mornings and evenings. "But for the rattle of the screw," says M. von Tschudi, "or the regular beat of the paddles, one would forget one was on the immeasurable ocean, and think one was in one of the first-class hotels on the Continent." Yet even these advantages, we think, would not console the English invalids on their way to Madeira, who were not allowed to land because the ship was in quarantine, and had to make the whole voyage to Brazil. Good food, and plenty of it, musical stewards, and all the rest, could hardly reconcile consumptive patients to a compulsory voyage of so many more days than they had expected. To judge from M. von Tschudi's sketch of the passengers in other steamers, we should think that he cared little if this or a worse fate befell them. The French steamers, he tells us, bring out crowds of settlers to Brazil; but these settlers are by no means pioneers of civilization, unless that term is applicable to milliners, *coiffeurs*, and Alsatian Jews. The scenes with these passengers are often disgraceful, and would be unbearable in a smaller vessel. Yet the French are not half so bad as the Portuguese, who come to Brazil in a state of beggary, and grow up to be millionnaires and viscounts. Most of these emigrants cross the ocean without being able to pay their passage-money; when the ship arrives at Rio, their countrymen, who have gone through the same experience, board the ship, advance them the money, and take them off to their shops or *fazendas*, to work out the debt. "I know many such Portuguese," says M. von Tschudi, "who have begun life as shopboys, and are now in possession of titles, landed estates, and slaves by hundreds or even thousands; yet the man always retains the stamp of a *parvenu* in spite of all his orders and riches; and while Germans would not own him as an aristocrat, nor Englishmen as a gentleman, nor Frenchmen as an *homme comme il faut*, nor Spaniards as a *caballero*, perhaps Portuguese would acknowledge him to be an *excellencia*. Even the cultivated classes of the Brazilians look on these men askance. I remember a Brazilian refusing his daughter to the son of a Portuguese millionaire, who had amassed his enormous wealth almost exclusively by speculating in slaves, on the ground that 'his father's

gold was clammy with blood and tears.' However, the Portuguese themselves care for none of these censures. "The Lusian slave, the lowest of the low," may become the highest of the high by standing on a pedestal of money. The trade in titles and orders is carried on openly, and price currents of them are even sent to foreign consuls in Rio. M. von Tschudi vouches for the truth of the following story, which, not from any improbability, but from its close connexion with commerce, may well need a voucher. A dealer in jerked beef, who had already earned the title of Baron, was advanced by the same process to the rank of Viscount. Having to sign some paper a day or two afterwards, he wrote himself down "Bisconde de ——" "Excuse me, your Excellency," said his clerk, "Visconde is spelt with a V."—"What do you mean?" exclaimed the noble; "I always spelt Baron with a B, and I shall spell Viscount also with a B." But, as the clerk assured him that it had lately become the fashion to spell Viscount with a V, the nobleman consented to follow the fashion. It is true that the Portuguese as well as the Spaniards pronounce *v* like *b*, and an analogy may be found among the Germans. There is a story of a Spanish ambassador at some court being asked if he was married, and replying, "Non, je suis bœuf." His conversion of a widower into an ox caused some laughter, and the next time the question was put to him—the questioner being the Queen herself—he answered, with some embarrassment, "Non, madame, je ne suis pas marié, mais j'ai des enfants." Yet we question if either of these facts would have been proclaimed in writing.

When such persons as these Portuguese attain to wealth and nobility, it is not to be wondered at if the country is rife with abuses. The frauds in the custom-house, whence the chief revenues of Brazil are derived, have been so numerous, that in the course of one inquiry 111 officials were dismissed. M. von Tschudi praises the extreme beauty of the Botanical Gardens at Rio, especially "the marvellous avenue of palms, a row of marble columns with living capitals." Yet the management of the gardens is most defective, and in some points they are excelled by the botanical collections of small university towns in Germany. There is even a talk of giving up part of the ground to the production of food for the negroes and mules employed there—a plan which M. von Tschudi justly condemns. He has not a good word to say for the hotels in Rio,—those which are good in one respect are faulty in another, and are dear in all. Perhaps there is nothing more significant of the Brazilians than the system pursued in the fish-market. A few dealers have an absolute monopoly; they buy up all the fish at a cheap rate, and sell it again most exorbitantly. To make it appear that the supply is small, they keep the bulk of their stock out of sight, and expose only one or two fish at a time. They have been known, when the supply was very plentiful, to throw back half the fish into the sea, so as to keep up the price of the rest.

Both in Rio Janeiro and Bahia M. von Tschudi found reason to complain of the state of the streets. Those of Bahia are necessarily steep, but they might be better paved. Their steepness, however, leads to the employment of a curious kind of sedan-chair, of which M. von Tschudi has omitted the most characteristic feature. The streets in Rio have no such excuse; yet they are the worse of the two; they are too narrow, and their paving slopes in towards the middle so as to form a gutter. Being generally made at right angles to each other, there is most

where these gutters intersect, and in these holes carriage-wheels are apt to come to grief. The Rua Direita is better than the rest; but the reason is that it was paved with stones brought from the Isle of Wight. In like manner a church at Bahia was built of stones brought from Lisbon, each stone being numbered before it was shipped, so that the Brazilians had nothing to do but to put up each one in rotation.

Other national peculiarities are noted down by M. von Tschudi. He was by no means edified with the cowardice of the Bahian watchmen, who were well armed, but shrank back when any one approached them. He was much amused at the questions put to him by a Brazilian captain, who could not understand why a German ship hoisted the Hamburg flag, and asked if Germany was the capital of Hamburg. He comments on the mania for taking off hats displayed in the Custom House at Rio, although he need not have gone so far as Rio in search of examples. He defends the Brazilians against the ridicule sometimes cast upon them for their aversion to shade, which, indeed, they share with the Italians, and which, as he shows us, is amply justified. We quote his words:—

I have often met in books of travel with sarcastic remarks on the shadeless gardens which surround the country houses of the Brazilians. It is true that shady trees, slender palms, thick alleys, gigantic groups of bamboos, and luxuriant creepers are splendid ornaments to a park. But experience has taught the natives that rich vegetation is very unhealthy when in close proximity to houses, and, further, that it encourages to an immense extent the intolerable plague of winged insects, which are man's greatest enemies. When the Brazilian wants a cool refuge from the overpowering heat, he does not resort to a shady bower in his garden, but shuts himself up in his room, with the windows carefully closed by *jalousies*. If he wants to enjoy the soft evening air, he does not sit under a tree in his park drinking port or ale, but leaves the doors of the house open, and sips luxuriously his lemonade or tea under shelter. The European, on the other hand, chooses a country place with wooded ground, in order to enjoy the shade as he does at home, and he very often purchases this pleasure with a deadly fever.

There is a slight exaggeration in the "port or ale" which M. von Tschudi mentions as the favourite drink of Europeans. No doubt Bass, Alsopp, and Salt slay their hundreds in India, but we question if either tawny, crusted, or fruity is in any demand within the Tropics.

Memoirs of the Life and Reign of King George the Third. By J. Heneage Jesse. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

KINGS belong to the order of persons to whom no one cares to apply the merciful rule which protects the dead from harsh judgments. For the power, splendour and privileges of their royal state they pay a heavy price, and endure many special vexations, of which no trivial part consists in the depressing foreknowledge that flattery will die with them, and that, as soon as the grave has closed over their bones, lynx-eyed, prying, inquisitorial, merciless history will begin to tell the truth about their least creditable actions. Upon the whole, George the Third has fared better at the hands of posthumous criticism than many a monarch of greater intellect and brighter achievements. The controversy respecting his kingly merits and deficiencies is neither finished nor likely to come altogether to an end in our time; but the disagreements between his assailants and his apologists are so far changing shape and tone, that it is not difficult to foresee a time when both parties in the dispute will have arrived at something like unanimity. Anyhow, the proceedings against the fair fame of the Farmer King

will not hang on hand, like the indictments of Henry the Eighth and Mary of Scotland, which, after numberless hearings and re-hearings, are still waiting for final decision. After a few more years, half-a-century will have passed over the grave of the sovereign who committed grievous blunders with the best possible intentions, but whose calamitous mistakes were insufficient to alienate from him the affections of the more numerous, and, let us add, the better, portion of his subjects. Even in his lifetime, whilst the evils of his policy were most felt, and its humiliating results were of recent occurrence, our grandfathers could not concur in denouncing a king whose domestic sorrows and personal affliction gave him peculiar claims to the sympathy of generous spectators, and whose nature was recommended to their love by its failings scarcely less than by its virtues. As loyal subjects are wont to do, the King's friends were guilty of many extravagancies, extolling for its wisdom and native strength a mind that laboured under the disadvantages of defective education, and exhibited alarming signs of disturbance whenever any unusual stress was laid upon it; but if his friends ran wide of the truth in one direction, his political adversaries went as far astray in another. In their eyes no element of human goodness could be found in the tyrant, who did his utmost to crush liberty at home whilst he goaded his subjects into successful rebellion on the other side of the Atlantic. According to them, he was a coarse, brutal, half-witted despot, resolutely bent on carrying out the mischievous *crôchets* of his malignant temper and crazy brain. Fifty years have wrought as much modification of opinion in the party for the prosecution, as in the party for the defence. From the former have disappeared those loyal and courteous gentlemen of the old school who found their ideal of human perfection in their beloved monarch, and who flushed with indignation at the faintest whisper of disrespect for his character or powers. In the latter there is a growing willingness to admit that in passing judgment on the sovereign, historians should give him credit for conscientious purpose, considerable amiability, and several manly qualities; and that his narrow and unenlightened policy should be attributed to the badness of his early education rather than to badness of heart. Whilst his defenders admit that he committed grave errors, and temper their arguments with appeals to generosity as well as justice, his censors are disposed to palliate his shortcomings with charitable suggestions. Nothing in the late Mr. John George Phillimore's nervous volume of 'History of England during the Reign of George the Third' jarred more rudely upon the sensitiveness of his readers than its severity to the memory of a king who has titles to merciful treatment from every man blessed with liberal culture and a sound mind.

Approaching the public whilst it is in this relenting mood towards one of the best-abused kings of modern times, Mr. Heneage Jesse publishes a story of the monarch's life that will find its strongest admirers amongst those who would fain continue to be the "King's friends" so far as truth and knowledge will permit them. Not that the book is a vindication, or an attempt to gloss the errors which brought upon us other humiliations besides the loss of the United States. Upon the whole, Mr. Jesse takes a fair view of events, though he is, in places, too eager to cover the King's personal misdeeds with the doctrine of ministerial responsibility—a doctrine which may be pressed to the utmost against statesmen who make themselves mere tools in the hands of constitutional sovereigns, but cannot

be fairly pleaded in behalf of those monarchs when they are brought to the bar of history to receive judgment for unwarrantable interferences with constitutional provisions. The book is something more than biography, as, indeed, the "Life" of a King must be; on the other hand, it is quite as much less than history as its title indicates. Here and there, indeed, the writer expends too much time and labour on the general history of the reign; for instance, his narrative of the American War is too long for the purpose, and some of his accounts of political intrigues are more extended than we could wish; but, for the most part, he confines himself to the story of the king's personal career and interests, in which, of course, are included the domestic affairs of his nearest relatives, and those excitements of the town which must necessarily have been amongst his affairs of especial concern. Estimated by the nature of his present operations, Mr. Jesse is, perhaps, to be regarded as a compiler rather than as an original writer, for he has drawn into his three bulky volumes all the royal and many of the other anecdotes that brighten the pages of the numerous "memoirs" and "correspondences" which form so important a part of the literature published in these later years. In fact, his book is a well-stored, though by no means complete, repertory of the presentably scandalous stories that have crept into print about the royal family during the present century. It successively brings upon the stage Hannah Lightfoot; the Lady Grosvenor, for whose seduction the Duke of Cumberland was compelled to pay 10,000*l.*, and costs; the Mrs. Horton, for whose hand, honourably given and taken in marriage, that same duke deserted his high-born mistress; Lady Waldegrave, whose union with the Duke of Gloucester caused the young king poignant sorrow; the Duke of York's Countess of Tyrconnel; Lady Almeria Carpenter, and other fair ladies who used to dance at Mrs. Cornelly's masquerades in Soho Square. Of course, it tells once again the stories of Caroline Matilda of Denmark, Chatham's death, the Gordon riots, the prosecutions of John Wilkes, Margaret Nicholson's attempt on the King's life, Hatfield's similar attempt, the King's marriage and illnesses, and Sellis's murderous assault on the Duke of Cumberland. So, also, it brings together many good though familiar *ana* about such men as the Pitts, the Grenvilles, the Earl of Bute, and that chattering old zany, the Duke of Newcastle. And in combining his multifarious materials, the author displays an equal amount of art and honesty; the skill with which he contrives to give harmony to the colours and smoothness to the seams of his patchwork being no less commendable than the care which he takes to render full acknowledgment to every author that he uses. Moreover, in fairness to Mr. Jesse, we must add that he is not merely a reproducer of old materials. Though his new and hitherto unpublished papers are of no great value, he must be thanked for having laboriously gleaned a considerable number of original letters. Like other writers since Twiss, he has examined the Eldon Papers, which Twiss used to good effect—and thoroughly used—for his life of the Chancellor. He has also come upon epistles written by Horace Walpole, Chatham and George the Third, which are now for the first time submitted to the public in type. Moreover, here and there the reader meets with an anecdote which the author tells upon his own authority.

The first of the three volumes opens excellently well with the death of that easy-tempered old, Frederick Prince of Wales, in eulogy of whose virtues the scholars of Oxford and Cam-

bridge poured forth poems, "composed in different metres, and written in no fewer than the English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Phœnician, Etruscan, Arabic, Syriac and Welsh languages." Whilst academic royalty mourned for a dull creature, whose chief powers were devoted to debauchery, the flippant but more truthful world sang:—

Here lies Fred,
Who was alive and is dead.
Had it been his father,
I had much rather.
Had it been his brother,
Still better than another.
Had it been his sister,
No one would have missed her.
Had it been the whole generation,
Still better for the nation.
But since 'tis only Fred,
Who was alive and is dead,
There's no more to be said.

—And in thus singing, the flippant world uttered a better song than any of those sets of wretched verses which the deceased prince had indited in his moments of liveliest intellectual activity, and of which John Earl Poulett, on being asked for a critical opinion about them by the author, observed, "Sir,—they are worthy of your Royal Highness." Both before and after his death, the children of this unworthy father were wretchedly trained by a mother whose mind was as narrow as her heart was selfish; and on reaching years of discretion several of them were not slow in displaying the fruits of bad parentage and worse nurture. They had, of course, governors and tutors, governesses and teachers of accomplishments; but several of the instructors, catching the tone of their employers, gave their pupils no conscientious care. At eleven years of age George the Third could not read English; and from that time till manhood he was managed as though ignorance was the most desirable characteristic in a sovereign. His best teacher was James Quin the actor, who used to train the royal children in elocution, and act as stage-master at their private theatricals in Leicester House. The furious violence with which the boy was on one occasion treated by George the Second caused him to entertain a permanent dislike for his grandfather; but, though he may never have experienced similar treatment from his mother, there is a story recorded by Walpole which indicates that she was by no means a gentle mother. The Duke of Gloucester, her third son, was a dull child, "and she used to cause him great distress at times, by jeering him on account of his dullness, in the presence of his brothers and sisters; on one particular occasion telling them 'to laugh at the fool.' The sensitive child held down his head and said nothing; on which the Princess changed her tone, and accused him of sulkiness. 'No,' he said, 'he was not sulky, he was only thinking.'—'And pray what are you thinking of?' inquired the Princess, with increasing scorn in her manner. 'I was thinking,' said the poor child, 'what I should feel if I had a son as unhappy as you make me.' This story is characteristic of the mother who reared the heir to the English throne with a view to keeping him under her personal influence, and illustrates the spirit of the home from which several of the boys went forth to careers of licentious indulgence, and at least one of the girls to as gloomy and hideous a lot as ever crushed the heart and life out of an innocent woman. It is a home from which the reader hastens with alacrity to accompany the young Prince of Wales on a secret excursion to Hannah Lightfoot, whose story is thus told by the author:—

"The family of Hannah Lightfoot originally came to London from Yorkshire. Her father, a respectable tradesman, resided at Execution Dock, Wapping in the East, a district sufficiently obscure

and remote, one would have thought, to have preserved his daughter from the temptations and perils of a court. Unfortunately, however, she had an uncle, a prosperous linendraper of the name of Wheeler, who resided in the more fashionable vicinities of Leicester House and St. James's Palace; and as his children were nearly of the same age as herself, it was only natural that she should occasionally become a guest in his house. The house in question—interesting perhaps as having been the last in which she was destined to press the pillow of innocence—stood at the south-east corner of Carlton Street, and of what is now called St. Alban's Place; but which was then a continuation of Market Street, which ran, and still runs, southward out of Jermyn Street, St. James's. It seems to have been early in the year 1754, that the heir to the throne first accidentally encountered, and became enamoured of Hannah Lightfoot. His confidante and agent on the occasion is said to have been his mother's maid of honour, Miss Chudleigh, afterwards the too celebrated Duchess of Kingston, a lady whose intimate experience in the intrigues and gallantries of a court enabled her to obtain the ear, and dazzle the imagination, of her intended victim. Unhappily, the fair girl listened to her, and was persuaded to forsake the home of her youth. Her parents advertised for her in the newspapers, but to no purpose. According to the account of one of her relations, her mother died of grief, the result of her daughter's disappearance. It has been asserted—and in fairness to Hannah Lightfoot the assertion deserves to be repeated—that when she quitted her uncle's roof in Market Street, it was for the purpose of becoming, not the mistress, but the wife of the Prince of Wales. As the Royal Marriage Act was not at this time in existence, the consequences of such a marriage, had it really taken place, might have proved most momentous to the royal family. If, for instance, as has been confidently stated, Hannah Lightfoot became more than once a mother, her children by the Prince of Wales, and not those which Charlotte of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz subsequently bore him, would have been the rightful and legitimate heirs to the Crown. Nay, even had she remained childless, the fact of her having been alive at the time of the marriage of George the Third and Queen Charlotte would have rendered that marriage null and void, and have bastardized its issue. The first occasion, we believe, on which this very improbable marriage was positively asserted to have taken place, was in a scandalous work—afterwards suppressed—entitled, 'Authentic Records of the Court of England.' It is there confidently asserted that the Prince was legally married to Hannah Lightfoot in Curzon Street Chapel, May Fair, in the presence of his brother, the Duke of York; that, after the death of George the Second, the discovery of the young King's secret spread great consternation amongst his ministers; that subsequently they found means of 'disposing' of the fair Quakeress by inducing her to marry a person of the name of Axford; and that from this time her royal lover, notwithstanding his diligent and anxious inquiries, was never able to discover the place of her retreat. Lastly, it is stated that in 1765, at the time when Queen Charlotte was in the family-way with the late King William the Fourth, so alarmed was she, on the secret of her consort's former engagement being revealed to her, that she insisted upon the nuptial ceremony being performed anew between them, which was accordingly done at Kew. Most of these statements, it may be mentioned, are repeated in another scandalous and suppressed work, published in 1832, entitled, 'A Secret History of the Court of England, from the Accession of George the Third to the death of George the Fourth;' this latter work being professedly from the pen of Lady Anne Hamilton, lady of the bedchamber to Caroline, Princess of Wales. These two unworthy literary productions, though evidently composed by persons not ill-informed in the secret history of the Court, are nevertheless so unmistakably distorted, either by invention or exaggeration, that at first our impulse is to dismiss them as utterly worthless. Singularly enough, however, we find more than one of the statements, which are contained in the

'Authentic Records' and in the 'Secret History,' endorsed by the respectable authority of a no less well-informed person than William Beckford, the author of 'Vathek.' His account, it is true, differs in its details from the others; but, on the other hand, the discrepancies are thereby rendered confirmatory rather than otherwise, as apparently showing that the several statements were derived from persons who had no communication with each other. For instance, instead of Curzon Street Chapel being specified as the scene of the marriage between the Prince and Hannah Lightfoot, the ceremony, according to Beckford, was performed at Kew, in the presence of Mr. Pitt and of one Ann Taylor. Here, curiously enough, we have Mr. Pitt brought forward as an actor in the drama, while in the 'Authentic Records' he is introduced as playing an equally prominent part in assisting the young King to discover the retreat of his mistress. Again, according to the 'Secret History,' the clergyman who married Hannah Lightfoot to the Prince of Wales was Dr. Wilmot, while, according to Beckford's version, this was the person who solemnized the second marriage between the King and Queen. Lastly, both by Beckford and in the 'Secret History,' Dr. Wilmot is spoken of as a likely person to have written the letters of Junius. Of the amount of credit which ought to be placed in these different statements the reader must be left to judge for himself. For our own part, we are inclined to attach some slight importance to another irregular version of the story—the version, by-the-bye, which the nearest relatives of Hannah Lightfoot regarded as the truth—namely, that when she quitted her uncle's roof it was for the purpose of being married, not to the heir to the throne, but to one who had been bribed to lend her his name, and to give her his hand at the altar on the condition that he was never to claim her as his wife. Presuming, for the sake of argument, that this unholy marriage really took place, the projectors of it had doubtless in view the double object of preventing the infatuated young Prince from marrying Hannah Lightfoot himself, and also of precluding the possibility of their issue hereafter preferring any inconvenient claims to legitimacy. The name of the individual who is presumed to have led Hannah Lightfoot to the altar is, we believe, correctly stated in the 'Authentic Memoirs.' It was Axford. According to the account of a distant connexion of Hannah Lightfoot who was living in the year 1821,—'The general belief of her friends was, that she was taken into keeping by Prince George directly after her marriage to Axford, but never lived with him.' At Knowle Park in Kent is an interesting portrait of Hannah Lightfoot, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The catalogue describes it as the portrait of *Mrs. Axford*. One other trifling incident may be recorded as tending to corroborate the presumption that Hannah Lightfoot was the wedded wife of Axford. As soon, it is stated, as the ceremony was performed she was conducted to the house of 'one Perryn of Knightsbridge,' where she received the visits of her royal lover; the important feature of the anecdote being that, within the present century, a family of this uncommon name was discovered to be still residing in the district. Its members carried on the business of dressmaking in Exeter Street. Not only has it been asserted that Hannah Lightfoot bore children to her royal lover, but one or two respectable families have been named as having sprung from their intercourse. Instead, however, of these surmises, as far as we are aware, having been satisfactorily substantiated, the real fact would seem to be, that from the time of Hannah Lightfoot quitting her uncle's roof in Market Street to the hour of her death, little or nothing authentic is known concerning her. She lived, it is said, in the most secluded manner in a villa in the neighbourhood of the Hackney Road, then a sequestered suburb of the metropolis. There, too, in all probability, she died."

Of Hannah Lightfoot's successor in George the Third's affections, Lady Sarah Lennox, the story is, of course, told in full; and of Queen Charlotte, about . . . snuffiness and want

of beauty far too much has been written, Mr. Jesse gives us a very pleasant and truthful picture.

On July 27, 1777, the King attended the election speeches at Eton, on which occasion he is said to have been moved to tears by the pathetic force with which Lord Wellesley delivered the speech made by Lord Strafford at his trial. Concerning this occurrence, Mr. Jesse tells the following story from "private information":—

"Lord Wellesley, as has been already related (vol. ii. p. 288), delivered Lord Strafford's speech at his trial, and this with such pathos as to draw tears from the eyes of the King. Lord Wellesley used to mention that after the speeches he was taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Cornwallis, to Lambeth Palace, where he was to pass his holidays. On their way to London they called upon David Garrick, at his villa at Hampton. 'Your Lordship,' said the great actor to Lord Wellesley, 'has done what I could never accomplish—made the King weep.' 'That,' replied Lord Wellesley, with admirable quickness, 'is because you never spoke before him in the character of a fallen favourite.'"

If Mr. Jesse has a stock of private stories as good as this one, we wish he would be kind enough to publish them.

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Publications of the Palæontographical Society.
Vol. XVIII. (1864.)

UNDER the able editorial management of the present Secretary of this useful Society, its publications continue to maintain the high scientific character which we have on more than one occasion attributed to them. The present volume is equal in scientific value to any of its predecessors. It consists of portions of four important works: 1st, the continuation of Dr. Wright's elaborate monograph of the Oolitic Echinodermata, containing the "Ophiuridea," being the second part of the second volume of that work; 2nd, the third part of Mr. W. Salter's monographs of the Trilobites; 3rd, the second portion of the British Belemnitidæ of Prof. Phillips; and 4th, the commencement of a work on the British Pleistocene Mammalia, by Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins and Mr. W. Aysford Sanford. The plates in Mr. Salter's work, both in the present and previous portions of it, are greatly deficient in delicacy, appearing as if they had been drawn on a too coarsely grained stone. The surface of the animals themselves is generally so delicate and smooth that this dark roughness is quite unnatural. There is sufficient relief, too, in the subjects not to require the help of a black ground, on which the dark, coarse drawings have a most unpleasant effect. We have also to notice, with regret, a whole closely-printed page of *addenda et corrigenda*, many of which are obviously the result of carelessness. We point out these defects because they sadly mar what is otherwise an important and admirably-composed work, supplying in itself what had been a great desideratum. Prof. Phillips's work on the Belemnitidæ, like everything which emanates from him, will, doubtless, prove of the highest value, and will take rank with the most elaborate and complete works hitherto published by the Society. The introduction, which appeared in the former volume of these publications, exhibits a rare combination of fullness of information and deep research, with lucidity of style and expression. The account of the structure of the animal of which these curious fossils are the remains is highly interesting. The species described in the present portion of the work are from the liassic beds. The figures are drawn with a degree of delicacy which perhaps involves a sacrifice of force and effect, and the details in many of the sections are too obscure to show the structure with sufficient definition. Of the work on the British Pleistocene Mammalia, by Mr. Dawkins and Mr. Sanford, the present portion is devoted to a general introduction and an elaborate description of a single species, *Felis spelæa*. The introduction contains

much interesting matter on the relation between the Pleistocene and the existing Fauna, and that of the intervening, or, as the authors term it, the prehistoric period. The existence of remains of animals of the Pleistocene mixed with those of the later period in caverns will be read with great interest, and any quotations, or extracts, for which we could find space would do injustice to what is, as a whole, an admirable essay. There is issued with this volume "the title-pages, index, &c., to the monograph of the Reptilia of the London Clay and of the Bracklesham and other Tertiary Beds, and of those of the Cretacean and Wealden Formations," with some supplemental additions to the latter two portions.

Doctor Johns: a Narrative of Certain Events in the Life of an Orthodox Minister of Connecticut. By the Author of 'Reveries of a Bachelor.' 2 vols. (Low & Co.)

THE author has clearly been at great pains to produce the story here submitted to courteous readers; but something besides honest endeavour is required for the task which he has undertaken. In 'Doctor Johns,' plot, humour, dialogue, portraiture, incident, are all conspicuous by their absence. What more, then, can we say in behalf of the writer than that he has done his best? What less can we do for the reader than urge him not to waste time and lose temper over a book from which neither amusement nor profit of any kind can be derived?

History of Geography, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day—[Geschichte der Geographie, &c., von J. Löwenberg.] (Berlin, Weidling.)

ALTHOUGH this book met with great favour on its first appearance, and was even translated into French, twenty years have elapsed before the first issue has been followed by this second and revised edition. The publishers attribute this to the frequent change of the component parts of their firm; the author, to the great amount of new research, which has added, during this period, to our geographical knowledge. Whatever be the cause of the delay, Herr Löwenberg has made use of all this fresh matter, and his book will be found readable in the extreme by those who are masters of his language and interested in his subject.

We have to mention the following pamphlets:—*Some Strictures on Dr. Brady's Pamphlet, in which he denies the Descent of the Hierarchy of the Present Church of Ireland from the Ancient Irish Church.* A Letter to His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, by William Lee, M.D. (Dublin, Hodges & Smith).—*The Mustard Seed and the Leaven.* A Sermon preached on Tuesday, Sept. 18, at St. Paul's Church, Bedford, on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, by J. B. Lightfoot, D.D. (Macmillan).—*The Continuity of the Schemes of Nature and of Revelation.* A Sermon preached, by request, on the occasion of the Meeting of the British Association at Nottingham, with Remarks on some Relations of Modern Knowledge to Theology, by the Rev. C. Pritchard, M.A. (Bell & Daldy).—*Congregationalism in relation to the Spirit and Wants of the Age;* being the Chairman's Inaugural Address at the Annual Assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, May 18, 1866 (Snow).—*The Thankfulness of the Just.* A Sermon preached at the Harvest Thanksgiving Service, Clifton, by the Rev. Stephen H. Saxby, M.A. (Saunders & Otley).—*Tricentenary Memorial read at Horningsham, Wilts, on Tuesday, July 31, 1866,* by the Rev. H. Mayo Gunn (Jackson & Walford).—*Suggestions in reference to the Present Cholera Epidemic, for the Purification of Water Supply, and the Reclamation of East London, with Remarks on the Origin of Cholera Poison, &c.,* by William Sanderson, E.C. (Macintosh).—*Thirteenth Annual Report of St. Mark's Hospital* (Cox).—*Universal Penny Postage. One Penny per half-ounce sufficient for Collection, Transport (irrespective of distance), and Distribution,* by William Hastings, (Simpkin).—*The Annual Report of the Manchester School of Art,* (Manchester, Cave & Sever).—*The Political Situation in the United States: a Letter to the Union League Club of New York,* by John Jay (Rivingtons).—*The Currency Question from a Mercantile Point of View,* by a Member of the Edinburgh

Chamber of Commerce.—*The Panic, a Second Sketch from Nature*, by A. Fitzadam, (Ridgway).—*The Cause of Monetary Panics in England, and the Remedy*, by Richard Dover (King).—*Does the Bank Charter Act of 1844 need Modification*, by James Aytoun (Hardwicke).—*Managers and Marionettes*, addressed to Directors, Mis-directors and Dupes, by a Victim (Effingham Wilson).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adams's Tales for Sunday Reading, 1/ Packet.
Autobiography of a French Protestant, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Bethell's Helen in Switzerland, sq. 2/6 cl.
Bright Thoughts for the Little Ones, illust. sq. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Cassell's Christmas Annual, My Pale Companion, 8vo. 1/6 swd.
Cressall's Meditations on Scriptural Subjects, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Daniel's (Mrs. Mackenzie) Grasping at Shadows, 3 vols. 31/6 cl.
Davenport's The Holiday Abroad, 2c. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Denbar's Social Life in Former Days, 2nd Series, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Edwards's Half-a-Million of Money, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Edward's Lessons on the Latin Accidence, 12mo. 1/8 cl.
Ewing's Anny! a Tale of the Unnatural Rebellion, 12mo. 1/6 swd.
Flack's Hunter's Experiences in Southern States of America, 10/6
Garbet's God's Word Written, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Gausson's Jonah the Prophet, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Gladstone's Speeches in Parliament, 1866, 5/ cl.
Goethe's Letters to Leipzig Friends, trans. by Slater, post 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Griest's Reques: Rhymes by Tom Hood, 4to. 7/6 cl.
Grover's Estimates and Diagrams of Railway Bridges, 34 plates, 31/6
Hanna's The Passion Week, 8vo. 5/ cl.
Hannay's Three Hundred Years of a Norman House, post 8vo. 12/6
Howson's Scenes in the Life of St. Paul, royal 8vo. 6/ cl.
Jesse's Memoirs of Life and Reign of George the Third, 3 vols. 42/6
Kennaway's On Sherman's Track, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Lee's Animal Magnetism, post 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Lights and Shadows of London Life, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21/ cl.
Louisa Featherington, 12mo. 1/8 cl.
Minnie's Ernest the Pilgrim Post, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Minnie's Lappet, 12mo. 1/ cl.
New's Israel's Hymn Book, 1/ cl. swd.
Old Memories of the Stickleys, post 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Old Merry's Annual, 1866, sq. 5/ cl. gilt.
Oliphant's Madonnas Mary, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Only George, a Story, 3 vols. post 8vo. 21/ cl.
Parker's Casimir the Great, 8vo. 12mo. 4/6 cl.
Peter Parley's Annual, 1867, 8/ cl.
Philip the Dreamer, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Plate's German Studies, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Toddridge's Christmas Annual, 1867, illust. 8vo. 1/ swd.
argent's These Forty Years, 12mo. 8/6 cl.
Sketches of the Poor, by a Retired Guardian, post 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Smith's Outlines of Political Economy, 8vo. 1/6 cl. swd.
Smith's The British Association in Jeopardy, 8vo. 4/ cl. swd.
Sweet Seventeen, by Arthur Locker, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Two Centuries of Song, ed. by Walter Thornbury, illust. 21/ cl.
Universal Church (The), its Faith, Doctrine, and Constitution, 6/6
Wat's Divine and Moral Songs, illust. by Holman Hunt, 4to. 7/6
Wilson's Photos. of Eng. and Scotch Scenery (Edinb. 12 Views), 10/6
Wilson's The Thames from Richmond to Cliffe, Photos., 10/6 cl.
Forbise's Violet Vaughan, sm. cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

CAMBRIDGE UNION SOCIETY.

A fortnight ago we announced that Lord Houghton would deliver the inaugural address to the opening of the new rooms of the Cambridge Union Society. This was done—and brilliantly done—on Tuesday last, Earl Powis, Lord High Steward, presiding. The speeches of both Lords were full of graceful memories and admirable counsel. Lord Powis went through the roll-call of the eloquent debaters of his day, men who in a few winged words could speed a world's meaning.—Christie and George Smyth (Lord Langford), Hope, William Stirling, Maxwell, Milcott, Vaughan, and others,—voices happily not silenced yet by the inevitable angel. Lord Powis illustrated the uses of saying much in little, referring to Mr. Disraeli's "brilliant sarcasm" uttered at Sir Robert Peel to the effect that "he loved the order of the day to take in a nation"; and Lord Powis showed his own felicity of expression by saying of Lord Lyndhurst that "his statement was worth another man's argument; from his speeches they could no more eliminate a sentence than they could condense Tacitus."—Lord Houghton's memory called up places as well as men, and he cleverly contrasted the noble hall in which he was addressing some of the most intellectual men in England with the low, ill-ventilated, lighted, tavernous apartment at the back of the old Lion, which was the Cambridge Union of his days. But even there tongues that moved readily under the impulse of well-stored minds stirred the arts (and perhaps the tempers) of many of the members. Lord Houghton's roll-call of his contemporaries in the debating society was even fuller than that of Lord Powis. It included Macaulay, Addis, Charles Buller, John Stirling, Tennyson, younger Hallam, Alfred, Spedding, Merivale, Langlake, Venables, Blakesley, Frederick Maule, and Trench, now Archbishop of Dublin. It would be difficult to name any similar number of more highly or more diversely gifted than these,—poets, statesmen, philosophers, historians, and divines; Lord Houghton counselled the young members of to-day not to be absorbed by exclusive

discussion of political questions, but to address their intellect to the consideration of other subjects in turn. We think he erred in saying that in French debates a Frenchman seemed always able to say exactly what he pleased, for French legislators, with rare exceptions, always read their speeches. But the most interesting part of Lord Houghton's address referred to a personal matter, which we give in his own words.—

"There was one, the greatest speaker he thought he had ever heard, a man of the most brilliant oratorical genius—his name was Sunderland; but he only lived in the memory of his own generation; indeed, he was only known to the Union at Cambridge. Perhaps the sole record of him was the prize declamation which he delivered in Trinity Chapel. He well remembered this, having had the honour to perform a similar duty on that occasion, and he could recollect the kind of hope he felt that the first prize, which was undoubtedly due to such rare oratorical powers, might have been lost on account of the extreme violence of the politics and curious heretical nature of the essay. But, somehow or other, the College forgot all the moral demerits in the intellectual excellence of the production, and he (Lord Houghton) came off only second-best. It was in company with that Mr. Sunderland and Mr. Arthur Hallam that he formed part of a deputation sent by the Union of Cambridge to the Union of Oxford; and what, did they think, had they gone about? Why, to assert the right and character of Mr. Shelley to be a greater poet than Lord Byron. At that time they were all very full of Mr. Shelley. They had printed his 'Athanas' for the first time in England, and a friend of theirs had suggested, as Mr. Shelley had been expelled from Oxford, it would be a grand thing that a deputation should go to Oxford on the subject. Accordingly, with full permission of the authorities, away they went to Oxford,—a long dreary post-chaise journey at that time of ten hours. They were hospitably entertained by a young student of the name of Gladstone, who, by-the-by, had himself since been expelled. They had a very interesting debate, one of the principal speakers in which, he was reminded the other day, now enjoyed a very different position; namely, that of Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church. Well, they were much shocked to find that nobody knew anything about Mr. Shelley at Oxford. In fact, a considerable portion of his ideas they believed were Shakespeare's. However, they hoped their expostulation did some good."

With this addition to personal and literary history, we may fittingly close this reference to the "Houghton Meeting" which came off so satisfactorily on Tuesday.

THE NEW ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE plans for the new Royal Academy building will, it is understood, soon be laid before the members; so that the entire future of the institution itself will be, in effect, determined by what is done in the course of a few weeks. Few who know anything about the Academy will hesitate to receive as of the highest importance the arrangements of the edifice in which the artists are to be housed. It is not too much to say that at least half the policy of the Academy was apologized for, if not dictated, by lack of proper accommodation for branches of Art which have grown to importance since the fanatically-classical architect designed the structure in Trafalgar Square, with more regard for Vitruvius than for the wants of his employers. Mr. Wilkins, in designing the Royal Academy, neglected ventilation to an extent almost as great as that which appears in his other public work, the London University building in Gower Street. The lighting of the interior of the former is most unfortunate; while the planning of the rooms was singularly infelicitous. These defects led to endless trouble and the exaggeration of much bitter feeling; they put power in the hands of obstructive members to keep from the Exhibition those newer branches of Art to the relationship of which with the Academy we have on particular occasions referred, to wit, that of the water-colour painters, who are now so nume-

rous that, besides two close societies, they supply another large and free exhibition, to say nothing of what appears at the British Artists' Gallery, and is often the most valuable part of its contents. What has befallen Sculpture from the hands of the Royal Academy is known to every one. Even worse is the lot of Architecture, the practitioners of which, although eagerly seeking academical honours, generally decline to have their works hidden in corners of Trafalgar Square. Engraving—an art which not long since flourished in this country, where some of its developments, as in mezzotint and line, were unrivalled in Europe—is now quite in the dark. To the treatment of etchers by the hangers, we have more than once called attention as being preposterously unjust. These defects are serious enough to provoke the gravest consideration for the new plans; they must be remedied, so far as forethought can be effectual. Finally, with regard to the Exhibition, provision should be made for the display of pictures by foreign artists, so that utter ignorance shall be in future the sole apology for such monstrous follies as occurred at the last Exhibition, where the noble 'Moonrise' of M. Daubigny, and M. Legros's grave and dignified scripture-piece, found a shameful level near the ceiling, and a light that was equally bad for both. It is said that the perpetrators of these cruel follies had never heard of M. Daubigny, and did not understand the art of M. Legros any more than they appreciated the ability of Mr. Whistler and Dr. Haden as etchers! These assertions may be correct; but we believe that an explanation of such acts of injustice is to be found only in the carelessness of the Academical officials. At any rate it is of the greatest importance to the Academy that scandals of this sort should never be placed in the hands of its enemies. The best security will be a well-lighted and extensive suite of exhibition-rooms, so adapted that nothing less than deliberate malice shall be able to hang good pictures over doors, as was the case this year with regard to Mr. Robinson's 'Quirang, Isle of Skye,' Mr. A. Moore's 'The Shulamite,' Mr. H. More's 'Pilot Cutter.' The schools must be accommodated simultaneously with the Exhibition. We do not consider the Lectures which are delivered at the Royal Academy are of sufficient importance to compel the erection of special apartments where space is so valuable. The Library should be heedfully cared for, and cannot be allowed to remain at its present small value; it should be made accessible to all artists. Practically, it is now generally available, but this is due to the courtesy of the present Librarian, not to the arrangements of the Council.

MR. PAYNE COLLIER'S REPRINTS.

Maidenhead, Oct. 29, 1866.

I have just sent round to my pre-paying subscribers No. 24 of my green series of Reprints. It consists of some highly-curious papers, formerly the property of Lord Chancellor Hatton, relating to the condition and management of the City of London in the middle of the reign of Elizabeth, and of title-pages and "Contents" to the three volumes into which I have, for convenience, divided my green series. The first 23 numbers exhausted the money with which I had been entrusted, and 1s. 6d. to boot—of which trifle I make no account, only requesting (as noted in the usual place in each copy) that those who receive No. 24 will transmit to me thirty pence in postage-stamps in return for it. I shall thus only be about 30s. loser by the whole undertaking,—a loss to which I shall willingly submit, compensated, as it is, by a few copies of irregular numbers more than the fifty for which I have been duly paid. These few extra copies I have always had struck off by the printer, that I might make good accidental miscarriages by post or railway. These extra copies are only fifteen in the whole, all of different and irregular numbers, excepting in two instances; but as each tract is complete in itself, I have no doubt that I shall be able to dispose of them so as, in the end, to bring myself home. This, in fact, is all I care about, for I do not wish to be either a loser or a gainer.

Whether I shall, or shall not, commence a new series, I have not yet determined; and it must depend much upon the support I am likely to receive; but if only five-and-twenty gentlemen are willing to aid me, I will persevere in the reproduction of the most interesting, rare, and valuable scattered pieces in our language, dividing the cost of print and paper into twenty-five portions, instead of fifty, as hitherto. It will, of course, give me less trouble to circulate twenty-five copies than fifty; but the expense will necessarily be the same. From such as may be willing to continue their support, I shall, no doubt, hear; but they must, as heretofore, put me in funds to commence a new undertaking, and to secure me against loss. I shall most readily bear my proportion of the burden, and value my own services at nothing. My reward is the agreeable employment of my leisure, and the consciousness that I am preserving from the possibility of destruction, works, either unique in our language, or of the utmost rarity. There surely must be five-and-twenty gentlemen among the Queen's thirty millions of subjects in the three kingdoms (to say nothing of her colonies, and of America), who will not think a few pounds mis-spent on such an enterprise, when they will also thereby obtain *unpurchasable* books which shall be luxuries as well as acquisitions.

I may be allowed here to mention another but a kindred proposal. Besides my *red* and *green* series, now both complete, my friends and correspondents are aware that, within a comparatively few months, I have issued, in blue covers, a succession of our early poetical miscellanies. They have come out in the following order: 1, 'Tottell's Miscellany,' 4to. 1557; 2, 'The Paradise of Dainty Devices,' 4to. 1578; 3, 'The Gorgeous Gallery of Gallant Inventions,' 4to. 1578; 4, 'The Phoenix Nest,' 4to. 1593; 5, 'England's Helicon,' 4to. 1600.

'Davison's Poetical Rhapsody,' 1602, is also so far advanced in the press that I hope in about a week to send round the first of the *three parts* of which it will consist. Now, the series will be manifestly incomplete without the addition of 'England's Parnassus'; it came out in 1600 and consists, as I need hardly say, of not less than 2,000 extracts, longer or shorter, from the productions of the most celebrated poets of the reign of Queen Elizabeth—Shakespeare, Jonson, Sydney, Spenser, Daniel, Drayton, Gascoigne, Greene, Marlowe, Nash, Lodge, &c. The great and acknowledged fault of the book is, that the editor has in no instance named the performance from which he was quoting; and another great mistake was that he never collated his extracts, so that the most glaring blunders are committed upon every page, even as to pieces then in circulation and every day accessible. During, I may say, the last fifty years, as any of the works cited in 'England's Helicon' went through my hands, I have not only noted the names of the authors in 'England's Parnassus,' but I have carefully compared the extracts with the originals. Some of the works quoted seem to have perished entirely, and others are of the utmost rarity; but my verifications have extended over many hundreds of extracts, and I have duly registered the name and date of the book and its author in all places that have come under my observation. In some cases, as to popular authors, the task was comparatively easy, and these, I may add, I have more frequently neglected than poets of less celebrity; most readers would know from what particular work by Shakespeare or Spenser a passage was derived; but as to others, I have sometimes been unavoidably at fault; several works, I am certain, have never been examined by any eyes excepting my own, because they are not only unique, but have only been accidentally discovered by myself.

It is this work, so corrected, and with the names of authors and books in at least a thousand instances supplied, that I am anxious to reprint; it could be completed in about four parts of perhaps 120 pages each, and the expense of print and paper I would take care should not much exceed twice the cost of 'England's Helicon,' recently issued. What I want is merely this—that fifty gentlemen should come forward and, in the first instance, put £1. each into my hands to be devoted to the

reproduction of 'England's Parnassus,' with the improvements I have noted; they may depend, as hitherto, upon my industry, punctuality, and, I hope, accuracy. In 1815, Park abundantly multiplied the original blunders of the work, and in no single instance appended the name of the poet, or the title of his production. J. PAYNE COLLIER.

NEW LITERARY INSTITUTION IN PARIS.

OUR friends across the water exhibit in some matters an amount of perseverance which is admirable. Three or more years since, there was a determined attempt, by well-known men, to give the public some occupation and entertainment, that should hold a place somewhere between the Collège de France and the theatre or the *petite presse*, which cannot be said to be very creditable at the present moment, regard it from whatever point of view you will. *Conférences* were opened in the Rue de la Paix, but the difficulties raised by the authorities were so great, that the new institution was shut up in a few months. It was opened again, but with small success, and other *conférences* were held in places not generally honoured by the presence of any one who cares for the arts and sciences, except those which Euterpe and Terpsichore are said to have invented. The Salle Valentino, and Wauxhall, which our good friends the Parisians persist in spelling with a W, in order, perhaps, to atone for writing Westminster with a V, each opened their doors with a good deal of *éclat* to the literary world, and well-known names appeared in the lists of lecturers; but we believe the same doors were shut again, not exactly with *éclat*, but with some force and hubbub.

The coming month is, however, to see the inauguration of a new attempt, nay, of a magnificent institution, a new *Athénée*, in the Rue Scribe, behind the new Opera-house, the total cost of which is reported to be one million of francs. The establishment is to be devoted to literary and scientific conferences, like its predecessors, but with the addition of *auditions de musique savante*, and is to open its doors regularly three times a week. Two lists of scientific and literary men who are to take part in the conferences of the new Athenæum are published, and it is said that the longer one has been authorized without a single erasure by the Minister of Public Instruction. The lists contain many good names, and a large proportion of safe ones, Émile Augier, Babinet, Théophile Gautier, Jules Janin, Janet, Legouvé, Taine, Wurtz, Maury, and many more. There can be no objection on the part of the powers that be to allow M. Babinet to give, as he proposes, Oral Reviews of the Sciences, in the course of which we hope he will make a public recantation of his sins against Transatlantic telegraphy, in the apologetic white sheet, with pieces of the old and new cables in his hands in place of candles. Nor can there be much to apprehend from the promised conferences on Archaeology, the Moon, the Fossil Man, Agricultural and other Chemistry, and the Diamond. In the archipelago through which the new Athenæum will have to steer its course, these matters will not form the rocks and quicksands that may render navigation difficult; the dangers to be feared are from the eddies formed around the various Scyllas, called *sujets littéraires*, *sujets philosophiques*, and *histoire et littérature*, and it is to be hoped that the pilots of the new bark will not come to grief amongst them. It is a sad fact that no venture of the kind has during the last few years been successfully managed, and it is not for us to say where the blame attaches; but until an educated and clever people like the French can maintain public institutions for the discussion of those questions which form the very body and soul of civilization, there is surely something wrong somewhere, and all the world is eager to know where the difficulty lies, and what is the remedy.

The popular journals of Paris are not up to the mark. They are, unfortunately, more remarkable for flippancy than for talent, and for disregard of morality and decency rather than the contrary; and while their conductors have shown great ability in the business portion of their undertaking, they have not exhibited that careful regard for accuracy

and that deference to the growing spirit of the age which are amongst the first duties of caterers for the popular taste. "Let who will make the laws so that I may make the ballads of a people," is an old saying; and if the conductors of literary journals and of the *petite presse* are not aware of their power for good as well as for evil, especially when commanding a circulation of many thousands of copies a day, there is something which is wanting in their philosophy. And if, on the one hand, they commit sins of omission, they do not escape sins of commission on the other. Non-political journals are nominally untrammelled, and so long as they keep within their programme, as understood by the Government, they enjoy full, and, as regards individuals, somewhat dangerous immunity, concerning what they publish in their columns; yet they do not manage the helm so well as to escape shocks, and even shipwrecks. It is only the other day that a facetious illustrated work of the new school was near coming to grief for caricaturing a public institution which enjoys the favour of the Court; and still more recently, a day or two since only, the *Événement*, conducted by M. Villermont, of *Figaro* renown, was suppressed by a Paris tribunal, and its editor and printer condemned to a month's imprisonment and a fine of a hundred francs each, with the costs of the prosecution, because an article which had appeared in that journal was construed by officials as having a political signification. The *Événement* will, doubtless, rise again from its ashes—only the Phoenix will be called by another name. But these executions and resuscitations are inconvenient, and very costly; and if it be not meet to give freedom in political matters, it is a pity that wit, fancy and fun should place themselves under ban.

Perhaps the Paris Athenæum may be the harbinger of a brighter day, and in this hope we welcome it, and wish it long life and prosperity.

G. W. Y.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

AN entirely new work by Mr. Swinburne, 'Essays upon the Life and Character of William Blake,' the artist and poet, will shortly be published by Mr. Hotten.—From the same publisher we are to have a volume of criticism on Mr. Swinburne's 'Poems and Ballads,' by Mr. W. M. Rossetti.

The Rev. A. R. Bonar, of Canongate Church, Edinburgh, is about to publish an enlarged edition of the 'Poets and Poetry of Scotland, from James the First to the Present Time, with Biographical Sketches of the Authors.' A selection of some of the best Scottish songs will be added to this edition.

We find in the new edition of 'The World before the Deluge,' published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, a book worth a thousand gilt Christmas volumes, and one most suitable as a gift to intellectual and earnestly-inquiring students. Some inaccuracies in the first edition have been corrected, and much new matter added, under the able editing of Mr. Bristow.

A translation of Auerbach's last novel, 'Auf der Höhe,' by Miss Bunnett, the translator of Gervinus's 'Commentaries on Shakespeare,' with the author's sanction, is in the press, and will appear in the course of November.

Messrs. Routledge are about to issue a Shilling Christmas Annual, which will contain original Christmas stories by Mrs. H. Wood, Miss A. B. Edwards, A. Halliday, T. Miller, G. M. Fenn, Arthur Sketchley, C. H. Ross, an original Christmas play by Stirling Coyne, and a new burlesque by F. C. Burnand. But the most important book in the last issue by Messrs. Routledge is the Memoir of Musgrave L. Watson, the sculptor, by Dr. Lonsdale. This is an 'édition de luxe,' and illustrated with photographs of the sculptor's chief works.

Mrs. H. Wood is writing a story of school-life, entitled 'The Orville College Boys.'

A new volume by Gustav Freytag may be expected before Christmas; it is entitled 'Aus dem Mittelalter' ('In the Middle Ages'). It will form a companion volume to the author's 'Pictures of German Life in the Past.'

Dr. Davidson's translation of Fuerst's Hebrew Lexicon to the Old Testament is completed, and the whole work is now published in a handsome octavo volume of about 1600 pages for 21s.

Tennyson's 'Elaine,' with Doré's full-page drawings, will be published in New York early in December, by Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin.

"Capt. Crawley," the author of 'The Billiard Book,' is preparing a Monogram of Cricket, to be published early in the next spring, and will be thankful to receive memoranda of games, &c. from gentlemen, players and others, which may be addressed to him at his publishers, Messrs. Longman & Co., Paternoster Row.

We have much pleasure in stating, on the very best authority, that the Rev. Morley Punshon, by resting from his labours, is in good hope of recovering health and strength.

It is said that Mr. Sothorn will re-appear at the Haymarket in another illustration of the Dundreary character, in which his Lordship will exhibit himself as an amateur tragedian. "Something too much of this."

Mr. Falconer has undertaken the management of Her Majesty's Theatre, and announces a new play of his own, to be produced on Monday, the 19th of November. We likewise notice an advertisement from the assignee of his bankruptcy, requesting all the creditors of the late partnership between him and Mr. Chatterton to send in their accounts for immediate payment.—"Mr. F. B. Chatterton having placed funds at his disposal for the said purpose."

The cost of rebuilding the Standard Theatre is estimated at not less than 25,000l.; Mr. Douglass's insurances amount only to 9,500l. The enterprising manager is already busy with preparations for rebuilding, and intends making his new theatre larger, handsomer and more convenient than the old. A subscription has been opened for the company and others thrown out of employment, amounting to upwards of 200 persons, and already a considerable sum has been raised. The trustees of the Surrey Fund have consented to give 50l. from their surplus.

Such of the old monks of Abingdon whose spirits have been uneasy since the ugliest church in England, that of Kensington, was erected in place of the older edifice in connexion with their monastery, may now be appeased. The hideous construction of William the Third's reign, having been ailing for years, has been proclaimed incurable, and a new parish church is to rise near the site on which the old one still totters. The court suburb of Kensington has had many royal, noble, gentle, common and worthless personages residing in it. There is no royal dust indeed in the churchyard, but there is some of note. Elphinstone lies there, the translator of *Martial*. If the latter catch the old Kensington schoolmaster in the Shades he will mar the Elysium of his traducer. Elphinstone was the projector of a phonetic system of spelling, and later projectors only follow his plan. Bianchi, the skilled Italian composer, also lies here; his disease was a broken heart at the death of a little daughter. An artist of another sort is preserved in the grave of the rich confectioner, Mr. Gunter. Some of the epitaphs have a touch of quaintness in them. A Mr. John Bellamy is spoken of as "a patriotic citizen whose virtues are recommended by the Society of Whigs in England of whom he was the founder." Of a Mr. Lionel Duckett it is gravely recorded that he was "born in this parish," in 1651, and that "he happened to depart this life in this parish," in 1693; but how he came to do such a strange thing is not explained. We must not omit the royal physician, Dr. Warren, courtly, skilful and witty, whose body is also within the shadow of the old church. It was to him that Lady Spencer remarked how bitter must be the reflection of medical men when they thought of a patient who would not have died but for the medical treatment. "Nay, my lady," said Warren gaily, "there is a great balance of satisfaction. I hope to save you forty times before I kill you once!" Among the famous rectors may be mentioned the ecclesiastical writer, Jortin, son of the Breton Protestant

refugee who went down in the ship with Sir Cloudeley Shovel. It was one of Jortin's successors who, having one Midsummer Sunday to preach a sermon in behalf of the poor, took into the pulpit, by mistake, a discourse adapted to the time of the Great Frost in 1814. With the thermometer at 84° in the shade, the preacher expatiated on the miseries of the lack of fire, clothing and warm nourishment among the poor; and prosing on unconsciously to the end, he besought the charity of his hearers for the frozen-out wretches in whose behalf he pleaded!

At a cost of 100,000l. a new Infirmary of great beauty and extent has been built in Leeds. Before, however, it is devoted to the charitable purpose for which it was designed, a resolution has been agreed upon by influential and wealthy men in Leeds to hold in this building an exhibition of treasures of art, products of industry, and processes of manufacture, on a scale not hitherto attempted in this country. To accomplish this end, a guarantee fund of 50,000l. was asked for, and Leeds answered by raising 85,000l. in a fortnight (more than Manchester raised in a month). It is expected that the fund will reach 100,000l.

A Correspondent (M.) quoting Dante—

Del bel paese là dove li si suona.

Inf. xxxiii. 80— asks, "Have any Dantophilists remarked that the population of Venice were the other day shouting 'Si!'"

The obituary this week states the death, at Leghorn, on the 28th ult., of Mr. B. E. Spence, of Rome, sculptor of 'The Finding of Moses,' 'Jeannie Deans,' 'The Shepherd Boy,' statues which will be remembered at the International Exhibition, and many other popular works.

Some observation has been excited by Archdeacon Denison's approval of cricket as a game to be played on Sundays. This, however, is no modern liberality of spirit. It has been, for more years than any of us can probably call to mind, the law of the land that cricket may be played on Sundays, provided only that the players be all of the parish in which the game is played. This allowed recreation, but prohibited the excitement of matches.

Mr. Payne Collier has added two more volumes to his collection of Old English Literature. 'The Royal Arbor of Loyal Poesie' is a collection of poems composed by Jordan, an actor, chiefly during the time the theatres were closed, and collected and printed after the Restoration. They are of various degrees of quality, grave and gay, with metrical renderings of the story of some of Shakespeare's plays sung in the streets. 'The Instructions to the Lord Mayor of London, 1574-5,' were drawn up by Norton, the Remembrancer, for the governance of the City and the Mayor himself. Norton was part author of our first tragedy in blank verse, 'Ferrex and Porrex.' Among the instructions are such as are still given for keeping the city clean, and which are about as much observed now as they were then. A word is given against allowing the crowding to plays; we find that even aldermen's children were then stolen, for the sake of the reward offered, and that the modesty of London was troubled by the tumbling of Italian women, an exhibition which is still to be seen abroad, without any one being horrified.

The British Archaeological Association will meet at Ludlow next year.

Her Majesty has conferred a pension of 75l. a year on the widow of the late Mr. Godfrey Sykes, formerly a pupil and teacher of the Sheffield School of Art, and the architectural decorator of the South Kensington Museum.

'A Prodigy' was stated to be by the author of 'History of German Music,' it should have been, of 'Modern German Music.'

By means of a letter to a daily contemporary we were glad to learn that those who have generously taken upon themselves to protect Bunhill Fields Cemetery from desecration are not sleeping, so that the graves of Defoe, Watts, Blake, Bunyan, George Owen, Ritson, and Stothard, will not be "let on building leases," however "eligible" they

may be for the purpose. With regard to the grave of Stothard, a Correspondent inquires if it is really ascertainable; he believes that no mark exists on the spot, and is certain that the number is diminishing of those who can identify its precise situation. Following this hint, we shall be glad to learn that this grave can be ascertained with certainty, and, if they are sent to us, shall be equally glad to publish its landmarks.

Mr. W. Cave Thomas (the artist) appears to have been the first person who proposed the institution of a "National Society for the Encouragement of Rifle Practice." Mr. Thomas likewise suggested the formation of cadet companies of volunteers.

We trust some of our friends in Norwich will endeavour to save from that destruction which threatens them, the old city wall on Chapelfield, and one of its towers. These remnants of the fortifications of the city ought not lightly to be destroyed; their service was good so long as they were needed: Norwich ought not to be ungrateful. A recent meeting of civic authorities decided—but, as it seems, by a very small majority—to proceed with the removal of these antiquities. It is very improbable that they could not be made secure.

Dramatists, dramatic critics and journalists are looking forward in Paris with some impatience to the decision of a jury who have been appointed to try whether M. Victorien Sardou's new piece, 'La Maison Neuve,' written for the Vaudeville, is or is not to be brought out this winter. The piece had nearly reached its final rehearsals when M. Sardou declared he would not allow it to be played, alleging, as a reason, the unfair revelations which had been made of its plot and incidents in the *Gazette des Etrangers*, and in the *Liberté*, by writers who had been allowed to see the piece *en déshabille*. The manager, however, of the Vaudeville insists on its being brought out, according to contract; and we imagine M. Sardou will have to give way.

The seconds, and M. Clément Duvernois, of the *Liberté*, the principal, in the duel between the latter and M. de Sarcay, of the *Opinion Nationale*, have been brought up before the *Police Correctionnelle*, and sentenced to periods of imprisonment varying from one to two months, according to the degree of implacability displayed by each in getting up the duel.—It is proposed, since men of the pen are so ready to settle their quarrels with the sword in Paris, that the men of the sword shall, by way of variety, settle theirs with the pen.

Mr. Kopp has communicated to the Academy of Sciences the result of some practical experiments on the nitro-glycerine used in quarries in France for blasting purposes. 1,500 grammes will detach about seventy cubic metres of hard rock. The nitro-glycerine employed is heavier than water; it may be handled with comparative safety, but a violent shock will cause it to explode.

The new chemical laboratories for the Prussian Universities of Bonn and Berlin, now in process of organization, are in a far more advanced state than the Report recently issued would lead one to suppose. The foundation-stone of the Bonn Laboratory was laid in the spring of last year, and the building is now being roofed in, so that in the summer of 1867 it will be given over to the University. It is situated in the village of Poppelsdorf, near Bonn, where, in fact, most of the University buildings devoted to scientific purposes lie. Ground being plentiful, the structure is, for the most part, but one story in height, and encloses four large courts, which, together with the site of the building itself, cover 45,000 square feet, Rhenish. The detailed contract of the architect amounted to 18,450l. The ground-floor contains forty-four rooms, exclusive of vestibules, &c.; they are lighted from both sides. The building includes three large laboratories, each accommodating about twenty students, and suites of rooms for special forms of work, "operation rooms," furnace rooms, rooms for fusions and ignitions, balance room, and laboratories for gas and volumetric analysis and physiological chemistry. There are likewise a large lecture-theatre, a smaller hall for special courses, a library and museums for mineralogical and chemical collections.

Lastly, this noble building contains suites of apartments for the professor and three assistants, as well as rooms for porter and castellan. The Berlin Laboratory is not so far advanced as the Bonn Chemical School, it having been commenced in the early summer of last year. In the Prussian capital many difficulties presented themselves as regards choice of site, &c.; but eventually a plot of ground was chosen in close proximity to the University. To purchase the site, lying as it does in one of the busiest quarters of the city, it was requisite to make a great outlay, and the entire cost of the institution amounted to 47,715*l*. In general arrangement it accords with the Bonn Laboratory, differing therefrom, however, by reason of the smaller area of its site, in having two stories throughout, instead of one. An exhaustive Report on these splendid institutions, illustrated by plans, has been supplied by Prof. Hofmann to the Department of Science and Art, and will be found in their Thirteenth Report, recently issued.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES WILL BE OPENED, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall (opposite Marlborough House), on MONDAY, November 5.—Admission, 1*s*.; Catalogue, 6*d*. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS. WILL BE OPENED to the Public, on MONDAY NEXT, November 5, at T. McLean's New Gallery, No. 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre. R. CLOTHIER, Hon. Sec.

WINTER EXHIBITION.—The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of British Artists, WILL OPEN on MONDAY, November 5, at the French Gallery, 130, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1*s*.; Catalogue, 6*d*.

MR. MORRIS'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES IS ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—E. M. Ward, R.A.—Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—Egg, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Henriette Browne—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Parker, R.A.—Calderson, A.R.A.—Sant A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Innells, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Ford—Frère—Ruizpérez—Lidderdale—George Smith—Duvergier—Peter Graham, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ARTEMUS WARD.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—MONDAY, November 12.—Mr. Artemus Ward will make his first public appearance in England, at the Egyptian Hall, on the above date. His illustrated narrative will be entitled ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS, or, a Trip from New York to Salt Lake City. The Pictures by Mormon Artists.—Admission 3*d*, 2*s*, 1*s*. Reserved Stalls at Mitchell's Royal Library, 23, Old Bond Street; Austin's Ticket Office, 24, James's Hall; and at the Egyptian Hall.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Meat cooked at a distance of 100 feet from the fire by visible rays. A cigar lighted; and other combustibles set on fire in a darkened room by invisible rays. These and other remarkable experiments will be exhibited in Professor Pepper's New Lecture on "Combustion by Invisible Rays," which will be given on Tuesday, November 6, at 8 o'clock; also on Friday and Saturday at 3 and 8.

SCIENCE

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and of the Museum of Practical Geology. Vol. III.—*The Geology of North Wales.* By A. C. Ramsay. With Maps and Sections; and an Appendix on the Fossils, with Plates, by J. W. Salter. (Longmans & Co.)

ANY geological work on North Wales by Prof. Ramsay must at once command the attention of geologists. Few men have examined Wales more carefully, and no man is more competent to describe its physical geology correctly. The present is a practical book, and offers no scope for curious speculative theory; if it did, we should not speak so confidently of Prof. Ramsay, whose theories may be questioned, while his statement of observed and actual conditions may be fully relied upon. For instance, his well-known theory, though not exclusively his own, of the origin of many Swiss and other lakes, viz., that their beds were scooped out by the action of glaciers, was present in our own mind as we recently examined at leisure the three principal lakes of Northern Italy, and the Swiss lakes of Lucerne, Wallenstadt and Geneva; nor could we avoid marvelling how such a man could maintain such a theory. The greatest stretch of geological fancy would fail to account by this theory, as we thought, *in situ*, for the deep, sinuous and rock-walled lakes on whose borders we wandered.

The exposition, however, of such theories,

erroneous as many might regard them, would be far more entertaining to the public than the records and descriptions of the Silurian rocks and fossils of North Wales contained in the present volume. Here we have plain prosaic statements of the observed courses and conditions of various strata which do not admit of a moment's play of imagination, or a moment's retrospection into the restored past, irradiated by the hues of theoretic fancy. The whole is arranged in stern and stately pages, which seem to the unscientific reader as unpromising and uniformly repellent as the vast tracts of unfossiliferous shales, grits and slates spreading over a large part of North Wales itself. Many a long summer's day have we plodded over those unproductive, black and bare rocks, without a single fossil for our reward, or a ray of hope for our hammer. If, however, the reader be interested in pure lithology, and in distinguishing the relative ages and positions of the several rocks of North Wales, no man will guide him more ably than Prof. Ramsay, and no published volume more accurately than the present. Indeed, Sir Roderick himself prefaces the volume with these observations:—"The Memoir upon the Geological Structure of North Wales, which is now published, is, I consider, the most important work which has been issued by the Geological Survey during the ten years that have elapsed since I became Director. I have no doubt that this publication will give satisfaction to foreign as well as native geologists."

Yet to become interested in Cambrian and metamorphic rocks, in synclinal curves and unconformable beds, a man must first be otherwise interested in the country itself. Like Prof. Ramsay, he must have a map in view, or a volume, or a lecture, or the establishment of a reputation; or he must have perambulated the country as a tourist, and scaled its mountains, and scanned its river banks, and threaded its valleys: otherwise he will be insensible to the wayside charms of quartz, felspathic pebbles, porphyry and Lingula flags. Therefore we should never expect an amateur to sit down and peruse this volume throughout, nor should we appeal to any but well-informed geologists on behalf of Prof. Ramsay. Experts in the Lower Palaeozoic rocks will at once discover in the present volume the results of many years of diligent study, and perhaps foreign geologists may think as highly of this publication as we ourselves do. Always, of course, giving due honour and precedence to Sir Roderick Murchison's 'Siluria,' it may be said that nothing on the geology of North Wales so complete and so trustworthy as the volume before us has hitherto been published.

When we come to the fossils, the aspect of the case somewhat changes, as well as the authorship of the text. We have life, or the remnants of it, at once in view, from the little simple Lingula up to the more complex Orthoceras and Trilobite. We have the remarkable range and persistence of that seemingly insignificant little shell, the Lingula, in considerable numbers throughout the Tremadoc country and the vale of Festiniog, and far east through wild moory ground. We have the faint and almost undistinguishable tracks made by worms, and the stronger and rougher Anne-lide-Burrows of the Lingula beds. In the Lingula flags, again, we discover shells and trilobites, and in the Lower Tremadoc rocks we find remarkable crustacean, which Mr. Salter, late Palaeontologist to the Survey, has most carefully described. Finally, we arrive at the rich assemblage of fossils derived from the Caradoc or Bala beds, all well figured and annotated. Silurian palaeontologists will be

interested in Mr. Salter's notes on the Graptolites, those curious little Bryozoa which stud certain shales, line fragments of feathers or pens, as well as in his description of the Brachiopoda and other fossils.

The present volume might, by special care and management, be rendered available and useful even to the Londoner. If he could take it in hand and study it at the Museum of Practical Geology, comparing the whole with the specimens of rocks and fossils there assembled, he would have even a completer comprehension of details than if he wandered with it over some parts of North Wales in a few excursions. The advanced student, moreover, could refresh his memory and recruit his stock of knowledge in like manner. But no mere novice or stranger to the Museum could do this. The visitor must know the arrangement, the plan, the places, the obscure corners, and, in fact, must be familiar with the complex mysteries of this great public collection, to put our suggestion into practice.

Two good indexes are notable advantages in this volume. Would that all scientific books had the like!

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

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| Mon. | Royal Institution, 8.—General Monthly Meeting.—Entomological, 7. |
| Tues. | Architects, 8.—'Skull of a Patagonian,' Prof. Huxley: 'Cultivated Fruits and Ethnology,' Mr. Crawford. |
| Wed. | Literature, 41.—Meeting of Council. |
| Thurs. | Geological, 8.—'Specific Gravities of Heterogeneous Liquids,' Dr. Sprengel; 'Gradual Variation of Organic Bodies,' Messrs. Chapman and Thorp. |
| Sat. | Mathematical, 8.—Annual General Meeting. Horticultural, 3.—General Meeting, and Lecture. Botanic, 31. |

FINE ARTS

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE National Gallery will re-open to the public on Monday next, and contains five new pictures. Two of them are of the school of Melozzo da Forlì, if not by that master himself. They have peculiar interest on account of their realism and precision in the treatment of subjects which, for lack of a better name, must be called allegorical. They are styled 'Music' and 'Rhetoric' respectively. The former, which was recently the property of Mr. Spence, had once belonged to Signor Conti, and was believed to have been originally placed in the sacristy of the cathedral at Urbino. It represents what may be a Muse, or sixteenth-century notion of one, seated on a grand architectural throne, before the steps of which kneels a student, to whom she presents a book, while pointing to a pair of regals or hand-organs which stand on the ground at her feet. 'Rhetoric' is similar in composition to its companion; the Muse and kneeling Student are different in character and apt to the title. The thrones and accessories do not differ materially. These pictures, notwithstanding a hard manner of execution, show extraordinary firmness of painting and drawing; they are well lighted, their colouring is cold in parts, as in the dress of the kneeler in 'Rhetoric,' and, as might be expected from the school to which they are ascribed, remarkable in foreshortening. The third new acquisition is the bust-portrait of a lady, by Piero della Francesca, one of those finely-drawn profiles, which delight artists. The fourth work of this year is the last purchase by Sir C. Eastlake (the others here mentioned were procured by Mr. Boxall). It is by Lippo Dalmasio, bought from Signor Gualandi, of Bologna, for 400*l*. The subject is a Virgin and Child, who are represented with a gilt circular aureole and attended by six angels. The most important acquisition is a large picture by Rembrandt, alluded to by us at the date of the purchase. 'Christ Blessing Little Children' came from the Schönbein Gallery, at Vienna, and is remarkable not only for the life-size of the figures, but—even with Rembrandt's works in general—for the extraordinary freedom, boldness and solidity of its handling, its nearly perfect chiaroscuro, solidity

and relief. Notwithstanding the "dirtiness" of the colouring, which is noteworthy in itself, this picture must be accepted as singularly vivid and attractive in that quality. Christ stoops before some women, who are accompanied by a little child, and, placing one of his hands on the head of the latter, draws the reluctant infant towards him with the other; the child turns from the caress and blessing with an action that is perfectly true, and with an expression that tells its own tale. The character in the women's heads is worthy of the most careful study; their execution, from an artistic point of view, is not less worthy of note. This picture has been placed in the apartment on the right of the entrance-room, which serves as an ante-chamber to the new Italian Room. It is hung in the centre of the north wall, facing the entrance, and, having all the other Rembrandts of the gallery grouped about it, makes, with them, a splendid show. It cost 7,000*l*.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE private view of the Fourteenth Annual Winter Exhibition of Cabinet Pictures by British Artists will occur to-day (Saturday), at the French Gallery, Pall Mall. Mr. Wallis's Twelfth Exhibition of Pictures in the Gallery of the Society of British Artists will also be on private view to-day; and both Exhibitions will open to the public on Monday next.

An Art event of the season will be the publication, by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, of Mr. Wornum's 'Some Account of the Life of Holbein,' which contains, besides illustrative matter of a different sort, two photographs from drawings by the master, woodcuts, head-lines and initials, all the work of Holbein, and reproduced with unusual felicity. Also, which will have great interest with archaeologists and students in the history of Art and pictures in England, an original reprint of the 'Inventory of Stuff and Implements' (i.e. furniture of the higher class and pictures) that were in the charge of Sir Antony Denny, in 1547. Sir A. Denny was a favourite servant of Henry the Eighth, and had charge of valuables of this order. This 'Inventory' has been often referred to, but never yet printed; it comprises 178 items, with brief descriptions, some of which are very curious, and serve to identify many pictures. Also, 'A Catalogue of Portraits of English Lords and Ladies in Her Majesty's Collection at Windsor,' 89 items.

It is understood that the hangers of the next Exhibition of the Royal Academy will be Messrs. J. F. Lewis, S. Hart, and G. Richmond.

It appears that Mr. J. P. Frith is not the sole English artistic recipient of the Order of Leopold from the hands of the King of the Belgians. For the sake of all concerned, our readers will be glad to learn that the Order was bestowed upon Mr. Stanfield in the first instance. Mr. E. M. Ward, whose 'Ante-chamber of Whitehall at the Death of Charles the Second' attracted very great attention in Brussels, was warmly recommended for the honour in question, in addition to, or instead of the first-named highly popular artist. It was, we understand, urged in reply to these recommendations that, apart from all considerations of the relative merits of the pictures by Messrs. Ward and Frith, the 'Ramsgate Sands' of the latter being in royal ownership gave a primary claim to its producer; also, that, should Mr. Frith be chosen, it would be impossible to extend the number of honours to Englishmen, and include another painter. Mr. Stanfield's acceptance of the distinction has gratified many of his friends, and not been without effect on the character of that distribution of honours to which we refer.

Mr. W. M. Rossetti sends us the following note:—

"106, Albany-street, Oct. 29, 1866.

"A paragraph in your number on Saturday, relative to an article of mine in the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review* upon Mr. Palgrave's 'Essays on Art,' could not fail to gratify me. May I, however, be allowed to call your attention to one passage in your paragraph which must, I conceive, be based upon some misapprehension. You say, 'We . . . are disposed to question their [i.e. my conclusions]

aptitude to Mr. Palgrave's case, especially when recent sculpture is in question.' This you afterwards qualify by agreeing in my opinion as to Mr. Palgrave's views of Greek and modern 'modes of sculptural expression' (though, by the way, I did not intend, in that section of my article, to refer to modern sculpture more than painting, but to modern practice in both forms of art). Now the fact is that, except this quasi-reference, in my article, to Mr. Palgrave's views of modern sculpture, the one solitary other reference to those views is contained in this sentence. 'The instance of one not obscure sculptor against whom he butts with peculiar *acharnement* whenever the chance offers does not appear to us explicable on the assumption that that sculptor and his admirers are invariably wrong and Mr. Palgrave invariably right.' Do you consider 'that that sculptor and his admirers are invariably wrong, and Mr. Palgrave invariably right'? I should infer the contrary from your own pages. Yet, if you do not so consider, I know of no passage in my article to which your first-quoted observation applies—that you question the aptitude of my conclusions to Mr. Palgrave's case, 'especially when recent sculpture is in question.'

"W. M. ROSSETTI."

Mr. J. P. Knight, B.A., for many years Secretary to the Royal Academy, has, owing to ill health, and, it is said, the fatigue attendant on his duties, resigned his office. Probably this resignation will be but temporary in effect, and terminate on the gentleman's hoped-for recovery of health.

The first premium in the competition for designing the proposed Manchester Royal Exchange has been awarded to Messrs. Mills & Murgatroyd, of Manchester; the prize is 500*l*. The second premium of 200*l*. is awarded to the same firm; the third premium of 100*l*. has been given to Mr. J. Lowe, of Manchester. The first of these awards seems to have provoked not less than the common amount of dissatisfaction. The fortunate design is composite of styles, in some respects derived from the school, some say also from the practice, of Wren.

Mr. Macdowell's statue of Lord Eglinton has been placed on the north side of St. Stephen's Green, Dublin; this work is of bronze.

We venture to suggest to the managers of the various Art-exhibitions,—who open their galleries to the private view of those interested in painting on certain chosen Saturdays, and to the general public on the Mondays following,—that it is clearly inconvenient when more than one of these events take effect on a single day. We fear that, like ourselves, most persons find one private view sufficient for a day's pleasure or work; and that the object of a private view, as we understand it, is, to a certain extent, defeated by the opposed attractions of two or more such occurrences; and that the fatigues of a double or larger pleasure are injurious to the observer, who does not like to deny himself a share in either event. To journalists, we may be allowed to hint that this multiplication of tasks is no joke; as journalists, also, we may say that no class of readers can be expected to study more than a moderate amount of criticism, such as one Exhibition may fairly demand. Accordingly, the extent of space appropriated in a single week to Exhibitions is, of necessity, when private views are simultaneous, divided between them; whereas, if these events were consecutive, a greater space would be available for either. Our remarks are prompted by to-day's (Saturday's) simultaneous private views of the Winter Exhibition, at the French Gallery, the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, and of Mr. Wallis's Exhibition, in Suffolk Street. Surely a little pre-arrangement of matters would obviate this inconvenience; if priority is of consequence, that advantage might be secured for each attraction in alternate years. Such apparently-inconvenient openings generally occur twice or thrice in the course of a year.

By way of commemorating the recent victories of the needle-gun, statues of the princes of the Hohenzollern family of Prussia, from Frederic the First to the present monarch, are to be erected in the Lustgarten, Berlin.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The WINTER DRAMATIC SEASON.—MR. EDMUND FALCONER.—(MONDAY, November 19, will be presented, by a numerous and efficient company of Artists, of metropolitan and provincial repute, a NEW DRAMA, constructed from some of the classical and most popular prose Idylls of the Irish, by Edmund Falconer.

THE NORWICH FESTIVAL.—That the Norwich Festival has, since its establishment, been the second leading music-meeting of England (the Birmingham one being the first) is matter of musical history. Its direction has always been liberal and energetic in the production of novelty. Think what we may of Prof. Taylor's empiricism in amateurship, there can be no question that he deserves to be commemorated with thanks as having earnestly brought forward Spohr's composition. Then, of later years, we have seen costly experiments made on behalf of that strange writer, Mr. Pierson,—of the east-country composer, Dr. Beethoven, of our admirable and regretted inmate, Herr Molique,—and (lastly) Mynheer Silas, a man who has had many good chances. If the result of such experiment has not always borne proportion to the good will embarked in it, the blame rests not with those who have presided over the Council.

Thus, notes on any given Norwich Festival can hardly be brief. Those of the present year can, without further preamble, begin with Monday evening's performance—that of 'Israel,' under its new conditions.

As sequel to our remarks lately put forward on the subject of the Norwich performances of this sublime work, it is proper that Mr. Macfarren should be heard on the subject of his additional accompaniments:—"The task of adding parts for modern instruments to the score of 'Israel in Egypt,'" he explains in a published note, "was refused by Mendelssohn, when I, as Secretary of the Handel Society, in 1843, had the duty of proposing it to this great musician. He did so on the ground that, with such an organ part as the composer is well known to have played at all public performances of his works, the effect Handel designed would be complete without the aid of any additional instruments. As, however, the composer never wrote more than vague indications of such a part—leaving it always for his own improvisation—Mendelssohn consented to put on paper what himself might have played had he been engaged to accompany the oratorio upon the organ. It may therefore seem temerity now to have undertaken to supply parts for extra instruments; but there arise occasions for the performance of this masterpiece, when there may be no organ, and it is for these occasions that the present instrumentation has been written, in order to fill up the blank left by the absence of the organ part of Handel. In those pieces where the effect of the printed score seems to me satisfactory (the italics are ours, *Ed.*), nothing has been added. In the recitatives, as an alternative for the modern practice—quite peculiar to this country—of accompanying the voice with chords in *arpeggio* upon the violoncello, the harmony has been assigned to the whole of the string instruments, making thus, I think, a nearer approach to the effect Handel intended than does that which is usually substituted for it. The parts for the string instruments have been altered in no other case save only one, 'The Lord is a man of war.' In a passage of frequent occurrence throughout this duet, the original notation differs from the tradition of the manner of performance; and this is owing to the sign of the dotted rest not having been in use in Handel's time, and it having been therefore understood that in the present passage, and in many that are analogous in the music of the period, the unaccented initial note was to be played short, as if a dotted rest preceded it. The tradition of the original manner of performing Handel's music is dying out, and it must therefore be desirable to take advantage of modern improvements in notation to perpetuate his meaning, which is accordingly done here upon the authority of many of the oldest orchestra players and other experienced musicians, who have received the tradition direct from the time of the author. The parts for the trumpets have been frequently

changed on account of their practical difficulty, where the addition of other instruments would compensate for such alterations. The parts for the oboes have also sometimes been altered, in order the better to balance them against those for the added flutes and clarionets; as too have occasionally been those for the bassoons, where the insertion of a part for a fuller-toned wood wind instrument rendered the bassoons available in their tenor register. The marks of expression—most sparing and often apparently capricious in Handel's MS.—have been somewhat amplified, so as to make them uniform in all the instruments, and to bring out those points of relief which are obvious to a reader of the score, but unapparent in any separate part."

We fail from the above to gather justification of Mr. Macfarren's accompaniments being needed on the recent occasion, seeing that St. Andrew's Hall has its organ. Neither can we recall a single oratorio performance in England, at least since the days when sacred music was travestied on the London stage in Lent, without that instrument. Again, is Mr. Macfarren sure that the accompaniment of recitative which he has undertaken to set to rights, namely, that of chords in *arpeggi* on the violoncello, is "a modern practice"? May it not be one of the traditions "of the original manner of performing Handel's music"? The test of all such changes, however, lies in the effect, since, so long as the original text exists, they can be laid aside without the slightest damage to the work embellished, or the reverse. We have become used to Mozart's additional accompaniments to the 'Messiah.' We do not faint at the interpolated chorus in the masquerade scene of 'Don Giovanni'; but there is no earthly reason why either alteration should be perpetuated for an instant, if it be felt as a nuisance. It is, after its kind, praise that Mr. Macfarren's additions might have hardly drawn any attention save for the explanation of his meanings set forth as above. The performance, as a whole, was good. The Norwich chorus, so far as we can compare its present with its former plight, is at its best. The band is less efficient, perhaps because it is too heterogeneously made up. Mr. Cummings sang for Mr. Sims Reeves; the principal *soprano* parts were divided between Mdlle. Tietjens and Madame Rudersdorff. The *contralto* music was allotted to Mdlle. Drasil, whose fine, genuine voice was generally and justly admired. But she has many of the refinements of her profession to learn; and if she intends to shine in oratorio, she will do well especially to devote herself to the study of English pronunciation.

The programme of the first miscellaneous Concert, given on Tuesday evening, included an important work, which marks another step in a career to which we have already called attention. Frequently, yet not too frequently, since rising musicians, original and versatile in conception and accomplished in working out the same, are, indeed, rare. Thoroughly fulfilling both conditions is Mr. Sullivan's newest (and in some respects greatest) orchestral work—an Overture bearing the title, 'In Memoriam.' We know of many Festival preludes—of scores of Dead, otherwise Funeral Marches,—witness those of Handel, Beethoven, Chopin; but we recollect no commemorative symphonic prelude exclusively devoted to such obsequies as affection, pride, and gratitude adorn the graves of the beloved, the honoured, and the mighty withal. This new overture, in right of its conception, might as justly be performed at a royal funeral as the Coronation Anthem of Handel when a new king comes to reign over Israel. The purpose, the mood of lofty hope tempering resigned grief, are indicated in the very first notes as clearly as music can indicate emotion. The solemnity is enhanced by the work opening in a major key, with a leading phrase of choral melody, which holds the ear fast, and which is reproduced at the peroration, with a force not exceeded in modern orchestral music. The *Allegro* is built on a decided impassioned phrase, in the relative minor. The second subject is at once pathetic and pompous; the whole movement is well knit together, with too great a tendency, however, towards the middle portions to droop and

to expatiate, or rather to reproduce suspenses. We dwell on this peculiarity more emphatically than even on the excellent qualities with which it is surrounded, because we are satisfied that it is the last step to the hill-top which the composer has to make. Short though it be, it will not be one easily made after popularity shall have confirmed certain habits of fancy and modes of procedure. Think how Beethoven went from strength to strength in the last movement of his *c minor* Symphony. The example is well worth Mr. Sullivan's while to ponder, because he shows throughout this overture no common amount of recovering power and resource after the movement may be said in some small degree to have languished, and because its close, at which the organ joins the orchestra at its fullest power, is, without stress of epithet, unmistakably sublime. There could be no doubt of the effect produced on a not very enthusiastic audience. Long as the work is, serious as is its theme, late in the evening as it was produced, the Overture was followed with earnest and discriminating attention, and liberally applauded, and recalled, by an audience wound up to excitement by the close which we have described above.

Of other more unimportant, yet still not uninteresting evening performances at Norwich, we may speak seven days hence, as also of the execution of Mr. Costa's 'Naaman' on Wednesday morning, and on Thursday of the fragments of Handel's "Passions Music," and Mr. Benedict's new Cecilian *Cantata*.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Wilkie Collins's drama, 'The Frozen Deep,' was produced at this theatre on Saturday. *Clara* was played by Miss Lydia Foote, with grace, intelligence and effect. Little opportunity is given for fine acting until the second act. The story, perhaps, is over-melancholy, and a happy ending might have made it more popular; but the incidents are dramatic, and the language often poetic. The weight of the tragic interest is relieved somewhat by a half-comic character, named *John Want*, acted by Mr. Dominick Murray, which is not without influence on the situations. If he does not provoke a loud laugh at his eccentricity, we are tempted to smile at his contradictions, and, on the whole, we recognize him for a veritable individual, and think that he may have been copied from the life. The success of the piece was decided.

ASTLEY'S.—This theatre re-opened on Saturday, under the conduct of Mr. W. H. C. Nation, who produced the drama of 'The Golden Dustman,' a version of Mr. C. Dickens's novel of 'Our Mutual Friend.' It was followed by the burlesque of 'Atalanta,' one of the best pieces of the late Mr. Frank Talfourd.

SADLER'S WELLS.—A new drama, by Mr. C. H. Stephenson, in three acts, was produced on Saturday. It is entitled 'Patience; or, the Purpose of a Life.' It bears manifest marks, both in its faults and merits, of being a drama composed by an actor. The technical business of the play in most such productions is carefully attended to, but the dialogue superabounds. There is also much talk of the profession, and of the art of acting, subjects on which the heroine seeks to enlighten the audience; for in the course of the action she becomes an actress, and is therefore supposed to know something about them. The writing is, in many places, elegant, and the story to a certain extent interesting. The piece has been carefully got up, and some of the new scenery, painted by Mr. Gowrie, is very pretty.

NEW ROYALTY.—A new drama, by Mr. H. T. Craven, entitled 'Meg's Diversion,' has been produced at this theatre, with deserved success. All the pieces by this author are especially distinguished by a natural vein of feeling and pathos. They deal in general with pastoral manners, but these are of the real English type. Mr. Craven performs the part of *Jasper*, and while he invests him with a rustic simplicity, is careful to show the inherent nobility of his nature. Mr. Cuthbert has illustrated the drama with two excellent scenes,

the second being copied from Calderon's picture of 'Broken Vows.'

THE DRAMA IN FRANCE.

Victorien Sardou—whom, by the way, critics propose to call *Victorien le victorieux*—has commenced his career of winter triumph at the Gymnase with a piece called 'Nos Bons Villageois,' which bids fair to have as long a run as the 'Famille Benoiton.' Crowds daily flock in vain to obtain places at the *bureau de location*, and the *stalles d'orchestre* are mostly taken a week in advance. The fortunate dramatist has made the best use of his experiences at Marly-le-Roi, where he has a country-house; for the inhabitants of Bouzy-le-Têt, the scene of the play, are generally supposed to be simple denizens of Bougival, in his immediate neighbourhood. 'Nos Bons Villageois' are represented by Grinchu, a market gardener, Tétillard, the village grocer, and Floupin, the village apothecary, who is the exact counterpart of the *pharmacien* in Madame Bovary. These worthies nourish a most inveterate hatred, after the manner of most French rustics, of the Parisian; and their action in the play consists of the malicious plottings and contrivances by which they endeavour to drive two proprietors, recently arrived from Paris and settled among them, from the neighbourhood. Grinchu, the *maratcher*, who sends all his vegetables to the *halles* in Paris *en gros*, has no need of any home purchasers of his products; and, moreover, he has an especial cause of quarrel with M. Morisson, one of the proprietors, for usurping his favourite seat for rod-and-line fishing in the river—a spot he has occupied for the last twenty years. Tétillard, the grocer, has a spite against them for bringing all their groceries from Paris. Floupin, the *pharmacien*, feels his local importance overshadowed by the pretensions of M. le Baron, who has been named *maire* of Bouzy-le-Têt. This was evidently the leading motive of the author in the conception of the drama, and some of the scenes of village life are very humorously put upon the stage, although his peasants are very far from being as true to life as the peasants of Molière, who knew his peasants much better than M. Sardou.

Upon such a ground-plan, M. Sardou might have worked out a much better play, had he not yielded to the temptation of introducing a very improbable situation, taken from one of the novels of Charles de Bernard. The three rustics above named suspect the son of one of their enemies of improper attentions to the wife of the other. They lie in wait, and surprise the young culprit at midnight, in a room adjoining that of the lady. The young man, to save the lady's character, assumes the part of a thief, and is taken with the lady's diamonds in his possession. This is an inexplicable proceeding on his part, since he is really in love with the sister of the compromised lady, who is unmarried, and with whom he has already had an interview at the time he is taken prisoner, and he had but to say that he had come to visit the younger sister, and all would have been well. However, in spite of this glaring improbability in the construction of the piece, it is full of life and movement, and the attention of the audience is never allowed to flag for a moment, by a most ingenious use of every kind of stage artifice, degenerating, however, too often into that of a *melo-dramatic* sort. The scheming of M. Grinchu, Tétillard, and Floupin fails of effecting its purpose, and the character of the lady is cleared just at the moment when affairs had a very homicidal appearance, and the two families are rendered more happy than before by the union of their two younger members. The play has undoubtedly very considerable merits, and M. Sardou, after an apprenticeship of the most severe character, has become a master in the art of entertainment. Nevertheless, the actors can justly claim a very considerable portion of his triumph. No piece could, indeed, be better played than this. Leueur, who can at times be a *grand seigneur jusqu'au bout des ongles*, is as perfect a rustic as can be imagined, and Mdlle. Delaporte transports the whole audience night after night by the delicious manner in which she plays

the unmarried sister, a young *ingénue* who is the chief support of the piece.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Mr. Ransford's Ballad Concert took place on Monday last, not on Monday week, as a slip of the pen made it appear a week ago.

Mr. Mapleson commences a short opera-season this evening, with 'Faust.' Signor Morini (the original *Faust* of the *Théâtre Lyrique*) is advertised to appear in it. A dramatic season at the same theatre is in contemplation; it may be presumed to include the inevitable Christmas Pantomime. The theatre, we perceive, is to be extensively altered.

Madame Lemmens-Sherrington was the principal singer at the *Crystal Palace* Concert of Saturday last.—*Mr. A. Mellon*, a few nights ago, gave the capital Overture to 'The Sapphire Necklace,' a work sure to come into universal request. Encouragement for all attempting "the best and honourablest things" in Music, especially in vocal composition (a matter which we have greatly at heart), is to be found in the well-merited success and circulation of the composer's "*Orpheus*" song. Never was there one written less *ad captandam*; but beautiful things in Art are always true, and, as such, must make their way, and *will* last, which is more than can be said of the ephemeral *Claribelware*, for the moment so tiresomely thrust on the public. Of a more remarkable and ambitious evidence of *Mr. Sullivan's* versatility we have spoken in merited detail elsewhere.—*Herr Wilhelmj* (another young artist, regarding whose career no doubt can be entertained) played at *Mr. Halle's* concert on Thursday.

The following letter claims attention:—

"Manchester, Oct. 22, 1866.

"Will you, courteously, allow me to refer to your notice of my Oratorio, 'The Patriarchs,' not to cavil with the opinion there expressed as to the merits or demerits of the work, but simply to explain a matter which has, I think, been misunderstood. Very reluctantly indeed did I precede the oratorio by the part entitled 'The Vision.' My objection was twofold. I was quite aware of the present fashion of ascribing all departure from the usual form in musical composition, as well as all leaning towards certain styles of harmony and progression, to the undue influence of Mendelssohn. But, chiefly, I felt that an introductory movement, whether actually a portion of the drama, as in the 'Elijah,' or taking the form of a lengthened prologue, as in 'The Patriarchs,' is, however necessary to the clearness of the plot, *musically* a defect. On the other hand, to have incorporated into the body of a dramatic work matter for which none of the characters could have been made responsible, or to have followed a descriptive instrumental movement by the command which led to and explains the action there described, would not, I think, have been very artistic. I venture to ask your insertion of this, not simply from any personal motive, but because I believe that many young writers are, now-a-days, deterred from following plans which their judgment justifies by the fear of this charge of copying Mendelssohn.

"HENRY HILES."

—The tone and taste of the above communication set it apart from the majority of similar protests. Its writer is obviously worth reasoning with—in the form of some development of our former notice of his 'Patriarchs' (*ante*, p. 504). We need not dwell on such an obvious matter as the wisdom or otherwise of arranging a drama the action of which is to be interrupted or carried out by instrumental music. To the latter, not merely descriptive powers of expression, but of suggestion, have been frequently assigned, totally distinct from its legitimate uses and influence. We can have "earthquake," as in Haydn's 'Terra-motto,'—"storm," as in Beethoven's 'Pastorale,'—and (to stretch a point) "drought," as suggested in the gasping prelude to 'Elijah.' Fairies have sharp little notes and flutes; angels, of course, harps; devils (*ecce signum*, Meyerbeer), their bass trombones and double drums. But to what do these known examples and receipts amount?—whither tend?—to the recon-

struction of the Overture? This may be a preface—may be a table of contents. To the former form (in spite of such magnificent specimens of the latter as Weber furnished), we cannot but, on every principle of Art, give preference. The Overture should be a preparation, not an index. It cannot tell any story which the voices or action of those engaged in the story could not tell better. When following such a commencement as a recitative, with a heavy chorus, as it comes in 'The Patriarchs,' it cannot fail to stop the action, even supposing the action which follows were such as to suggest indicative preliminary music. This not being the case in the work lately considered, *Mr. Hiles's* Overture appeared, and appears, to us a measure without motive, or incitement to attention already arrested. To refer to the other point here to be noticed, *Mr. Hiles* may recollect that Mendelssohn is neither the first, as little the greatest, of the composers whose strongly-marked manner has seduced a school of admirers into unconscious subservience of imitation. Before he came, Mozart spoiled a generation of German composers, some one or two of whom might else have made out a way for himself. What Signor Rossini has to answer for, on the part of foolish Italian *Maestri* who have caught his tricks, not his genius, will have to be counted up when the story of the life of that greatest Italian genius of any time will be told. Let every man who aspires to create, think for himself. The generality are too apt to think what has been done, rather than what is left to be done. The latter discovery Mendelssohn made for German music, appearing as he did at a period when every furlong, foot, inch of ground seemed to have been pre-occupied; and himself without any theory that invention implied destruction of recognized models.

There would seem to be no end, in this unhappily rich country of ours, where, among quarrellings and patchings, magnificent fortunes are spent on public works to no purpose,—fortunes which in any other land would be made to suffice for great lasting achievements—of the "perils" (as *Hudibras* says) "which environ" the new organs of England. At Birmingham, at Leeds, at York, we have had and have always and afresh the same story of plans wrangled over, of money wasted,—and for what?—at best, an instrument about which doctors disagree, and in which it would be folly to expect to find such evenness as distinguishes the noble old structures by Silberman and Müller and Gabelaar, and certain excellent modern continental organs,—as, for instance, the one at St. Eustache, Paris, by *M. Ducroquet*, and the other at Ste. Sulpice, by *MM. Cavallé-Coll*. The taste in tone of our neighbours is not ours; but that theirs can be once for all satisfied without perpetual discord and controversy is a fact capable of mathematical proof. The converse is England's plight, as the following note respecting the organ in Christ Church, Newgate Street, referring to a paragraph, a fortnight ago here quoted from the *Orchestra*, emphatically illustrates:—

"October 23, 1866.

"I fear you have been misled by the information you have quoted relating to the Christ Church, Newgate Street, organ. The instrument, it appears, is not to be completed after the original design; but what is proposed is its reconstruction and complete alteration. See the Vestry Report in the *Musical Standard* of October the 6th, and letter from the builder of the Christ Church organ himself, in that paper of October 13th, which are authoritative, of course, and were earlier than the paragraph quoted. A few words from the *Athenæum* against the proposed cutting down of the organ might aid in stopping the destruction of that noble instrument.

AN ORGANIST."

—It is manifestly impossible to offer any such "few words" as are requested, and it may be here said (not without recollection of past belligerent controversies) that we cannot return to the subject, till (at least) the Christ Church organ shall be completed, for better, for worse.

Mr. Boucicault, who seemingly has time to be in a dozen places at once, is, we are told, engaged in the wise task of altering his "Derby" drama, at the Holborn Theatre, by condensing the two last acts into one.

One well known to every frequenter of the Italian Opera, Signor Monterasi, the prompter, died suddenly the other day in Paris.

One of the worst of this year's sea-disasters has been the wreck of the American steam-ship, *The Evening Star*, on her voyage from New York to New Orleans. The loss of life is terrible, the number of passengers having been very great. A complete opera-company was on board, and most, if not all, its members, it may be feared, have perished.

MISCELLANEA

Geological Miracle Assumers.—In his last line (p. 540), *Mr. Rickman* has forgotten that his 574 million years, if obtained, would not quite double the modicum of time Darwin demands for the small yesterday's job of "denuding the Weald," an episode which (if ever performed, for, by the way, for aught we know, the central Weald, all but a margin of a mile or two, may have been an island or shoal never yet covered except with water) has cut about as large a figure in England's geo-chronology as that of denuding the rotten boroughs in her whole historical chronology. So, supposing my estimate as wrong as he says, and that, instead of a comet every few hundred centuries, we only received one in 574,000,000 years, his conclusion would be a strange *non sequitur*. Instead of the chances being that "we may not have been hit yet," they would be that, on the Lyell-Darwin scale, since the hardening of our roofing-slate, we *must* (without miracle) have been hit lots of times. But the whole suggested alteration rests on mere dogmatic denial of my statistics. It may be true, for aught I know, that at each crossing of the earth's orbit, it is, on an average, 2,294 to 1 that the earth will be out of the way; but if so, then *Mr. Rickman* will find, on continuing his calculation, that in 2,308 centuries we are dealing not with one, but with just 2,295 such crossings. In fact, the present century, I believe, has seen more than Biela's famous crossing in 1832. But without inquiring into the frequency of these, I show, by the far simpler and more averaging method of comparing areas on the sphere, that, on the minimized data taken, it would only require 2308 × 1186 penetrations (on the average) to hit, not, as he assumes, the earth's orbit once, but a given point thereof, and consequently the earth once. This, I maintain, will apply as long as she keeps her proximity to the sun, or is in the spherical film, whether she stand still, or describe a great circle, or dance any meander over it, with any velocity. In fact, my figures apply strictly to the first case, that of her standing still, or else if she moved but the comets moved infinitely faster, so as to make their transits through the film instantaneous. But with the velocities of earth and comets not incomparably different, the chances of encounter are raised *above* my estimate, and more so the nearer the velocities approach equality. Now the mean velocity where-with comets penetrate the film only exceeds the earth's as 7 to 5. Hence a seventh reason is added to the six I gave on page 437, why my estimate was largely deficient. But the main question is not, as *Mr. Rickman* supposes, the astronomical one, the chance that we may not, or how few times we may, have been hit, but how our tangible underfoot geology is to be squared with the assumption of no hit, or none since a definite era, say that of the flint-folk. I undertake, if you grant me about the same space as before, to show that it is unsquareable; that, taking only such geologic facts as Lyell and Darwin have themselves recorded, they have to add to the continuant miracle or providence (for these words are undistinguishable) of the earth's hypothetic freedom from comet-falls, an immensely more complex or less conceivable system of miracle (or irreducible agency) by which, notwithstanding this assumed suspension of the natural comet-falls, all the conceivable physical effects of such falls have been produced, or exactly and indelibly imitated over the face of our globe.

EDWARD L. GARBETT.

Bonfire.—Allow me to suggest the following derivation of "bonfire," viz., *Bonne*, a village, Belgic. See Jamieson's Dictionary, where "Bon-

spel" is derived from *bonne*, a village, and *apel*, a game. This word is still in use in Scotland, and is applied to designate a match at the national game of Curling.
J. DUNDAS.

Vivisection.—I have waited until now to see if any one would reply to the letter of a "Physiologist" in your impression for September the 29th, and which had reference to the subject of Vivisection. As the letter has not been noticed in any way, however, I shall be much obliged by your favouring me with space for the following remarks, written in a fair and truthful spirit. Speaking of the judges who decided in favour of Dr. Markham's essay, the one to which the second prize was awarded, that Correspondent observes:—"These three men of science, I happen to know, not only selected this essay of Dr. Markham's out of some thirty competing essays (and, of course, without any knowledge at the time of who was the author), but recommended it," &c. It is the sentence inclosed in brackets, and which first attracted my notice, that I now wish to allude to, as it was evidently penned in suspicion or apprehension that what *might* have escaped attention in that essay would really attract it, and with an evident desire to lull that suspicion. I am the more disposed to do this, inasmuch as I think it verifies what you said in your review of the essays in the previous week's number, though not in the way you intended—the matter of partiality in deciding as to the best production. Those of your readers who care to refer to Essay No. 2, will find at page 98 that Dr. Markham clearly—though I will not say intentionally—betrays his individuality in the following words: "Lecturing on the subject before the College of Physicians, the writer made the following unprejudiced remarks as to the cause which effected the change in question. Buckle, a well-known writer, has said words to this effect." Here follow Buckle's own words. Now let me ask what object could the Doctor have in revealing himself in this unnecessary way, all the more marked because there was not the slightest occasion for it, as Buckle could have been quoted without any allusion to lecturing? We all know that, in general, lectures delivered before the College of Physicians are published, and are tolerably well known to the members of the medical profession; and this *fact*, added to the lecturer's introducing himself to the notice of the judges, was sufficient to lead to the discovery of not only the writer's professional status, but also of his name. Not much need in this instance, one would think, to entrust the secret to the keeping of a sealed envelope, until the judges had decided as to the merits of the essay; and without in the least attempting to insinuate that this knowledge of who the writer was, influenced to any large extent the prejudices of the three physiologists who declared themselves in his favour, it may with truth be said that the public, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, not less than the interests of real Science, may be thankful that the majority of the Committee (four out of seven) who decided in favour of by far the best essay were not "scientific" men, but were in a much better position to judge between facts which cannot be disproved, and those which, from limited reading, or imperfect knowledge of the subject, were unluckily borrowed to bolster up vivisection. I allude to the discovery of chloroform, and the discarding of bleeding in the treatment of disease in this country, with which living dissections or experiments on the lower animals had no more to do than Homer had in the construction of the first steamboat.

FAIR PLAY.

* * "Fair Play" seems to have misread some portion of our article, which contained no insinuation that any of the judges of the Vivisection Essays had been influenced by *partiality* to the winner of the First Prize. Though we questioned the intellectual fitness and competence of some of the judges to decide on the scientific question, we were confident that all of them acted in good faith and to the best of their abilities.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. R. E.—E. C.—J. M.—F. B.—T. B. W.—

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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1866.

LITERATURE

Charles Townshend, Wit and Statesman. By Percy Fitzgerald, M.A. (Bentley.)

THE Townshends may not have come in with the Conqueror, but the fifth century begins with this year since a Norfolk squire of the name left not only broad but numerous acres to his heir, who, something better than a mere squire, became a Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and was the only man of note among the Townshends for a long course of years, till one turned up of sufficient merit, or wealth, for James the First to make a baronet of. This baronet's son, Horatio, was grateful for the honours conferred on his house by the Stuart, and he was a faithful adherent to the Stuart cause in return. In the eventful year 1660, when the Royalist feathers were again flaunting in Cavalier caps, and Commonwealth men folded their hands and sighed for the good times that seemed going or gone for ever, Norfolk had elected Sir Horatio for one of its representatives, and the Baronet was one of the delegates who were deputed to wait on Charles the Second, at the Hague, to beg of him to "return to his dominions, and take the government thereof into his own hands." The King, when he got his own again, rewarded the friends and servants who had helped him to such pleasant consummation, and among the honours that were flung about, and might be had for the catching at them, two fell into the outstretched hands of Sir Horatio; but not at once. He caught a baron's coronet at the beginning of Charles's reign, and a viscount's towards the close of it. The first honour was not a slight one; it came to the new recipients with increase of the old distinction. Charles was the first king who assigned to barons the right of wearing coronets.

It was a brilliant day when Sir Horatio and his fellows were made peers, of various degrees, in Whitehall. There were a dozen made on the same day, and with great solemnity. Crowds of Cavaliers were there to see, and there were not wanting light-fingered gentlemen among them who profited by the occasion to improve their wardrobe. Lord Sandwich went down in a new beaver, and though he set his page to look after it, some sharp fellow carried it off, and left his own old battered felt hat in its place. The "necessary end" came, when it would come to the first and second viscounts. A third succeeded, in 1738, who was the undistinguished father of two distinguished sons. His family numbered more, but his two eldest boys, George and Charles Townshend, have lived in history. The first was at Quebec with Wolfe, was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and a wit. The second was the original of the able sketch here drawn of him by Mr. Fitzgerald. He was a greater wit than his brother, and a statesman to boot. Of the brothers, George was a wonderful "caricaturist" and Charles a mimic of the peculiarities of their fellows; but this raised enemies against them, and, once at least, put Charles Townshend, when a student at Leyden, in peril of his life, a peril from which he escaped by backing, not too gracefully, out of a duel.

The blood of the "wit and statesman" has failed in the main line. He had three sons, who died childless. His two daughters married with a Wilson, of Tyrone, and a Tempest, of Lincolnshire. His elder brother, George, however, took care, as it was said, of the blood. The Rev. Frederic Barlow drolly says of him, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that "the nobility

and gentry of that kingdom were highly pleased with his affability and conviviality; and as they pride themselves greatly upon being professed votaries to Bacchus, his lordship's condescension in this respect obtained their good opinion and esteem. In these social conferences he found means to feel the weak sides of some of the first-rate patriots, and after he had drunk them down, the people of Ireland began to discover that jolly Lord Townshend was their Lord Lieutenant, an officer of the Crown, whose duty it was to obey the orders of his sovereign, and the instructions of the King's ministers, to advance the honour and interests of his master."

Mr. Fitzgerald but slightly sketches in the figure of George near that of his brother Charles. The former, whatever the Irish may have thought of him, undoubtedly preferred them to the Scots, in reference to whom he wrote to George Selwyn, "Our mirth is riot without any meaning, and our acquaintance society without any friendship." When a sudden change of ministry brought over Lord Harecourt to Dublin Castle, the new lord surprised the old one at a carouse, at three o'clock in the morning, "but though thus awkwardly surprised, he was ready with a jest. 'Your Lordship,' he said, 'cannot say you found us napping!'"

Charles Townshend (born in 1725) was emphatically the "son of his mother." His father the Marquis was a dull man of no note but for his dullness; but his mother, who was separated from her husband, once Audrey Harrison, of Balls, was a woman of wit, amusing impudence, of candour that never allowed her to hide a bit of scandal, and of that peculiar sort of licentiousness which made her, in imagination, of the very easiest virtue with everybody's husband. She and Walpole were a rare couple of gossips, particularly when reputations were discussed. On one of these occasions, he asked at the end of a story very damaging to a lady, "Was there proof?"—"Proof!" cried the eager scandal-dealer, "she was proof all over." This reply illustrates the fineness and the confusion of some of Lady Townshend's thousand "good things." The elder son, George, was a wit too, but of less brilliancy than his brother Charles, who, after a gay, perilous, but not altogether profitless, career at Leyden, and a joyous but not altogether idle life at Oxford, entered Parliament, not much to the satisfaction of his own father, and at the age of seven and twenty, and first in a debate on the Marriage Bill, was the delight of a House accustomed to intellectual diversions of the sort, for his wit, his strong sense, his readiness, his certainty to say the right thing in the right place, and the brilliant courage and gay light-heartedness with which he charged whole phalanxes of his adversaries, who cheered the irresistible victor by whom they were so gallantly overcome. He opposed the Bill against clandestine marriages, as depriving noble young fellows of a chance of making their way with young heiresses of more wealth than rank, and then—the Nemesis of Love!—wedded with a dowager of quality.

The ways of social life in those days were rather of advantage to the legislative life of the House of Commons. Everything was in the extreme; few people of mark had common failings, and some of the very wickedest of the foremost men were nothing less than charming fellows in the public eye. There was, perhaps, no more real immorality than now; but it was not so disparaging to a man to be immoral then as now. There was certainly more wit than now, perhaps because the duller victims of it never took offence! When an ex-minister

who had been robbed by ordinary thieves of his star, garter and other adornments, and soon after saw Henry Fox come into the House blazing with diamonds, he pretended to see in the latter the property that had been stolen from him. Fox laughed at the innuendo as heartily as anybody. The wit and the sentiment seem to have been more brilliant and singular. Before the minister Pelham died he was implored "at a dangerous crisis to take to his bosom a few private vices." After his death, when the servility he taught, and was paid with for his teaching, was remembered, Selwyn was at the sale of Pelham's effects; and when the French dinner-service was put up, "Lord," said Selwyn, "how many toads have eaten off those plates!"

After Pelham's death came a struggle for his great political inheritance. In that struggle appeared Pelham's brother, the Duke of Newcastle, against various adversaries, and, it may be said, against many friends. "It is impossible not to admire the ingenuity," says Mr. Fitzgerald, "with which this clever schemer, who has not had justice enough done to his abilities, contrived to baffle them all." Macaulay has designated Newcastle's conduct in this struggle as "childish and base," but Mr. Fitzgerald very well shows that on this occasion it was neither the one nor the other. It was a time when the Minister kept a catalogue of the men who were or who might be bribed. One of the most picturesque incidents of this volume is that which represents Newcastle, Henry Fox, Roberts, and the King, with Pelham's book of the corrupt before them. Each individual would probably have desired to possess it; but the King, knowing the danger which attended such a possession, quietly thrust it between the bars of the grate, and stood over it till it was consumed. He may have thought of that foreign statesman, on the marble above the fireplace of whose library was engraven, "Optimum secretarium."

Although employed in minor ministerial duties, "taking Treasury money and holding Treasury offices," Charles Townshend openly found fault with his employers, and by his audacity scared them from taking posts, the not offering of which to himself had been matter of offence. Indeed, as Mr. Fitzgerald says summarily, "the ministerial Actæon was torn by its own dogs." There was a wonderful mixture of earnestness and carelessness in the parliamentary debates of those days—days when the *ayes* remained in the house, and the *noes* went into the lobby, and brilliant wits belonging to the latter remained to talk and banter with each other till they were shut in and were counted with the party against which it had been their intention to vote. But there was also something more than mere carelessness—conduct which made Charles Townshend at least "intolerable as a servant and dangerous as an ally." Often, we are told, when the latter had made an attack, he would cross the House, and, sitting down beside those he had just assailed, actually turn into ridicule the men of his own party who were defending their common cause. Mr. Fitzgerald calls this "a sort of wantonness," and he too good naturedly ascribes it to "a natural contempt and disgust at the miserable pretences and hollow political shams of the time, which he saw through and could have exposed." It was mere want of stability of character. Change of circumstances may bring change of opinion, but a man can hardly have opposite opinions on the same question in the same debate. We never heard of more than one *no*, and he was an impulsive Irishman (Mr. ...). In the

last Irish Parliament he spoke boldly against the Union; but a bribe was offered him (by letter) during his speech, and he ended what he had to say by voting in a contrary sense to that of his words. It all depends upon circumstances. The hands of a clock for ever change their direction, to our great profit; but what would become of us if the magnet took to the same variations as the hands on the dial! With all this, the parliamentary onslaughts of that day were events of transcendent interest and excitement. The men whose words were glittering falchions, with the flash of which they blinded, and with the stroke of which they mortally smote their adversaries, were born for the fight, and heartily loved that to which they were born. Some were mighty parliamentary captains. Others resembled this Charles Townshend, of whom Mr. Fitzgerald remarks with truth, that he "was a very Malay in his politics, and 'ran amuck' at friends and foes, according to the humour of the moment." Walpole appreciated Townshend at his true, and that a high value. "A grain less of parts," says Walpole, "and a scruple more of modesty, and he had been silenced for ever; but his self-confidence and audacity carried him through." This refers to a particular occasion, when Townshend, by his parts and audacity, extricated himself from the circle of his adversaries, hemming him in; but it may be applied to him generally. We think that he even "lightened" more brilliantly in debate than in private society. Here is a drawing-room group of exactly a hundred and ten years ago; the thing would not do now:—

"All this time he was in a tumult of noisy spirits, and seems to have been full of careless abandon and reckless humour. His wife's noble relations were a little astounded at the free treatment of them. He respected them no more than he did his own. One night, when the Duchess Dowager of Argyll, his mother-in-law, was 'bawling' to Lady Suffolk, who was very deaf, he openly mimicked her before the whole company, and called out in the same voice, 'Large stewing oysters!' And some one was praising Lady Falmouth's jewels, which covered her waist, and was saying what a fine stomach it was, when he said, 'My lord has a finer!'"

This seems to us now in the very worst taste. To judge of Townshend by this we should conclude him to have been a malignant man; yet Walpole asserts that he had "too little ill nature" even to keep going his little political sheet, *The Test*. There was ample scope for the play of his satire. Grand as some of the Commoners were in debate, a discussion on weights and measures, connected, as was said in 1766, with "what is called the budget," brought out a remarkable illustration of the universal ignorance. "It came out that hardly a member knew what was Troy Weight." It further appears that at this time members could speak in reply to each other as often as they chose. The elder Fox spoke five times in one discussion on one question, and listening members used, in audible *asides*, to fling little sarcasms to exasperate the speaker. That there was a good deal of acting on the side of some of the latter, the following sketch of the elder Pitt will amply show. The occasion was an inquiry into the conduct of the preceding ministry, and especially the elder Fox:—

"Pitt, when the inquiry came on, got up from his gouty chair and came down to the house to act, and over-act, that always favourite part of his—the sick man, racked with pain, coming at the call of his unfortunate country. It was a broiling day, but he was wrapped up in an old beaver coat and waistcoat and a scarlet roquelaure lined with fur, with his gouty arm out of the sleeve and hung in a crape sling. Over his legs were drawn huge stockings. But it was noticed that, in his excitement of speaking, he forgot the ostentatious debility of

his helpless arm, and at glowing passages it was withdrawn from the sling and flourished with all the ease of the sound one."

Of Townshend's method of "getting up" his speeches we have this account:—

"A clerk who had been with the family let Mr. Malone into the workshop, where the fireworks were got ready. He said Charles Townshend's habit was to dictate his speeches to him for hours, on one side of the question,—then go out, talk over the matter with people of different views and opposite opinions, and then dictate a fresh speech. In this way he exhausted the subject. When the time for him to speak came, he never spoke what he had so carefully prepared; but passages which had been studied insensibly suggested themselves, and were presented in a new and more spirited setting. He had, therefore, all the security of preparation without its constraint and formality, and this seems to be the best shape of eloquence—far better than the loose carelessness of extempore speaking, and the artificial monotony of what had been got ready beforehand."

As we proceed from this point, however, we confess to a decrease in our admiration for the wit and the statesman. The wit was bright and the statesmanship brilliant; but there was little but selfish or vain impulse to move either; and it has been said of him that he had not even art enough to hide his vanity. In the various ministries of his time he held office at the Admiralty, was Treasurer of the Chamber, and in 1761 he was Secretary-at-War. Subsequently he became Lord of Trade and Plantations. In 1765 he supported Granville's Stamp Act. In the Rockingham administration he appeared as Paymaster of the Forces; and then "the Weathercock," as he was called, supported the repeal of the Stamp Act which he had helped to pass. A newspaper wit who spoke of him as being ill in the country, with a pain in his side, "but it is not said in which side," stole the point of the joke from Townshend's witty mother. A hundred years ago, 1766, Townshend was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and leader in the Commons in the Chatham administration. In that capacity, he who had said he dared to tax the Americans, and would do it, brought in the famous Bill for levying duties on certain articles, *tea*, &c., landed in American ports, which lost us a colony, and laid the foundations of the United States. And yet his nominal chief was Chatham, who was opposed to the tax. He was on the very point of becoming chief of a new ministry himself, in 1767, when a putrid fever closed his brilliant, but not beneficent, career. A want of earnestness and sincerity, seeming or real, marred all he did or attempted. He was equally able and willing to support both sides of a question, to scoff at his own arguments and beat them down by others. He was one of the most intractable of men that ever perplexed his party, his leaders, his followers, his friends and his enemies. In the flashes of his wit there is the same want of *reality*. The joke or sarcasm is real enough, sometimes too real and too rude, and the very brightest samples rather excite sympathy with the victim than with his tormentor. It was at no time so good as his mother's. Sometimes it was neater, as when the Bill for the increase of the judges' salaries was carried by 169 to 39, he said "The Book of Judges has been saved by the Book of Numbers." But we see no wit in his remarking loud enough for the slow-speaking Bute to hear him, and in Bute's voice, "Mi-nute guns! Mi-nute guns!" There was more of true humour in his observation on a dissolved House of Commons, "The roads will be as dangerous as if the army were disbanded," also in his description of Bute's patched-up government, as "a pretty lutestrung administration that would do very

well for summer wear." In a word, too, he hit off the shadowy Duke de Nivernois as "the preliminaries of a man sent over to arrange the preliminaries of a peace." But Townshend's wit was not always of this innocent cast. He could make his own wife blush by the exercise of it as they sat at table before their own servants. In later days the Prince of Wales showed his humour in the same style in presence of his mother, Queen Charlotte, who would put her fan before her eyes and say, "George! George!" Townshend used to affect to look upon Barré as a ruffian to whom you should offer nothing but raw meat; but the ruffian element was in Townshend also, and never more discreditably than when, standing close by Mansfield in the House of Lords, who was delivering some of the constitutional platitudes of which he was so fond, Townshend turned brusquely to a friend, and said, loud enough to be heard by the speaker, "What a damned, crane-necked fellow it is." We see no trace of the wit, the statesman, or the gentleman in this. The sarcasm of his mother was always in better taste, without being less severe. She described the royal family of her day, who were so fond of going out to suppers and public shows, in a few true, severe, yet not ill-mannered words: "This is the cheapest family to see," said Lady Townshend, "and the dearest to keep, that ever was."

Mr. Fitzgerald has more admiration for his hero than the actual merits of the latter warrant. Thence he has some difficulty with him. He is unable to sustain our interest, or keep up for the wit and statesman the respect with which we started. In his sketches of Sterne, Dr. Dodd and Charles Lamb, we think Mr. Fitzgerald was more successful, and those works, however various in degrees of merit, were more attractive than is the volume before us, which treats (necessarily) largely of politics. Nevertheless, the volume addresses itself to a numerous public. The author has done the very best with his subject; but there is the lack of variety and incident which characterizes his former sketches; and we are a little relieved, rather than distressed, when a good honest fever takes off the most gorgeous weathercock of his day.

Mr. Fitzgerald has, however, given us a fair portrait of Charles Townshend. We will add a few words to complete our own outline of the family picture. George was created a marquis for his various services; he belongs to the Noble Authors, and his poems, printed at Rainham, were circulated by his wife among their friends. On his son and successor was accumulated the additional honour of the Earldom of Leicestershire. It was an earldom of the county, and the eldest son of the Marquis had no shadow of right to call himself Earl of Leicester. In the time of the third marquis arose one of the most extraordinary "peerage cases" that ever came before the House of Lords. The third marquis married a Miss Sarah Gardiner, whose sudden and terrible hatred of her husband, for whatever reason, drove her to seek the protection of Mr. Margett, and he extended it so fully that they lived together like married people, with every appearance of decorum,—lacking the marriage ceremony. Their children were "legally" those of herself and husband. The eldest son grew up and sat in Parliament as Earl of Leicester,—a younger boy was Lord — Townshend. The Marquis's next heir sought to establish his own right of inheritance, but the Marquis was so far his enemy, as well as his own, as to offer to acknowledge the legitimacy of the children in question for certain pecuniary considerations! It should be noted that the marriage of the Marquis and his wife was never annulled. The case, however,

stirred the very hearts of the Lords, though different views of it were taken by great law authorities. But ultimately a decision of the House pronounced the children we have named as illegitimate, and so settled the heirship that it fell to the eldest son of the second son of George. Thus the title remains in the line of the roystering Lord Lieutenant, the second in command at Quebec, the lucky duellist, caricaturist, and amateur poet. The Marquis who descended from the second son of George had many of the Townshend characteristics. He was educated at the St. Alban's Grammar School, where he was distinguished by his eccentric habits, the ease with which he surmounted all the difficulties in a scholar's path, his bull-dog courage, and his readiness to put it at the service of young school-fellows oppressed by elder tyrants among the *alumni*. His eldest son is the present Marquis, and how often he is abroad on the highways seeking whom he may defend, succour, prosecute or punish, is it not told in the columns of our daily journals?

The Lake Dwellings of Switzerland, and other Parts of Europe. By Dr. Ferdinand Keller. Translated and arranged by John Edward Lee. (Longmans & Co.)

THE winter of the year 1853-4 was singularly dry and cold, and the lakes of Switzerland were at the lowest level that has ever been known. This circumstance afforded the archaeologist an opportunity of examining tracts of land which had for centuries been withdrawn from the observation of men. The opportunity was not lost, and the discoveries then made at Ober Meilen, on Lake Zurich, disclosed the fact that, at a very early period, large groups of families lived near the borders of the lake on platforms, supported above the shallow water by piles driven into the bed of the lake. This discovery has been followed by others, not only in Switzerland, but in Italy, Bavaria, Ireland, Scotland, and other countries, which prove that this mode of settlement was common to many countries, and it is even supposed that it extended to all parts where the inhabitants were of the Celtic race. It is not surprising that this subject of Lake Dwellings is now one of the most interesting branches of antiquarian research.

The archaeologists of Switzerland, and especially the Antiquarian Society of Zurich, under their able President, Dr. F. Keller, who is the author of this book, have shown a laudable zeal in working the interesting field of inquiry which was thus opened to them. The earth and the water which contain these records of early habits have not only been examined, but may almost be said to have been cross-examined, so searching and minute has been the nature of the inquiry into the evidence they offer.

The results of this examination are now for the first time laid before the British archaeologist. The present volume contains the substance of various Reports made by Dr. Keller to the Society over which he presides, and includes that of a sixth Report made by him, and published within the last few weeks. The contents of these several reports have been consolidated and re-arranged by the translator, and corrected according to the latest inquiries by Dr. Keller himself, so that this book may be considered as giving in a readable form all that is now known in Switzerland concerning these lake dwellings. The author declares his object to be generally to confine himself to the statement of facts, and to leave the field of speculation to others. It must not be supposed from this that where the facts appear to lead directly to

a certain result, he does not state that result; but in all cases where the facts are inconclusive, he abstains from speculation, and waits till the discovery of further facts, which is daily being made, shall decide the question. From these circumstances, it would appear that Dr. Keller, though an antiquary, can admit an error when discovered; and further, that he founds his theories upon his facts, instead of moulding his facts to his theories. These two points we commend to the consideration of archaeologists in general.

We have been somewhat particular in our statement of what this book is, because we feel it is impossible to give even a sketch of the very interesting matter it contains. A few statements concerning one of the more important discoveries will probably give a better notion of the contents of this work than any more general description.

A part of the peat-moor of Robenhause, which lies south of the Lake of Pfäffikon, was formerly covered by the lake, and on it was formed one of these early settlements. The space covered with piles is nearly three acres, and forms an irregular quadrangle about 2,000 paces from what was formerly the western shore of the lake, and about 3,000 from the eastern shore. The communication with the shore was to the eastward, by a bridge or stage, of which the piles are still visible. The piles on which the settlement rested consisted partly of whole and partly of split stems, ten or eleven feet long, sharpened at the end with stone celts, and driven into the mud at from two to three feet apart. On these a platform was formed of cross timbers and boards, fastened to the poles by wooden pins. The outermost piles were bound together with hurdle-work of branches as a defence for the settlement. It is considered that at least 100,000 piles must have been used in this structure.

In and about the remains of the ancient floorings (which were made of gravel and clay) are found wheat, barley, flax, string, woven cloths, &c., in great abundance. Here also are found remains of animals which had served for food, and which would appear to have been thrown into the water through openings in the platform, with berries, cracked nuts, bones, and scales of fish. In some cases, quantities of wheat and barley are found, together with bread; in another, flax is seen, with its different manufactures; and elsewhere these things are met with close to an earthenware cone used for the loom. But in this remarkable district we are enabled not only to obtain a general notion of the formation of the settlement, but we can ascertain the size of the huts, and, to some extent, discover the industrial habits of the people who inhabited them. Observations lead to the conclusion that, in a space of 150 feet long by 40 feet broad, where the Aar canal runs through the settlement, there were six separate huts standing close to each other. At each of six different places, all at equal distances, were found meal-stones, heaps of corn, pieces of woven and platted cloth, and stores of raw flax, together with clay weights belonging to the loom, and great stones which formed the hearths. It cannot be doubted that each of these denotes a hut inhabited by a family, and that we see the family arrangements for producing food and clothing. The length and breadth of the hut correspond precisely with those of the dwellings of another settlement at Nieder Wyl, being 27 by 22 feet.

The stables of the cattle were distributed between the huts, and in the peaty mud there has been discovered a horizontal bed, from two to ten inches thick, composed entirely of the dung of cows, pigs, sheep and goats, together

with the remains of the litter which they used. The litter for the cows was of straw and rushes, that for the smaller animals was of sprigs of fir and twigs of brushwood.

We have spoken of this as a settlement; but, in fact, it is proved that there were no less than three successive settlements upon this spot, the first and second having been destroyed by fire, which would appear to be the natural end of a lake dwelling. The stakes on which the three settlements rested are all distinct and at different levels. From the thickness of the beds of peat formed during their existence, it is thought that the first settlement was not of long duration; and that it was destroyed by fire is proved by the existence of a bed of charcoal. The second settlement would appear to have been of longer duration. The third settlement would seem to have lasted a long time, and not to have been burnt; and it is conjectured that the inhabitants were forced to leave it by the increase of the peat. To the conflagrations which destroyed the first and second settlements we owe the preservation of many of the relics, as all the corn, apples and manufactured flax which were preserved were in a state of carbonization.

The objects found in this and the other settlements which have been discovered are not only minutely described in the present work, but are illustrated by a large number of plates, which are principally lithographic transfers of the plates drawn at Zurich for the several Reports we have referred to. These objects consist of stone celts and tools of various kinds, some of a very rough character, and others worked with much greater dexterity, many of them being formed of stone not found in Switzerland, and some of stone which is not known to exist in any part of Europe. There are also many articles of horn and bone, of bronze and iron. The pottery is of very rude construction, as it appears to have been made by the hand alone, the potter's wheel being unknown.

The time at which these settlements were inhabited is, unfortunately, one of the points on which little information can be obtained. That it was in what are known to antiquaries as the Stone, the Bronze, and the Iron Ages is proved by the different objects made in these several materials which have been discovered. This, however, does not tell us much, as it is by no means clear when those ages were, even supposing them to have been the same in different localities, which, we agree with Dr. Keller, is most improbable. It is curious that no human remains have yet been found.

The translation and arrangement of Dr. Keller's Reports has been well performed by Mr. Lee; and we can only wish that for the future the examination of these interesting remains may be prosecuted with the same energy and intelligence as heretofore, and that the fruit of these researches may be offered to the English public in a form as good as that of the volume before us.

The Fourteenth Londoniad. By J. T. S. Lidstone. (Birmingham, published by the Author.)

THE vitality of some rubbish is wonderful. The lower forms of literary life survive shocks by which higher developments would be utterly crushed, and even seem to thrive on adverse criticisms, as donkeys contrive to extract nourishment from thistles. Here is the fourteenth annual issue of what we may confidently declare to be the greatest nonsense ever put into a metrical form—nonsense which ceases to be ludicrous only when it becomes mischievous, and which always suggests the idea of folly except when it points in the direction of something worse. Mr.

Lidstone annually devotes his energies to the task of celebrating—in plain English, of puffing—the wares of those tradesmen who think it worth their while to subscribe for a sufficient number of copies of his books in return for his eulogiums, and he appears to find a ready market for his poetic wares. As a general rule he praises every one whom he names; but there are exceptional cases in which he attacks individuals with all the ferocity of which his pen is capable. From the report of certain law proceedings which took place not long ago, we learn that he has been made to apologize for one of these lucubrations. The world is indebted to the firm at Birmingham which came forward to punish him, for his book is a disgrace to literature, and the sooner it can be suppressed the better. It is not because it contains nothing but utter rubbish and nonsense that we object to it, but because its author evidently trades upon his reputation as a literary man as a means of obtaining advantages from the commercial world. How any tradesman can conceive for a moment that he can be benefited by Mr. Lidstone's ravings, we cannot imagine; but it is evident that many do hold such a creed, or he would not be able to find subscribers to his book. Here are a few specimens of his style. The first applies to the tinned wares of Mr. Councillor Tonks:—

To Councillor Tonks' establishment we trace
That unique work of art, the "Royal" Vase,
And which I'll in the halls of our new capital place.
Not only in the parlour were Councillor's works bewitching,
But O they charmed our lads and lasses with beauty in the kitchen;
Here we fitted out Clarissa, on her eve of marriage,
Here I got the stomach-warmer, and that to suit the carriage;
Leave Flois and Abelard to sigh 'mongst nuns and monks,
Let's sing the song of science thro' the famous house of Tonks.

The proprietors of Restell's Patent Jack, and successors to John Linwood, of Birmingham, are immortalized in equally glowing strains, concluding—

In French and English o'er the sea I'll track
Their Thomas Restell's Patent Roasting Jack.
The Mice in Heliconian draughts shall toast her
Heroes' domestic self-acting Coffee-Roaster.
They've had one in their employ fifty-four years,
Who in making Jacks constantly appears—
John Linwood's successors! no pretence lacks
Our house, seventy years since he introduced those Jacks.

Of one house we are told—

By Cyclopænean-prosopopœia a Lighthouse
'Midst Time's torrent flood, stands the illustrious firm of
Whitehouse.

And of another—

From this isle of a Northern sea like to some sunlit mons,
Our firm irradiates the world, Richard Timmins and Sons.

While of a third he cries in an ecstasy—

As in the Syrian wilderness stands Tadmor,
So over Time shall exist the name of Padmore.

As it is only fair to give our author every opportunity of writing himself down a Lidstone, we take our final quotation from a poem in memory of the late Prince Albert:—

I heard a voice, "The Blessed Prince has gone!"
All the Arts trembled on their eterne throne,
Science no longer in meridian shone,
An eclipse darkened o'er our mental cope,
And left the world without one beam of hope;
It seemed that myriads on the race of mind
Were thrown in Vandal ages far behind.

The extracts we have given will be sufficient to show the nature of Mr. Lidstone's work. When he is preparing the next edition of it, and goes round to tradesmen to obtain subscriptions, asking to be shown any articles of interest they may wish to have puffed by him, there is one object which we hope they will show him at once,—and that is, the door.

NEW NOVELS.

Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy. By Charles Reade. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

VIEWING it in certain of its aspects, we consider this novel as the best till now given by Mr.

Reade to the public. His manner of narration, however earnest, is not altogether to our taste. Sometimes too theatrical, occasionally too familiarly stooping to what may be called press-tricks, we are disturbed by an impression of self-consciousness, which can only be pardoned on the score of a writer's want of power or want of trust in his own story and characters. We think of the great scenes in the council-chamber and on the terrace, in 'Kenilworth,'—of the terrible vigil at Drumshinnel after the battle of Bothwell Brigg,—of the signing of the contract in 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' of the talk of the hags on the "through stane," as the victim rides past to her ill-omened nuptials,—of Effie's trial, and of the death of Madge Wildfire, in 'The Heart of Midlothian,' and of a hundred besides of what may be called Scott's "sensation" effects,—without for an instant adverting to the manner of their production, or recollecting a single "Fie!" "Alas!" or "In sooth." And yet, as we had occasion to remark the other day, Scott was anything but a correct or pure writer; least of all when he was in "the rapids" of his story and on the verge of the cataract. There is no possibility of thus implicitly surrendering ourselves to Mr. Reade. What are we to make of language such as the following?—"Then that unprincipled woman shed a tear or two with her, half crocodile, half impulse." This is a favourite figure of speech, since it is used again in page 75 of the third volume. We must give an example or two more: "One day she caught him at it,"—"The line he took might be called the *innocent Jesuitical*,"—"With a voice of agony and looks to match." The above, let it be observed, four among a hundred similar specimens, occur in a tale the date of which is the first half of the last century,—a tale in which, though we read of a "*salle à manger*," a "*boudoir*," and "*bourgeois*," the heroine, Mrs. Gaunt, is addressed by every one as "Dame," and when put on her trial for life defends herself in such quaint English as might have befitted a criminal before the Star Chamber, or under suspicion of having had a finger in the Popish Plot. Yet, to give another example of inconsistency in language, this very Dame Gaunt—who in one scene is such an exponent of too-old language, with her "*hath*," and "*not so*," and "*alas!*" and "*Oh, the perversity of the wise!*"—can in another gush into such a flow of Minerva-press melo-dramatic diction as the following: "*Do you accompany my benefactress to her humble home. . . 'T would be such a load off my heart.*" Lastly, the alternation of singular and plural pronouns in the same speech, as "*Prithee*," "*Will you?*"—justly charged against Sir Walter Scott, and to which we adverted when dealing with a late Oxonian charge prefixed to a scrap-book,—is here carried to excess. To read dialogue aloud in which the speakers thus habitually jerk about, as real speakers do but rarely, becomes next to impossible.

Let it not be thought that we are splenetic or prolix in dwelling on laxities and inconsistencies, which—whether under pretext of dramatic ease and freedom, or under pretext of local colour, no less dramatic, it matters not—bid fair to make such havoc of our noble, simple, sufficient mother-tongue. We have been used to be critical on the Americans for their neologisms: shall we not then reckon with our best novel-writers for slipshod, slipslop affectations? Mr. Reade might be, if he is not, one of our best novel-writers. He grasps his story firmly; were we to follow his fashion of writing, we might say, "like a good one." The man cannot be a member of the Novel-Readers' Guild (which includes our best thinkers, our most

imaginative writers, our sturdiest moralists) who could lay by this tale, once having begun it:—no matter though the opening be somewhat prolix,—no matter though the characters excite merely a mixed sympathy,—no matter though probability of incident be stretched to "crack of doom." The steps by which Katherine Peyton is led to prefer Griffith Gaunt to George Neville, his rival suitor, are too long-drawn-out; but after the two are once married the action moves forward directly, forcibly, inexorably, and in inevitable agreement with the incomplete characters of Protestant husband and Catholic wife:—the squire, not so bad a man of his kind, as squires were in England a century ago, though neither over-learned nor over-chastely constant,—the squire's lady, a beautiful, impulsive, haughty, jealous woman; and between them that human wedge which has often put true hearts asunder, the Priest, to whom the woman confided her troubles, and of whom the man (glad to be strong in self-exercise) was easily persuaded by an abandoned woman to be jealous. Add to this, that the Catholic wife, in right of her possessing fortune and estate, may be said to have condescended to the marriage, and the irregularity and infidelity, brutality and flight of the coarse, conscience-stricken Protestant husband, though not excused, are partly explained. That these led him into bigamy with Mercy Vint, the innocent and holy daughter of the publican, in whose house he was harboured, under the feigned name of a natural brother, are so many links in a chain of events, the strength of which we must recognize, think what we may of the pattern.

There is no need to follow these links further in their sequence. It would be unjust, indeed, to prevent the novel-reader from thoroughly enjoying, by aid of surprise and suspense, the scenes which occupy the earlier part of the third volume, including the disappearance of the cowed, bigamist, Protestant husband; and, in consequence, the accusation and committal of the haughty, justly-jealous and justly-irate Catholic wife as his murderess,—her violent threats to him having been overheard by those who thirsted for her ruin. Mrs. Gaunt's trial (allowing for every discrepancy to which attention has been called) is narrated with a force which holds the reader fast. It is strange, yet true, that trial-scenes, with their trials, (and, as some say, human vicissitudes in real life) come out in Fiction by pairs. The last but one (and it was a powerful one) was shown by Mr. C. Collins, in his tale 'At the Bar,' where the lawyer-husband defended his wife accused of murder,—a tale, to our thinking, unaccountably overlooked.

The extrication of Mrs. Gaunt (which every one must have expected) has been naturally devised by Mr. Reade. From this point his story breaks down. The rivals, Mrs. Gaunt and Mercy, forgive and forget. Griffith Gaunt, though his shame has been proclaimed in open court, returns into loving union with his wife, having inherited a great fortune; and, by way of expiation for his wrongs to her, redeems himself by a surgical feat,—the transfusion of blood from his living to her dying body. This, as all readers of Anna Seward's Memoirs will remember, was not an uncommon practice in the last century. The "Lichfield swan" offered her veins to be opened for Lady Northesk, when she lay dying of inanition. But, let forgiveness be ever so celestial, there is no condoning such outrages as Mrs. Gaunt had suffered. As little possible is such a superb marriage as Mr. Reade has made up for the wronged Mercy Vint, the publican's Puritan daughter; and "the County," having been made aware by pro-

ceedings of the Courts of justice of the stories of the rival heroines, would have countenanced neither wedded pair, in place of entertaining them separately. There are some things over which no mortal or (to use a well-worn adjective) conventional sponge can be passed, even by Mrs. Merdle's idol, Society; and among these is a trial for murder, the defence of which implies the commission of bigamy. How long will men and women, so gifted as some of our most popular novelists confessedly are, fish in filthy waters for their subjects and sensations? By this tale, Mr. Reade proves himself capable of far better things.

Kingsford. By the Author of 'Son and Heir.' 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THIS is a tale by a writer who has caught more than one trick of the time. We are reminded of Mr. Dickens, of Mr. Wilkie Collins, of Miss Brontë, of Miss Braddon, of Miss Evans; and the salad thus compounded may be partaken of without antipathy, though it cannot be said to enter into the domain of honest cookery. Of late years the disagreeable folk of the earth have replaced as heroines and heroes the gaily-tinted Venuses and Apollos who figured so beautifully in the novels of the Porters, and enthusiastic sentimentalists of their class. We fail to perceive the charm of unkempt rudeness,—the wit of those who are tongue-tied, or else bitter in repartee. A grain or two more of good manners would not have impaired the sincerity of Lucy Snowe, the *villotte* governess; and Felix Holt the Radical might have been allowed a cravat without becoming conventional, and thus unfit to subdue the wayward girl who married him. Here the hero, who is for half the novel through a parish doctor, is superfluously rough and awkward; and this in order that the class vulgarity of the aristocratic young lady who professes herself "grossly insulted" by his advances may stand out in due relief. The tables are turned in the highest style of pantomime. Dr. Lorton by a discovered will is proved to be the rightful lord of the manor, and the insolent Margaret Clive (not, of course, before she discovers that she has every disposition to love, honour and obey him, and that he possesses every quality that raises him above the curled darlings of fashionable life) with her brother are turned adrift to seek their fortunes. To this follows a gush of high-strained agony on the part of the ex-parochial doctor, who thinks it murderous and criminal on his part to assume rights which dispossess his haughty lady-love, and begs, on his humble knees, to be allowed to repair his crime. This, of course, Margaret's pride of sex forbids her to allow. She masks herself in indifference, and obstinately insists on going out as a governess, in place of owing anything to the man for whom she is yearning. This comedy of false sentiment has been played, and played threadbare, in a hundred novels. The passions and emotions it involves have, perhaps, been never more delicately and really touched than in 'Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme pauvre,' but that was a French novel; and from the days of Corneille's Chimène down to those of Mdlle. Villepreux, Madame Sand's heroine of 'Le Compagnon' (who entreates the transcendental carpenter-hero to exalt her to his level by accepting her hand), our neighbours have always in their sublimities approached the ridiculous more closely than we generally venture to do. In 'Kingsford,' however, the exaggeration of real feeling and self-sacrifice equals that of the most approved foreign model. The author, if willing to study probabilities, might do much better than this. The tale is not without good writing, both in dialogue and description, and there are

indications of humour in some of the plebeians who foil the spasmodic heroine and the muscular hero. Then the glimpse of the island of Sark, though taken, we suspect, through a rose-coloured glass, has some freshness and novelty.

The Autographic Album: a Collection of Four Hundred and Seventy Fac-similes of Holograph Writings of Royal, Noble, and Distinguished Men and Women, of various Nations. Designed for the use of Librarians, Autograph Collectors, Literary Men, and as a Work of General Interest. With Biographical Notices and Occasional Translations. By Lawrence B. Phillips. (Hardwicke.)

THE flood of new literary fashions that have diverted our idleness or gratified our taste during these later years has almost carried out of sight a once numerous class of books on which our ancestors expended much labour, and from which it is only reasonable to assume that they derived something like a corresponding amount of satisfaction. When George the Third was young, the sitting-room of any fashionable lady, the parlour of every bookish household, invariably contained one or more of these obsolete volumes, which differ so widely in aspect and contents from the literary toys of the present generation, that when we stumble upon one of their kind in the tea-room of an outlandish country vicarage, or amongst the multifarious relics of a great-aunt, who died somewhere about the date of Queen Victoria's birth, we regard it with mingled feelings of wonder and amusement. The interest roused by the discovery of so characteristic a vestige of extinct manners is usually qualified by commiseration of the kindest sort for the untutored simplicity and prevailing dullness of the honest people whose brightest moments of intellectual and sentimental fervour are reflected in its pages. Unlike the ornate volumes, magnificent with purple and silver, or blazing with gold stamped into the richest leathers of Russia and Morocco, for which the tables of modern drawing-rooms are indebted to the questionable taste of booksellers, these discarded toys were often less highly favoured, so far as external effect is concerned, than a modern washing-list or a manuscript cookery-book. For the most part they were stout, clumsy manuals, different from the ordinary run of books in being too small for any species of quarto known to the trade, and too broad for classification with any recognized subdivision of octavos. In most cases they had gilt edges; their covers were usually of prepared hide, artistically laid upon what the present tribe of literary caterers are pleased to call "bevelled boards"; an air of mystery sometimes pervaded their darksome and unilluminated bindings; and in cases where no expense had been spared in their manufacture, this air of secrecy was heightened by the presence of a lock, which ostentatiously preserved the pages from the curiosity of unprivileged eyes. Nor can their unassuming sheets, even under the most favourable circumstances, endure comparison with the creamy and elaborately embellished leaves of those "books for the drawing-room table" which are a connecting link between upholstery and fine art—between works of literature and articles of domestic furniture. On leaving the bookseller they contained no line that could provoke the most unamiable critic,—the whiteness of the leaves, at that early stage of their existence, being unsullied by type or pencil, and hence justifying the name conferred upon them.

In these "Alba Amicorum,"—or *albums*, as

they are more generally termed,—those of our forefathers whose culture comprised the art of writing and a slight acquaintance with books were wont to inscribe passages from their favourite authors, pieces of original versification, and "moral reflections." Coming into fashion when to write was still an exceptional accomplishment rather than a universal attainment amongst people of condition, these *Alba* were chiefly esteemed as collections of various specimens of calligraphy, the sentiment of each inscription being of small moment to the owner of the register in comparison with the style of its penmanship. At the close of the sixteenth century—the period when these autographic scrap-books first came into fashion—the owner of an album was satisfied if each of his lettered friends enriched its contents with a complimentary sentence, followed by his signature. In process of time, if he had a wide acquaintance amongst educated families, the collector gathered many notable diversities of calligraphic style; and though the entries in his book were for the most part formal and devoid of interest, they illustrated the progress of penmanship in domestic circles, and became a permanent evidence that the schoolmaster had fallen in with the collector and his personal associates. Many years, however, did not pass before autograph-hunters raised their exactions, and the contributor to an album was required to write in it words which, besides affording evidence that he knew how to use a pen, should convey some wholesome lesson or pleasurable emotion to the reader. The next stage in the history of *Alba* was the period during which their original object was almost, if not quite, lost sight of, and collectors, caring far more for the sentiment than the penmanship of the inscriptions, were less desirous of obtaining characteristic specimens of handwriting than eager for such pieces of original composition or transcribed literature as faithfully reflected the prevailing tone or more distinctive powers of their respective writers. How widely dissimilar the contributions often were, in substance as well as form, in sentiment as well as style, there is no need to remind any person who is familiar with the ways of English society towards the close of the last century. By most collectors any donation was thankfully received. The contributor who could not originate might copy; the inscriber who was too proud to copy might write an original piece in verse or prose, according to his inclination and ability. A serious clergyman would indite a hundred lines from 'Paradise Lost,'—the pen of a rollicking fox-hunter was at liberty to transcribe a passage from Somerville's 'Chase' or a stanza from a hunt-song,—elderly ladies might have recourse to 'Rasselas' for an appropriate paragraph,—and young men were held guiltless if, with an object in view, they made love in the verse of Suckling or with the music of Waller. In the days when English gentlemen sitting over their wine used to troll ditties to each other in turn,—a compotator's inability to sing a song being atoned for by the utterance of a toast or sentiment for the benefit of the good company present,—it was quite permissible for a country squire, with no poetry and but little prose at his command, to meet an album-keeper's solicitations with a legible entry of his favourite sentiment. Not long since there came into our possession, together with much other literary rubbish, an old manuscript album, which, after losing its first mistress, had fallen upon evil days, in which the degradation of being offered for sale upon a bookstall for the ridiculously low sum of twopence was not the least humiliating experience. On brushing away the dust of the

book-stall and opening the leaves of this much-abused treasury of sentimental effusions, we found it to contain more than an average proportion of noticeable contributions. Young ladies, working with water colours to the best of their ability, had embellished its leaves with pictures of sickly sweet-peas and stumpy moss-roses,—a central leaf of the volume preserved a lock of hair, which had formerly belonged to a young lady, the brightness of whose golden tresses was commemorated in rather inadequate verse. Of course the book possessed copies of Gray's 'Elegy,' passages from the *Spectator*, lines from Goldsmith, and maxims from Rochefoucauld; but its most remarkable entry was the following sentiment:—"The discreet housewife will promptly check herself in the first tendencies to familiarity with her inferiors, as the hussies will be sure to take advantage of her ill-judged condescension.—This to my dutiful grand-niece, from her aunt, Susan Marra-bles." That this entry was characteristic of the writer there is no room to question,—that it embodies, in rather obscure phraseology, a valuable precept for the guidance of English gentlewomen in their intercourse with "hussies," we do not deny; but its obvious merits scarcely incline us to think that the world has lost much in the disappearance of the class of books to which Mistress Susan Marra-bles was a worthy contributor.

Something less than three centuries after its first appearance, the album, rightly so called, came to its end, and was interred beneath a pile of gaudy, printed volumes, miscalled albums, in which the prose and poetry of amateur writers were periodically laid before fashionable idlers under all the favourable circumstances which good printers, sufficient artists, and complaisant critics can command in behalf of literary ventures. One consideration alone makes these spurious albums worthy of note. Just as the original *Alba Amicorum* marked the period when penmanship became a fashionable amusement, the printed album of the present century may be noticed as significant of the period when authorship had become so general a pastime in good society, that amateur writers, vain of a facility which was still rare enough to be a distinction, were eager to air their wit in print, and ready to support a class of serial publications which afforded them the wished-for field for intellectual display. In like manner, the various serials that immediately sprang from the printed Album,—the numerous and gaudy array of 'Annals,' 'Keepsakes,' 'Caskets,' 'Treasures,' 'Books of Beauty,' and 'Books of Fashion,'—illustrate the literary taste of frivolous circles, at a period when court beauties won *clat* as writers of *vers de société*, and fops were ambitious of shining as men of wit. Save, however, as indications of passing humour, nothing can be more valueless than the printed album, and the swarms of literary ephemera to which it gave birth.

The keepers of the earliest *Alba Amicorum* were the immediate precursors of the autograph-hunters who in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries brought together great numbers of original letters, the interest of which depended partly upon the celebrity of their writers and partly upon the light thrown by their contents upon matters of historical inquiry. Ralph Thoresby, the topographer of Leeds, may be taken as a favourable specimen of these collectors in the seventeenth century, since the days of which distinguished antiquary the harmless pursuit of the autograph-hunter has become the amusement of a very numerous class of busy idlers. Mr. Phillips makes special mention of six persons who, at the commencement of the present century, had amassed notably

voluminous collections of original letters; and at this day, when the taste for collecting such papers has for fifty years been increasing in proportion to the greater numbers in which they are produced, it would be easy to name scores of assiduous collectors who have brought together prodigious masses of manuscript from the pens of more or less eminent writers. Indeed, for some time, the fashion for collecting autographs has been so general, and collectors have grown so systematic and industrious in their operations, that men of mark have reason to grumble at the frequency with which they are politely solicited by entire strangers for specimens of their handwriting. Many of these petitions are preferred by young ladies, who have outgrown a taste for collecting crests, and schoolboys who, having perfected their museums of postage-stamps, are ambitious of adding to their treasures a series of letters from distinguished characters. Of course, in a large number of cases, the collector's pleasure consists in the delights of acquisition and possession; but in a perhaps equal number of cases, where the collector is inspired by a simple wish to see the ordinary handwriting of persons in whom he is interested, a survey of Mr. Phillips's volume would satisfy his curiosity, and spare him a large amount of comparatively unprofitable labour. Of course, to an enthusiastic collector, a volume of fac-similes differs widely from a volume of genuine autographs; and he is in a position to argue with much effect that the student of a collection of fac-similes is working outside the circle of those subtle associations from which a reader of original autographs derives the higher part of his gratification. Whereas the original writing of a great man's pen—read from the same paper on which the writer's hand rested—is an aid to the imagination, whereby the beholder is enabled to call before his mind's eye the countenance of the illustrious scribe, the fac-simile is at best only the semblance of the reality, and lacks the charm for which the collector expends his patient toil. Of course, from the collector's point of view, there is much in this argument. But, to persons in whom the antiquary's zeal is a kind of intellectual curiosity rather than a poetic sentiment, we can recommend Mr. Phillips's 'Autographic Album' as an entertaining scrap-book. The four hundred and seventy brief passages are judiciously selected, so that the words heighten the interest of the caligraphy. If we were disposed to be hypercritical, we should object that the collector has, in several cases, taken exceptionally legible specimens of penmanship, whereas he would have done better to choose examples of the ordinary handwriting of his distinguished penmen. Again, the Album would have been more satisfactory had it contained a smaller proportion of autographs of mere fourth-rate notoriety, and in lieu of these comparatively uninteresting fac-similes, had given us several specimens of the more important writers' various styles of penmanship. But, upon the whole, we are well pleased with the editor's treatment of his subject, and can bear testimony to the fidelity of Mr. Nethercliff's work.

The Iliad of Homer, translated into English Accentuated Hexameters, by Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart. K.H. (Macmillan & Co.)

Homer and the Iliad. By John Stuart Blackie. 4 vols. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

Two more translations of the *Iliad*! Some may think we have already more than enough, without any addition to our store, which has lately been increased so largely and so rapidly. And yet the distinguished names which these

bear, to say nothing of the coadjutors mentioned in the Preface to each, can hardly fail to secure them attention. It appears that Sir John Herschel commenced his work five years ago, without, however, intending to complete it, in consequence of reading an article on translations. He describes it as "one more attempt to show that readable English hexameters can be written, and are not ill adapted to the expression of the highest order of poetry." Hence his object would seem to have been not exactly the same as that of the translator, who simply seeks to produce a copy as true both to the letter and the spirit of the original as he can make it. The fact is, Sir John has undertaken to be champion for English hexameters, which he defends by argument, and endeavours to recommend by practice, in spite of Mr. Tennyson's warning that he is attempting "a most burlesque, barbarous experiment,"—which we think rather a bold thing to do for a man of his years and unpoetic pursuits. He does not appear to us successful in meeting even those objections to the use of this metre which he himself puts into the mouth of an opponent, and there are others of which he takes no notice. The fact that it has scarcely ever been employed by any of our great masters is in itself a strong presumption against its availability. As Prof. Blackie remarks, we may safely take it for granted that they avoided it, "not certainly because it did not give a certain gratification to their classically trained ears, but because they felt it could not be handled largely without doing violence to the genius of the English language." Even Prof. Arnold, though he recommends its adoption in the translation of Homer, admits that it is "unfamiliar in England," and "many people have a great dislike to it." We must confess we were a little surprised to find Sir John Herschel coolly assuming that it is generally acknowledged "to be in itself pleasing and harmonious in its cadence." Longfellow's 'Evangeline' is about the only poem in this metre that can be called a popular favourite.

There might be some reason for trying to naturalize the modern hexameter among us, if it were really a fair representative of the ancient; but, as everybody knows, it is a very different thing,—different in structure, and different in its general character and effect. Prof. Arnold admits that it only imperfectly represents the movement of the ancient measure; and Sir John Herschel goes so far as to compare its insufficiency with that of the flute for performing airs of Haydn or Mozart, written for the pianoforte, or a full orchestral accompaniment. The substitution of accent for quantity, as the ruling principle of the verse, involves radical changes. Modern versifiers, as Prof. Blackie observes, have been driven to put a modern trochee or even tribrach in the place of an ancient spondee, thus completely altering the rhythmical character of the verse. "Whoever," he adds, "translates a Latin or Greek hexameter after the model which alone is intelligible to a modern ear, is transferring march time into triple time, is rendering a measure which, according to the testimony of the ancients, was characterized by weight and dignity, into a measure of which the characteristic is either a light, undulating, careless ease, or the hurried march of highly-excited passion." This objection is not satisfactorily answered by saying, as Sir John Herschel does, that, whether the English hexameter represents the ancient metre or not, it does correspond to our modern mode of reading Homer and Virgil. There is great force in Prof. Blackie's concluding objection:—

"Lastly, the modern hexameter, however skillfully executed, comes on the English ear without

any associations, and this is certainly a very grave objection. It is utterly destitute of any character which the English reader can understand; it conveys nothing, suggests nothing. It neither represents the epic element in Homer, like our blank verse, nor the minstrel element, as the ballad measure does; and if it is not altogether unmeaning, it is certainly undignified."

Turning from Sir John Herschel's argument in favour of the English hexameter, to his practical exemplification of its fitness as a medium for translating Homer, we feel bound to acknowledge that he has been so far successful as to show that "readable English hexameters can be written." His verses generally have the merit of "reading themselves," to use Prof. Arnold's expressive phrase, though there are not a few limping lines among them. Still the metre is so foreign to the genius of our language, and, we fear we must add, Sir John's manner so un-Homeric and prosaic, that few English readers, we imagine, will get through the whole work, and those few will not escape a sense of flatness and weariness. For classical scholars it may have some interest as a curious feat by such a hand, the metre being more familiar to their ear, and the translation a pretty close copy of the original, to which it not unfrequently corresponds in sense, line for line. In one respect Sir John Herschel is more conscientious than most translators. He puts many of his expletory interpolations in italics, after the manner of the English Bible. The following is a creditable rendering of a stirring scene:—

As when some forest vast on the lofty crest of a mountain
Burns with devouring fire, and lightens the regions around it;
So, as the troops advanced, from the beaming brass of their armour
Flashed to the sky through the air an all-illuminating splendour.
Countless they came as when flocks of fowl in the marshes of Asia
Geese, or cranes, or long-necked swans, by the streams of the Caister
Wheel in uncertain flight, now here, now there, and disporting
Winnow the air with their wings, and with loud cries sweep o'er the waters
Till they at once alight, and the mead resounds with their clangour:
So from their ships and tents poured forth the gathering nations
On the Scamandrian plain. Loud groaned the earth as it trembled
Under the feet of men and of horses mustering for battle.
So too by myriads they stood on the flowery mead of Scamander
Thick as the blossoms and leaves which spring pours forth in her bounty.
And as the buzzing swarms of flies that clustering hover chasing each other around some shepherd's pen, in the spring-tide
(What time the milk is sweet and rich, and the pails overflowing),
Not less numberless stood the long-haired sons of Achæa
Eager to close in fight, and break through the ranks of the Trojans.
These, as some skilful herdsman his goats selects and assembles
When in a mingled crowd they spread confused o'er the pasture,
Not with less ease their leaders collect and array for the combat,
Each in his rank and place; Agamemnon towering among them
Like unto thundering Zeus in his beaming eyes and his forehead;
Ares in waist; and Poseidon in breadth of chest and of shoulders.
And as a bull stalks forth in advance of his herd in the meadows,
Proud in his might, and in lordly strength all others excelling:
So by the hand of Zeus with surpassing glory invested
Stepped forth Atreides on that great day, supreme among heroes.

Sir John Herschel is not so successful where delicate touches are required, such as none but a poet can give. He scarcely does justice to the exquisite incident in the parting of Hector and Andromache, which he renders as follows:

Thus having said, for the beautiful boy his arms he extended:
Back however the babe with a scream recoiled, and in terror
Clung round the nurse's neck; for he feared the looks of his father,

Scared by the glance of his brazen casque, and the wave of the horse-tail
Dreadfully nodding aloft in the crest of the towering helmet.

Smiling, his terror beheld his father dear and his mother.
Then from his head the mighty Hector, unfast'ning his helmet,

Laid it, all gleaming, aside on the ground. Then taking the infant,

Fondly kissed, and danced him awhile in his hands: and, devoutly
Praying to Zeus and the immortal Gods, preferred his petition:

"Grant, O Zeus, and ye powers supreme, that, even as I am

So distinguish'd among them in warlike feats and in valour,
This my son with a mighty hand may rule o'er the Trojans!

Grant that, returning from war, having slain his foemen in battle,
Laden with blood-stained spoils and the heart of his mother rejoicing,
All may exclaim 'This chief is greater by far than his father.'

Prof. Blackie appears to us to have caught more of the tender simplicity of the original, though he adheres less rigidly to the letter. His version is this:—

Thus he: and stretched his arm, to clasp his infant son so dear,
But on the breast of his well-zoned nurse the babe shrunk back with fear,

Scared at the gleam of the burnished brass, which cased that warrior's head,
And screamed to see the horse-hair crest high nodding o'er his head.

The father laughed, the mother smiled; then Hector brave unbound
The helmet from his head, and laid it glittering on the ground,

And kissed his son, and dandled him aloft with fondest joy:
Then to great Jove, and all the gods, thus prayed to bless the boy:

Jove, and ye mighty gods, grant this my son, one day, may be,
As I am now to Trojan men—the bulwark of the free,

Ruling o'er Troy by valourous might; then from the hostile fray
Shall some one see him home return, and thus shall proudly say:

From a good sire a better son hath rescued Troy to-day!
And when he bears proud trophies, through the sounding streets of Troy,

His mother shall behold her son, and her heart shall leap for joy!

That our readers may have another opportunity of comparing the two translators, we append the Professor's version of the former passage:—

As when destroying fire hath caught a stretch of dry old pines,
High on a hill-top, and afar the blazing forest shines;

So shone the copper-coated host, as rank on rank advances,
While flash quick brands in a thousand hands, and gleam the eager lances.

And as the uncounted tribes, that scour the sky with mighty vans,
Of geese, or vagrant-banded cranes, or the long-necked race of swans,

Where far the Asian lowland spreads, and by Clyster's flow,
Freely on joyful pinions sail, and wander to and fro,

And with their clanging wings loud rings the mead, where they alight;
Thus swarmed the Greeks from ship and tent, to find the fateful fight

Far o'er Scamander's plain: and earth rebelled to the sound,
As the mail-clad men, and the four-hoofed horse tramped o'er the hollow ground,

Till on the broad grass mead they stood, a marshalled multitude,
Countless as flowers in flowery spring, or leaves in a leafy wood.

And even as swarms of busy flies on buzzing wing are spread,
Drifting in clusters through the air, close by some shepherd's shed,

In the spring-time, when in the pail the creaming milk doth flow;
Not fewer then the Argive men in many a glittering row

Stood; while each long-haired warrior pants to pierce some Trojan foe.
And as goatherds with swift sure glance their shaggy troops survey,

And sort them lightly, as across the pasture-ground they stray,
So for the fray the chiefs that day did range the multitude,

With wise-disposing ken; 'mongst whom King Agamemnon stood,
With eyes and head like mighty Jove's, the thunder-loving God,

With Joins of Mars, and Neptune's breast, who wields the trident-rod.
And as among the horned herd, above the rest the bull

Stands high, and his huge bulk declares that he must bear the rule,
So high amid the host that day did Agamemnon show,

Such kingly grace on Atreus' son did mighty Jove bestow.

Here we are inclined to think Sir John Herschel has rather the advantage, in spite of his un-English and monotonous metre. Prof. Blackie is so strongly possessed with the notion that Homer was a singing minstrel, and that the materials from which the Iliad was composed were ballads, that he has chosen a ballad measure, and endeavoured by the simplicity of that style "to bring out," as he says, "every trait and touch of old Hellenic life and feeling." In his anxiety to do this effectually, he seems to have sometimes lost sight of that nobleness which he acknowledges to be a characteristic of Homer. Hence the quaint and somewhat archaic simplicity of his translation is not always in keeping with "the large plan and lofty tone of the epic poem." It is apt to be too rugged either to please the English reader or adequately to represent the original. At the same time we cannot help feeling that his version, whatever its occasional imperfections, has far more of the living force and genuine ring of true poetry, and is a far truer picture of the characteristic features of the Iliad, than Sir John Herschel's, which, though bearing a closer resemblance to the mechanical structure of Homer's verse, has much less of its inner life and soul. This is strikingly evident in such a passage as the account of Hector's death, and the consequent distress of his wife and parents, which it is scarcely possible for any one to read, as Prof. Blackie has rendered it, without deep interest and emotion. The following also is good:—

And when the rosy-fingered morn came forth and led the day,
To sea they hove, and backwards steered and lightly dashed the spray;

For Phoebus blew a favouring breeze, to speed their watery way.
The mast they reared, and fixed it well; the broad white sails they spread;

Full blew the gale in the sounding sail, like a blast in the furnace red.
To right, to left, the strong keel cleft the wave with rushing sound,

And the swift ship ran like a courier man, through the purple deep profound.
But when they reached the wide-spread tents, they leapt upon the strand,

And with strong pull the dark-hulled ships upon the firm dry land,
High on the sand they drew; beneath, strong-holding shores they placed:

And each man to his separate tent his diverse way retraced.

But Prof. Blackie's translation forms only half of his entire work, the other half consisting of preliminary dissertations and expository notes, which, with the text, may serve to "place the English gentleman of culture and intelligence—in regard at least to the great distinctive points of Homeric poetry—on an equal platform with the professional scholar."

In the first volume, which contains the dissertations, the learned Professor discourses at large, with great learning, ability and eloquence, upon a variety of subjects connected with Homer and the Iliad. He writes with a full head; a warm heart, and a ready hand. Though rather discursive he is never tedious. He does not talk without having something to say, and he has a happy way of saying it.

Prof. Blackie stands up stoutly for the historical character of the materials which compose the human and narrative element of the Iliad and Odyssey:—

"If any one denies that the Homeric poems contain trustworthy historic materials, he not only robs these works of their principal value in the eyes of many modern readers, but he proceeds on a principle which, if consistently applied, will deprive the world of great treasures of inherited belief, which the wisest of men, age after age, have been willing to accept for knowledge. Of course, if truth demand this sacrifice, there is no harm. To be robbed wholesale of huge bales of windy lies, to a philosophical mind may justly wear the aspect of a kindness. But in such cases it is

always necessary to inquire carefully whether what we possess as long-valued treasure be really wind or weighty bullion. To me it appears that in the present age there is a tendency to fling away honest old traditions in the slump as utterly worthless, and to substitute ingenious speculations in their stead. But before we allow ourselves to be carried away by such a fashion of sweeping negation, we were wise to make a large and cautious survey of the character of the ground on which we stand. It may be after all that there is more solidity at the root of venerable old popular belief, than in the ingenious theory of our recent speculator. The thinking of the multitude is not always wrong. If the mass of the people are liable to be deceived by what feeds their patriotism and glorifies their virtues, the individual scholar or thinker is no less open to an opposite class of delusions which flatter his vanity, and increase his sense of intellectual power. When a man with a large display of reading rejects as a figment what all other men for centuries had received as a fact, there is an air of knowledge about this, before which the man of less reading or of no reading is often willing to surrender without inquiry. But such a surrender of the inherited riches of the past at the command of imperious scepticism would in many cases be most unreasonable. No learning, however extensive, no ingenuity, however subtle, no imagination, however brilliant, will help a man to the apprehension of real fact, whether in historical tradition or in any other domain, unless the virtue of a supreme love of truth be present with an invariable polarity in his breast."

He mentions the acknowledged accuracy of the geographical and topographical details in the *Iliad* as one among other proofs of its general trustworthiness, and adds—

"Without question, there is an air of moderation, sobriety, and verisimilitude about Homer which distinctly marks him out as belonging to a different class from those mediæval story-tellers who gave to the word *romance* that peculiar meaning which in popular English it now universally bears. The general impression of the unprejudiced reader is decidedly in favour of the old faith, that the author of the *Iliad* is an honest bard, and the tale of Troy a true tale."

He is a no less resolute defender of the personality of Homer, which, he says, "rests directly and naturally on the double fact that there exists a great poem which demands the existence of a great author, and that this authorship has been constantly recognized by the consciousness of the Greek people in the person of Homer."

In the dissertation on the poetical translation of Homer, he has some good observations, one of which we cannot refrain from quoting:—

"The principle, therefore, which ought to regulate a good translation, so as to hit the just mean between licence and literalness, may be expressed thus: All liberties which either deface the characteristic truth of the original, or imprint a foreign, that is, in translating from the classics, a modern character on the work, are wrong; all minute adherence to the letter of the original, which either enfeebles the vocal power, impedes the graceful movement, or cools the fervid inspiration of the original, are equally wrong. And here we see plainly the extreme delicacy of the work which a translator has to perform—a work where neither extreme fineness of touch, nor bold dash of fancy, will always suffice to produce a satisfactory result. So that the utmost a man can aim at on occasions is to present the reader with a skilful compromise between two incompatible demands."

In the notes, which constitute the last volume, is accumulated a rich store of learning, the fruit of a life of study and a wide range of reading. Nor are they less remarkable for the good sense and painstaking consideration with which the various topics are handled. They throw a flood of light upon all dark and disputed points, and call the reader's attention to what he might otherwise be in danger of overlooking. There is also an abundance of illustrative

allusions and references, which may serve to guide him in case he wishes for further information, and an Index carefully prepared by the author, who concludes his work with this striking sentence:—"Whether or not I shall be judged to have made any thankworthy contribution to the translated literature of my country, the man who has spent twelve years of honest toil in the study of such an author as Homer has already received the better half of his reward." We think he may safely reckon upon a favourable verdict from all competent judges, and we trust he will reap the other half of the reward he so well deserves.

The Book of Quinte Essence, or the Fifth Being, that is to say, Man's Heaven. Edited by F. J. Furnivall.

Holi Meidenhad, an Alliterative Homily of the Thirteenth Century. Edited by Oswald Cockayne.

Political, Religious, and Love Poems. Edited by F. J. Furnivall.

The Monarche, and other Poems. By Sir David Lyndesay. Edited by Fitzedward Hall.

Parallel Extracts from twenty-nine Manuscripts of Piers Plowman. By the Rev. W. W. Skeat.

King Horn, with Fragments of Floris and Blanchefur, and of the Assumption of Our Lady. Edited by J. Rawson Lumley. (Trübner & Co.)

La Clef d'Amour: Poème publié d'après un Manuscrit du XIV^e Siècle. Par Edwin Tross. (Paris, Tross.)

THE first half-dozen volumes are additions to the series published by the Early English Text Society. They are edited from manuscripts in the Sloane and Cottonian collections, and from the Archbishop of Canterbury's Lambeth Manuscripts; the sixth ('King Horn') from a manuscript in the Cambridge University Library. 'The Book of Quinte Essence' is described as "a treatise in English, briefly drawn out of the book of quintessence, in Latin, that Hermes the prophet and King of Egypt, after the Flood of Noah, father of philosophers, had by revelations of an angel of God, to him sent." Mr. Furnivall himself says, "This tract appears to be a great fuss about Spirits of Wine, how to make it, and get more or less tipsy on it, and what wonders it will work, from making old men young, and dying men well, to killing lice." The compounder states that his mixture is the burning water, *aqua vite*, or, according to the name by which philosophers keep its character secret, quintessence. It is recommended as a panacea that will overcome Death himself, always excepting that the patient has reached "the term that is set of God that no man may escape,"—a saving clause of an early quack character. It is also to be observed that this spirit, for those who lack jollity or medicine, for those who prefer to take it under the plea of lack of health, is intended by the inventor only for "evangelic men." This inventor, horrified at the idea of the secret getting into the possession of sick tyrants, who, by its use, may regain their lost vigour, recommends it to the keeping of Christ. Thus, the tipplers who quaffed their walnut-shell or their egg-shell full, might measure their righteousness by the amount of their exhilaration.

The author of 'The Book of Quinte Essence' shows how life may be rendered physically joyful; its date is of the fifteenth century, and men learned therein how they might be cured of every disease except hereditary leprosy. Two hundred years earlier, a bishop, conjectured to be one of the Poores of Sarum, addressed the tract on Holy Maidenhood, "we need not doubt, to ladies at Tarente, in Dorset." Which

ever of them it was, Herbert or Richard, he was a man of nasty ideas. Ladies are taught that with married life goes loss of freedom and dignity, even of virtue, and comes much tribulation, filthily detailed, in maternal duties, perils and anxieties. Mary is said to have enabled Christ, by her maidenhood, to redeem all mankind! They alone who enter heaven endowed with maidenhood are privileged to dance and sing there! Girls are affrighted from wedlock by warnings that wooing is a sort of deadly sin, or leading to it; marriage a life of endless troubles, disgusts, and social warfare, not worth such transient joy as it may exceptionally afford. Things are talked of, in extreme fullness, which may not have astonished the Saxon ladies of Tarente, 600 years ago, coming from the pen of their bishop (who apparently loves to dwell longest on that which least became him to touch at all), but which would certainly ruffle them now if Dr. Hamilton were to issue such a philippic against marriage, and paint so minutely every circumstance belonging to it. After all, Bishop Poore is compelled to allow that marriage is not dishonourable; for he gives the married a back seat, if nothing else, in the court of Heaven:—"For wedlock," says the author in Mr. Cockayne's modernized version, "has its fruit thirty-fold in Heaven; widowhood, sixty-fold; maidenhood, with a hundred-fold, overpasses both." The ladies of Tarente probably thought that to be rewarded thirty-fold in Paradise was quite good enough for humble wives and mothers like themselves, who had fulfilled the law to which they were subjected.

A comparison of this tract with that by Sulpicius Severus, addressed to Sister Claudia, on the same subject, will show how differently two earnest men may treat a single theme, and both mistakenly. There is dignity, gravity, decency, and much error in the epistle of Severus; but the tract addressed by Bishop Poore to those ladies in Dorsetshire who seemed to him to be most in want of it, is crapulous, mocking, repulsive, and utterly unsustainable in its argument. There is quite as much difference in the editors of the two tracts. Leclerc remarks on the errors in the counsel of Sulpicius in a calm spirit of remonstrance; whereas Mr. Cockayne, when he comes upon some assertion that human nature will not accept, is so eager, and so little disposed to be courteous, even to a bishop who is apparently not so cleanly minded as becomes a prelate, that he dashes in at the margin of the text (not having patience to slide down the page with a foot-note) with a "*Thou liest, bishop!*" or some similar amenity, which may be justifiable in quaint Anglo-Saxon editors, but which is not to be indulged in by sober men who deal with books of date subsequent to the Conquest!

Mr. Furnivall hardly recommends his edition of the early Political, Religious, and Love Poems, by saying that "of most, perhaps better texts exist." His views of the duty of an editor are thus explained: "I find the shortest way for a man much engaged in other work, but wishing to give some time to the Society, is to make himself a foolometer and a book-posserometer, for the majority of his fellow-members, and print whatever he either does not know, or cannot get at easily, leaving others with more leisure to print the best texts." This is candid, on one side, and we must be thankful for what is vouchsafed on the other. We find here, in a tale of witchcraft, more evil allotted to the Devil than can fairly be laid to his charge. Young witches were wooed and won by a dark lover in black, who took the name of Satan, and promised his vio-

times supernatural power; and in this collection there is a ballad treating of a high and noble dame who gave manifest token of having fallen away from the rules of virtue, and who ascribed her coming to grief and shame to the personal acquaintance she had contracted with the Devil!

On the other hand, there is no lack of honest sentiment in the metrical wooers who figure in the love-poems. However excellent a thing Holy Maidenhood may have been accounted by the bishops, it is very clear from the earnestness of the suitors and the becomingness of the maidens, that the acquaintance will properly end in Holy Matrimony, or Motherhood. The religious poems are also marked by seriousness of thought and expression, while the political show wit with quaint utterance, and therefore with a few statistics in which matters of interest are explained in language too uncouth to the general reader to quote. This uncouthness, also, is characteristic of the romance of 'King Horn'; but the song, no doubt, fell musically enough on the ears of those who listened to the reciter, when the language and accent were those of the time in which the song was sung or said. With a more malicious pleasure, probably, did listeners heed the reading aloud of Sir David Lyndesay's 'Monarch.' The sarcasms against the women-haunting, cruel, careless clergy and rapacious landlords, were the more welcome for their being thoroughly justifiable, and it may be that few laughed louder at the rattle of Sir David's verse than those against whose crimes or shortcomings it was so vigorously pointed.

The Parallel Extracts from twenty-nine Manuscripts of 'Piers Plowman,' "the most valuable work in early English literature before Chaucer wrote," will serve to illustrate the carefulness with which the Early English Text Society are preparing their future edition of the poem. It is to be observed that the rhymes in the old poems offend as seldom against the ear as is the rule in modern writers. Mr. Swinburne makes *love* rhyme to *thereof* in his 'Anactoria,' and there is not a worse example in any of these early productions. There can be little doubt that the true, or rather the prevailing pronunciation of words, in ancient times, and differing from that now in use, may be gathered from the rhymes. This is the case even in later periods. When we find *thought* rhyming to *fault* in Pope, we conclude that the latter word had then what would only now be called a *vulgar* expression. These Early English Texts should restore to the language many good but long-disused words. We are constantly letting them slip from us. Nobody now would think of speaking of a nobleman's "*preventing* generosity," as Thomson does in his dedication of 'Liberty' to the Prince of Wales; and yet how appropriate is the word!—no misprint, as the early Methodist preacher suggested was the case in the Collect beginning "*Prevent* us, O Lord!" Again, we fetch up a lost word from the bright depths of the *Tatler*, when speaking of jewels set to show upon black velvet. He says: "These jewels appear in their true and genuine lustre, while there is no colour that can *insect* their brightness, or give a false cast to the water." If the words italicized are not English words, they were worthy of being so, and they have undeservedly fallen out of use. Again, some English words have only fallen from upper into lower places. "Will these men, I pray you, think nothing at all of themselves *whiles* they accuse us so maliciously?" Thus wrote the learned Lady Bacon; but *whiles* belongs now to the uneducated, and Lady Bacon's *sithence* has been permanently curtailed into "*since*." Over the Atlantic, a few words obsolete here are in lively use.

Howard, in his 'Committee,' said that "if Mr. Day should hear that his wife rode in a stage-coach, he would make the house too hot for *some*." In a Richmond (U.S.) despatch in 1864, it was said, "The 11-inch hurt us *some*." If a person were now to express inability to *abide* another, a flavour of vulgarity would be detected in the expression; but the word was a court word in Elizabeth's days. It is often the fine-gentleman writers who give us worse words than those they affect to drop out of use. This was the case with Walpole, who roughly seized a noun, and by a little addition made it do duty as a participle. "I do not wonder," he writes to Mann, "that you are *impertinenced* by Richécourt." This, however, is not so censurable as summarily compelling foreign words to pass as pure English. There are many examples of this in Dryden's plays, and many examples of his ridiculing the fashion,—for it was a fashion. But the merely fashionable people had great authority for the evil practice. When (at the end of his fifth book) Clarendon speaks of a royal force withdrawing from before a body of Parliamentarians, without giving them one charge, he adds, that this spiritless course "was imputed to the *lashty* of Wilmot, who commanded, and had a cooler courage than many who were under him." "*Lashty*," perhaps, would puzzle ordinary readers even now, who would have no difficulty with the word and its meaning if they saw it in a French book, under its proper form of "*lâcheté*,"—base cowardice.

The 'Clef d'Amour,' named above, is a reproduction, printed at Lyons with equal care and taste, of a French poem some five hundred years old. To those interested in French literature of the ancient times and "gallant" quality, this edition will be acceptable. It is prefaced by an introduction from the pen of M. Michalaut, which forms a very pleasant and a very useful paper.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Guide for Travellers in the Plain and on the Mountain. By Charles Boner. (Hardwicke.)

It is the fault of this little book that it meets us on our return from the plains and mountains over which it should have assisted us, when our experience is too fresh to let us write otherwise than regretfully, and when we are settling down to winter work as our only chance of driving away the too pleasant memories of summer. As we turn over the pages we wish that we had been guided by so pleasant a companion. We ask ourselves, with some pang of conscience, if his advice was not needed. Did we always travel third class in order to mix with the natives? Did we always take short steps, and make long greetings, and shun high mountains if they were unfamiliar to us, and inns where the charges were still higher? How about that peasant who wanted to shake hands with us? What was that rude shock given to our German when we found we could not understand a word of his dialect? Had we taken Mr. Boner in our knapsack, we might have avoided all this. But, on second thoughts, we should not have had a knapsack at all, for Mr. Boner is most energetic in his disapprobation of it, and insists on its being discarded for the lighter "Rucksack" of Bavaria. One of the most curious features of Mr. Boner's little book is that it is written more from a German than an English point of view; that it applies rather to the mountains of Bavaria and the Tyrol than to those of Switzerland. In many passages you can see, in spite of all their generalization, that the author has some particular plan in view, that he alludes to some local custom. Yet his advice is none the less valuable that it is the fruit, not of mere climbing, but of climbing with an object. His experience has been gained in the pursuit of the chamois; and the natives with whom he has mixed have been bound to him by the fellow-feeling of sportsmen. Perhaps travellers will hardly find them so affable, or persevere with them long

enough to melt their upper crust of reserve and strangeness. But, even without this, Mr. Boner's hints are worth taking. We do not agree with some of his suggestions, which we think almost more likely to turn out ill than well; and others are almost too obvious to have needed pressing. These, indeed, are wholly confined to the first part of the book. There is not much advice to be given about "the Plain," be it that of Salisbury or Lombardy. The expediency of keeping your eyes open has been shown by Miss Edgeworth and echoed by Archbishop Whately; and there is no time to which the rule applies so forcibly as the time of travel. But on "the mountain" Mr. Boner is more at home. He does not in the least compete with any of the works of the Alpine Club; there is nothing about roping or glissading, taking running leaps at a crevasse, or coming majestically down on an avalanche. Yet there are points in the book which Alpine Clubmen will not be slow to take into account, and which may add to the safety of future explorers by diminishing their recklessness. Not a summer passes without reminding us that if English mountaineers fail in anything, it is not owing to excess of caution.

Poems. By Jean Ingelow. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS new edition, with excellent illustrations from designs by various artists, executed on wood by the Brothers Dalziel, will be a favourite with the public. The poems of Miss Ingelow cannot be read without profit as well as pleasure. They touch and refine the heart; they are thoroughly intelligible in the beautiful simplicity of their diction; unerringly true to nature, and invariably healthy in sentiment. Such works need no illustration, yet it is agreeable to see, as we do here, how readily one artist interprets the meaning of another.

Heber's Hymns. Illustrated. (Low & Co.)

THIS is a new edition of the well-known hymns of Bishop Heber, profusely enriched with illustrative and decorative woodcuts, by various artists and of varied qualities, and luxuriously printed. The best designs are those by Mr. W. Small, representing oriental incidents and scenery; especially to be noted among which are 'The Star of Bethlehem' (p. 16), and 'The Return to Jerusalem' (p. 18): both of them are well drawn, and spirited in conception. We cannot say so much in honour of "S. J. C.'s" 'Healing the Sick' (p. 5).—'Glorie in Excelsis' (p. 10), 'Why stand ye idle here?' (p. 31), and 'With trumpet sound,' a vignette (p. 42), by the same, are better than the average by this artist, and superior to the ordinary in their class. Mr. W. J. Allen's illustrations are unequal in merit. Thus 'Nativity' (p. 9) is not good for much; 'Our Saviour and St. John the Evangelist' (p. 13) is even less valuable; also 'Healing the Leper' (p. 25), 'Healing the Blind' (p. 34) is better. This, in turn, is surpassed by 'Go out' (p. 56). Mr. H. C. Selous's 'Lazarus' (p. 52) is satisfactory. On the other hand, 'Our Saviour disputing with the Doctors' (p. 17) is out of keeping with the subject: the figure of Christ is absurdly conceived and badly drawn. Badly drawn, also, is the angel on the right of 'He is not here' (p. 45). These characterize the book, with the exception of some cleverly-wrought landscapes by Mr. E. M. Wimperis (pp. 59, 86) and Mr. F. Skelton (p. 90); also figure-subjects by Mr. T. D. Scott. Broadly to write, there is an excess of sentimental design in this little book.

The Management of Steel. By G. Ede. (Tweedie.) A book written by a practical man for the use of practical men, and necessarily dealing with the technicalities of the manufacture to which it relates, is almost removed from our notice. There is in Mr. Ede's book, however, so earnest a desire to convey information, and it is so evident that the information given is drawn from the actual experience of the author, who fills an important position in the gun-factories department, Woolwich Arsenal, that we feel it our duty to call attention to the work, and recommend it as a type upon which might be written, with great advantage, many similar works connected with our more important handicrafts.

Messrs. Seeley, Jackson & Halliday publish some well-written and fairly-illustrated children's

books. Of the "Children's Friend Series," *How Paul's Penny became a Pound* is by no means a bad story. Its woodcuts are much above the average of the class. In spite of an indifferent frontispiece, *Short Steps for Little Feet* will be acceptable.—Messrs. Routledge & Son publish two highly-coloured and illustrated children's books—*The History of Moses*, and *The History of Joseph*. The pictures in this pair of books are generally very good indeed: a few are very bad. The spirited character of the greater number will please young folks.

We have on our table *The Works of William Shakespeare*, edited by William George Clark, M.A., and William Aldis Wright, M.A. (Macmillan),—*The Scientific and Literary Treasury*, by Samuel Maunders, new edition by James Yate Johnson (Longmans),—*The Victoria Magazine*, Vol. VII. (Faithful),—*Memoir and Correspondence of Mrs. Coutts*, by the late Rev. W. M. Hetherington, M.A., with a Preface by the Rev. Solay Burn, D.D. (Nisbet & Co.),—*Sermons, Doctrinal and Didactic, bearing on the Religious Topics of the Day*, by Thomas Williamson Peile, D.D. (Rivingtons),—*The Law, the Prophets, and the Psalms: their Divine Inspiration Ascertained upon the Authority of Our Lord and Vindicated from Objections. With Animadversions in Disproof of the Testimony of Josephus in Reference to the Canon*, by John Collyer Knight (Longmans),—*Reading without Tears; or, a Pleasant Mode of Learning to Read*, by the Author of 'Peep of Day' (Hatchard),—*The Headless Horseman: a Strange Tale of Texas*, by Capt. Mayne Reid (Chapman & Hall),—*Luttrell of Arran*, by Charles Lever (Chapman & Hall),—*Heiress of the Blackburnfoot: a Tale of Rural Scottish Life* (Smith & Elder),—and *A Tramp's Wallet stored by an English Goldsmith during his Wanderings in Germany and France*, by William Duthie (Hardwicke).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Annie Price, or Grandmamma's Sunshine, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume, ed. by Mrs. Gatty, sm. 4to. 5/6 cl.
Barlow's Essays on Symbolism, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Blunt's Christian View of Christian History, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Bonar's Hymns of Faith and Hope, Third Series, 18mo. 8/6 cl.
Bradley's Sermon in Memory of the Bishop of Calcutta, 8vo. 1/6 swd.
Cattull's Veronensis Liber, recognovit Ellis, 18mo. 3/6 cl.
Chambers's Essays, Familiar and Humorous, 1st and 2nd series, 2/6 cl.
Chave's The English Pastor Abroad, post 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Dacia Singleton, or Altogether Wrong, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
De Ponte's Social Reform in England, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Foster's (Birket) Summer Scenes, illus. 4to. 3/6 cl.
Gerty and May, author of 'Granny's Story Box', illus. Vining, 2/6 cl.
Greenwell's (Dora) Essays, 12mo. 6/6 cl.
Hamilton's Parochial Sermons, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Hareley's Albumenaria with and without Droopy, cr. 8vo. 2/6 swd.
King's Handbook of Engraved Gems, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Law's Earthwork Tables, 18mo. 3/6 cl.
Law's The Alps of Hannibal, 2 vols. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Lea's Sermons on Prayer, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Lever's Sir Brook Fombrooke, 2 vols. post 8vo. 24/6 cl.
Light in the Liturgy, author of 'Glimpses of Heaven', 32mo. 1/6 cl.
Longfellow's The Flower de Luze, 12mo. 1/6 swd.
Mackerness's The Village Idol, illus. 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Masque (The) at Ludlow, by Author of 'Mary Powell', cr. 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Mulready (Masterpieces of), 14 Photos., by Stephens, 4to. 22/6 cl.
O'Brien's Cottage Stories, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Parrott's Charley Layton, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Pearce and Hargre's Analysis of English History, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Rose's Adventures of Clumsey Boy Crusoe, col. illus. 4to. 2/6 cl.
Rossetti's Criticism on Swinburne's Ballads and Poems, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Routledge's Scripture Gift-Book, 24 col. illus. 4to. 5/6 cl.
Swinburne's Notes on Poems and Reviews, 8vo. 1/6 swd.
Tales of the Chimney Corner, by A.T.B., 12mo. 1/6 swd.
Timbs's Nooks and Corners of English Life, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Twemlow's Firm Belief in the Deluge, Part 2, 8vo. 1/6 swd.
Warne's Christmas Annual (Five Alls), royal 8vo. 1/6 swd.
Will's Practice of the Referee's Courts in Parliament, 8vo. 21/6 cl.
Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

GENUS IRRITABLE.

November 6, 1866.

A provincial newspaper contains the following paragraph, which I find copied into the *Bookeller* of October the 31st:—

"Mr. Robert Buchanan.—Authors seem to have forgotten that their best weapons are those which they are most accustomed to wield, and that the public appreciate literary warfare far better than legal. If the reports which are current in certain circles be well founded, the law courts will have plenty to do before long in settling the disputes between various literary gentlemen of more or less reputation. First of all, Mr. Robert Buchanan—a poet of whose genius there can be no doubt—chose, from motives of personal friendship and gratitude, to dedicate his last volume to Mr. Hepworth Dixon, of the *Athenæum*. The critic of the *Westminster*, who, being a poet himself, has, perhaps, a right to do so himself to 'the choking

of singing birds,' chose to fall foul of this dedication, and to attribute 'sycophancy' to the poet, whereas are great wrath and a threatened lawsuit. The same plaintiff will appear in another action against Mr. Bentley, the proprietor of *Temple Bar*, for publishing his name as that of the author of a poem called 'Hugo the Bastard.' Mr. Buchanan does not deny his paternity; but as the piece is not a favourable specimen of his style, he thinks that he has a right to maintain his anonymity if he chose."

Now, who may have favoured the writer of this paragraph with his information, I am at a loss to guess; for I am quite unconscious of having expressed to anybody (save one rather intimate friend) my opinion concerning the two affairs in question; and since some readers whom I respect may be led to believe me rasher than I ought to be, I feel bound to volunteer a little explanation.

The objectionable passage in the *Westminster Review* was as follows:—"Mr. Buchanan's 'London Poems' are disfigured by one of the most sycophantic prefaces we ever read,"—meaning, of course, the dedication to Mr. Hepworth Dixon. I will not deny that these words of the anonymous writer gave me a certain pain; for when one is bitten, it matters little whether the attack come from a pure breed or a mongrel. Let one who has undergone a sore struggle in the pursuit alike of bread and fame examine his feelings towards the first man who whispered confidence and afforded help, and he will know what my feelings were and are towards Mr. Dixon. With me at least, gratitude towards those who brought the cup of water, while priest and Pharisee passed by, is a passion deep as tears,—as pure as the elements drunk down in that refreshing draught, and as eternal. These things are trifles to all the rest of the world, but they are immortal memories to the recipients; and whosoever forgot them or feared to utter his gratitude for them, would assuredly be doomed to a dog's paradise—the comfortable, painless region where there is yelping and wagging of tails, but no shining of souls. The word "sycophantic," as written in the *Westminster Review*, expressed every imputation which to a pure mind is horrible and loathsome,—reflected hideously on my private character as a man,—tamped foully with my holiest private feelings,—and, in a word, was distinctly of that complexion which the law terms libellous. Yet a very little reflection convinced me that to seek redress from the cowardly author of the assault would be to demean a stainless reputation to the brutal level where such base things are conceived and perpetrated,—to pass into the foul region whither no man, however earnest his indignation may be, can venture with clean feet. So I left the assaulter to his dog's paradise, content that he should howl and rot there, and faintly hoping that the consciousness of public contempt might prevent him from ever again venturing on the highways of literature.

The affair in which Mr. Bentley is concerned is of infinitely less consequence, yet was, in fact, more likely to result in a lawsuit. Some years ago, a London publisher requested me to hand over to him some of my juvenile writings, for use in a magazine; and I complied, on the express understanding that, as they were early and immature work, they should be printed anonymously. Shortly afterwards, that publisher ceased business, and the writings, by some extraordinary means, fell into the hands of the publisher of *Temple Bar*. On one of the pieces appearing some months ago, under my signature, in *Temple Bar*, I wrote to Mr. Bentley and protested—against the signature; and that gentleman responded by a distinct promise that nothing of the kind should occur again. But another poem appeared shortly afterwards, with my signature, and I protested still more strongly, and Mr. George Bentley, in a letter, just received, replies: "Until your letter drew our attention to it, we were ignorant that your name had been appended to the poem in question." That is how the matter stands, and I am puzzled to guess how the wind should have carried it so far. I have now reason to believe that Mr. Bentley intended no discourtesy, and that the whole difficulty has arisen through the awkward and peculiar way in

which my manuscripts were transferred to the hands of his editors.

I cannot conclude this letter without calling attention to a careless statement in the *Examiner*, that the 'London Poems' consist of my contributions to magazines. This is as injurious as it is untrue. Only three of the seventeen poems were previously printed—one in the *Argosy*, and two in the *Fortnightly Review*. I have found it necessary to write variously for bread; and although, in so doing, I attempt to write well and responsibly, I should only under very extraordinary circumstances reprint what was so written. What is produced to serve one purpose, and serves it, is quite unlikely to serve another and a higher purpose; and although it is at all times a misfortune to the man and a disgrace to the country that an original writer should be compelled to drudge with his pen for subsistence, the public has been too generous to judge me by any productions save those which, in the intervals of labour, I have carefully nurtured, and which I am able boldly and candidly to avow.

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

MYTHS, MÆDÆVAL AND MODERN.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg, Nov. 3, 1866.

IN the first article in this day's *Athenæum* you mention the fact that a person who was supposed to be the Wandering Jew was frequently seen in London between the years 1818 and 1830. Did this singular person limit his walks to the streets of the metropolis? I have very often heard my father say that, at a period included between the dates you have given,—I think, but am not sure, that it was in the year 1824,—a tall, middle-aged man, dressed as an Asiatic, with a long, flowing, silk-like beard, was to be seen wandering about the streets of Hull. He always had a small volume of Hebrew or some other Eastern language in his hand, on the contents of which his attention was, as it seemed, ever fixed. The prevalent story was that this was the person to whom Our Saviour addressed the awful words, "Tarry thou till I come." I understood that many persons, whose education should have taught them better, were fully convinced of the truth of the popular opinion. I believe my father saw the man more than once. He certainly never spoke to him, nor could he hear that any one else had been admitted to that honour. It was said that the wanderer arrived in Hull direct from Germany. It would be interesting to know whether this person was the same as the one you have mentioned, or another who was led by the fame of the Londoner to emulate his manner and deportment.

The Rev. J. Furniss's work on 'The Sight of Hell' is unhappily but a specimen of a large class of books which are very widely circulated among the Catholic populations of this country and the Continent. From what you have said, I gather that it does not surpass, scarcely equals indeed, another very popular book of this kind, which professes to give a description of the city of the lost. I had often heard of the book, and had once in childhood been heartily frightened by the loathsome plates in a copy which, by accident, fell in my way; but I had never read it till recently, when I purchased the volume now before me, which, from the character of its binding and paper, seems to be one of a new edition. I bought it at the publisher's shop in Paternoster Row, and was informed at the time that it had a very wide circulation. The title is, 'Hell opened to Christians to caution them from entering it..... Written in Italian by F. Pinamonti, S. J.' It is published, "with lawful authority," by Richardson & Son, for the Catholic Book Society. I will not give you any quotations from its pages. The blasphemies are of the same utterly dull and unimaginative nature as those you have reprobated; they are, perhaps, a little more revolting.

The strange delusion which impels some persons to think they honour God by inventing, or reproducing for religious use, details of this kind, is not confined to those persons who have especially devoted themselves to writing descriptions of the under-world. The late Rev. F. W. Faber, in one of the most popular of his devotional works, made

some frightful statements on this subject. He told us that there are mere boys and girls in Hell who have perhaps sinned but once, that none save the blessed in Heaven lead a life of such thrilling consciousness as the millions of ruined souls whose countless forms of agony shall continue for ever; and he has reproduced from some foreign source a story of a Carmelite nun, which, for revolting blasphemy alike against the divine and the human nature of the Saviour of Man, is surely without its equal among the fables of hagiology. The author tells us, with the evident conviction that he is narrating a real event, that Sister Francesca, of the Blessed Sacrament, was showed by our Lord Himself the loss of a human soul, and was compelled by Him several times to study each minute particular of its tortures. When the saint shed tears at the contemplation of such unutterable agony, Our Lord upbraided her for weeping, saying, the soul "hath chosen to damn itself; I have given it many helps of grace that it might be saved, but it would not profit by them. I am pleased with your compassion, but I would rather have you love my justice."—*'All for Jesus,'* 4th edit., page 350.

It was quite right for your Reviewer to treat this subject as he would any other literary offence. I may, however, be excused if I remark that I consider the bad taste shown by such writers as the least of their errors. EDWARD PEACOCK.

THE "WAGER OF BATTLE."

A Correspondent, referring to the review of Mr. Henry C. Lea's work, *'Superstition and Force,'* which appeared in the *Athenæum* for November 3, sends us an abridgment of a mediæval deed of gift, from the archives of Coldingham Priory, discovered some time since in the records of Durham Cathedral. It will be seen that this fragment bears upon the portions of Mr. Lea's work which treat of hired champions. It may be doubted whether hired champions were always rewarded with so much as "three acres and a half of land and a toft and croft"; though, probably, they were sometimes even more liberally paid. Our Correspondent fixes the date at about 1260, as two of the subscribing witnesses, Alan de Swynton and Thomas de Nesbit, were living at that time. We subjoin the extract in the original monkish Latin:—

"Omnibus, &c., Johannes, quondam porcarius de Coldingham, salutem. Noverit universis vestra me dedisse, &c., deo et beato Cuthberto et sanctæ Ebbe, &c., in liberam, &c., elemosinam, tres acres terre et dimidium, cum uno tofto et crofto in magna Ristona, &c., quos mihi Rogerius, filius Ade de Riston, dedit pro duello quod pro eo manucepi et vici. (Here follow the boundaries.) Testibus, Will^o de Mordington, Dno Alano de Swynton, Thoma de Nesbit, Ada de Prendergest, &c."

Which may be thus translated:—

"To all to whom these presents may come, John, formerly swine-herd of Coldingham, sends greeting. Be it known to your community that I have given to God and Saint Cuthbert and Saint Ebb in frank alms three acres and a half of land, with one toft and croft, in Great Riston, which Roger, son of Ada de Riston, gave to me for a combat which I took in hand and won for him. Witnesses, William de Mordington, &c."

The above extract is further interesting as being a specimen of the mode of conveyance then used in the ancient tenure of frank alms or free alms, which was afterwards expressly excepted from the statute 12 Car. II. c. 24, by which knights' service and sundry other feudal tenures were destroyed or turned into free and common socage, and homage, wardships, values and forfeitures of marriage, aids for marriage and knight-hood, and other mediæval oppressions, were abolished.

THE RIGHT HAND.

November 1, 1866.

ALTHOUGH at first sight apes might appear to have a superior organization to man, being in possession of four hands, yet because locomotion and prehension have both to be accomplished by the

hands of the former, while in man there is a division of labour with his limbs, the upper limbs being almost entirely prehensile, the result is, that man's two hands are worth more than the ape's four. But this division of labour is carried out still further in the adult and in the skilled artificer as compared with the infant, and with many savages and peasants. Art, for almost all its purposes, seizes hold of the right hand alone, and educates it to such an extent that the difference, both in the amount and kind of work done by the right hand of an artificer, clerk, or pianist, is very great indeed compared to that which the left achieves, and the tendency by multiplication of tools in civilized society is always in favour of increased special use of the right hand. Physiologically, the two hands are not exactly the same, as will be at once evident by comparing the veins; indeed, every tailor and glover knows that the two upper limbs are not quite symmetrical. It would be interesting if some light could be thrown on this curious specialization of an organ, from language or any other monuments, and to notice the ebbing and flowing of right hand dexterity. The Latin, Greek, and Hebrew lexicons and literature all bear witness to right hand superiority, though I am not so sure that it is recognized in the vocabularies of much ruder races. The phenomenon of certain individuals being left-handed may be looked upon as a slight monstrosity; indeed, the painstaking selection of the right hand by man for special purposes, has been told in favour of hereditary transmission of its aptitude. In these days, when the doctrine of "Continuity" is cropping more than ever on the surface, I imagine that this subject is worth a little consideration. J. SHAW.

EVVIVA!

Venice, Oct. 30, 1866.

VENICE is now truly Italian! On Saturday the number of votes were read aloud from a balcony in the Doge's Palace by Signor Tecchio, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and late President of the Court of Appeal. We went into the palace and saw the magnificent Sala del Scrutinio prepared for the ceremony. Signor Tecchio with several other notables of Venice stood on a dais, covered with red velvet, in front of a throne and under the portrait of Victor Emanuel, not a good painting, and contrasting painfully with the splendid Palmas, Tintorets, and Bassanos which cover the walls and ceiling of this noble room. Half of the space had been railed off, and filled with rows of chairs for the ladies; and the sun, streaming in and lighting up the old pictures, and then falling on the gay toilettes, gave a bright look befitting the occasion. The telegrams announcing the results of the voting throughout Venetia were read aloud, and received with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. Before the ceremony inside was over, we hurried down stairs and across the Piazzetta into the regal palace opposite, where an officer on General Revel's staff had kindly procured us admission. Everything there is in grand disorder, carpets being stretched and laid down, and furniture of all kinds standing in heaps about the rooms, which are to be ready to receive the King and his suite on the 7th prox. The palace contains 350 rooms, and all will have to be ready by that date. We went to a window of the audience-chamber, opposite the Doge's Palace; and soon Signor Tecchio appeared on the balcony opposite, which was decorated with flags and red velvet embroidered with the white cross of Savoy. The National Guard was drawn up just under the balcony in a square, with their band in the centre. The President's tall figure and flowing white beard, with a broad blue ribbon across his breast, looked very picturesque, as he shouted the number of St's. The moment he had ceased, or rather was supposed to have ceased,—for the wind was so high no one could distinguish a word,—the band struck up, and the cannon boomed from the various men-of-war, now lying a stone's throw from the quays, and all dressed with flags. Among the squadron are three iron-clads, the Varese, Terribile and Formidabile, —of which the first mentioned is a ram and looks like work, but the other two seem mere barges of guns, and are pierced for a more numerous armament than they yet carry. The guns on board appear to be of light calibre compared to our own

tremendous ordnance. The Formidabile was the ship that steamed out of the battle of Lissa just as the engagement began, owing, they say, to mistaking the signals.

We walked through the suite of rooms preparing for the Prince de Carignan, all very small and not well distributed, the rooms opening one into the other, as is so frequently the case abroad. Apropos to the missing pictures, a rather amusing incident occurred before General Leboeuf left. He went over the palace with General Allemann, pointing out the spaces on the walls where pictures had been, and were no longer. At one large bare space in a prominent position, General Leboeuf paused and said, that one really ought to be sent back immediately. General Allemann smiled, and replied that it was quite out of his power to promise that, as the picture was in the Louvre at Paris, and had been for many years.

We went to the Arsenal some days ago, expecting to find bare walls, after all we had heard of Austrian depredations. All the armour, flags and trophies are intact, and the guardians (Italians) laughed at the idea of the Austrians having cleared the place. They told us that what was taken consisted of a model of the Bucentaur, and a few other smaller models, which some years ago the municipality refused to buy, and the Emperor had paid for out of his private purse. In justice it must be acknowledged that no troops could have gone through the trying ordeal with the gentleness and temper the Austrians have shown; and all praise is due to the military chiefs who have inaugurated the conciliatory policy, which will, we hope, be persevered in. On Sunday, General Mezzacapo reviewed the garrison of Venice, about 8,000 men, in the Piazza San Marco. The marching past was very well done, although some slipping about was noticeable, owing to the excessive polish of the pavement. One poor bersagliere, the leader of the buglers at the head of the battalion, came flat down on his back at the General's feet, his hat flying one way, his bugle another. I pitied the poor fellow, whose *amour propre* evidently suffered severely. In the evening the town was partially illuminated, and a band played on the Piazza, where "Italia, Vittorio Emanuele, 64 St" was written in big letters over the Procuratie. I hope the Gendarmes will soon enter on their functions, and stop the roughs and boys from tramping up and down outside the cafés on the Piazza, upsetting chairs and tables, pushing headlong through the crowd, and howling Viva Italia, Viva Garibaldi, Viva il Rè, &c., till one is sick of them, and also of Garibaldi's Hymn, which is dinned into one's unhappy ears all day and all night long. The Captain of one of the Austrian men-of-war, still lying out between the city and the Lido, has just paid us a visit, and had stones thrown into his boat as he passed the public garden.

General Möring, the Austrian Commissioner, is still here, and will be when the King comes. Doubts are raised about his being invited to Court; but I can hardly believe that a general officer of a friendly power could be left out.

The weather has changed and become rather warmer, and we hope for Scirocco when Victor Emanuel does come, or he will think Venice is situated near the North Pole. R.

NEWS FROM NAPLES.

Naples, Oct. 27, 1866.

VESUVIUS, which has for several months thrown up jets of fire, and filled curious foreigners with the hopes of witnessing an eruption, has for the last fortnight made no sign. Some are inclined to regard this quiescence as an indication of an approaching demonstration, and, truth to say, when all Italy is on fire for the affairs of Venice, the time would not be ill chosen. There is, however, reason for believing that the present tranquillity of our mountain may be attributed in some degree to the convulsion which recently took place in Foggia, that is to say, on the night of the 13th inst. It was about half-past 11 P.M. that the city was terrified by a fearful shock of earthquake, pursuing the direction of S.E. to N.W. "It was neither horizontal nor perpendicular," says Prof. Bruni, who was on the spot, "but resembled very much the movement occa-

sioned by the bursting of a subterranean mine. Its direction would seem to show that some conflagration had taken place under Monte Vulture, in the Basilicata. Some of the inhabitants assure me that, a short time since, they felt another but much lighter shock, whilst that of the 13th was very sudden and fearful, and subsided gradually. The only other place in the province where it was felt was Canosa. In Foggia, the terrified population rushed into the streets, and attempted to break into the churches. There was a great tumult in the prisons, when those who were confined made desperate efforts to burst open the doors; but the troops and the National Guards, who were summoned to the spot, prevented such a disaster. No great injury was inflicted on the houses, which are generally of one floor, and of a very strong construction. What degree of relationship may exist between Vesuvius and Monte Vulture I cannot say; but, should there be any, it is probable that its friend and coadjutor has spoken for our now quiet neighbour, and that no eruption can be reasonably expected from the silence of Vesuvius. Of the excavations intended to be recommenced in the ruined city which lies at its feet, I have already spoken; and I can now inform you that they will be entered on as soon as the expropriation of the land is completed, which, it is "hoped," will be about January: of course I speak of Herculaneum, where, as is well known, the richer treasures of Art have been found. Preparations are being made here for the Exhibition which takes place in Paris next year, and amongst other works destined to be sent off by Neapolitan artists, are an 'Emeralda' in bronze, and two other studies in marble, by Solari; 'A Religious Discussion,' the property of M. Wouville, by Altamura; Palizzi, too, will send some precious creations of his pencil. In architecture has been selected an interesting work representing the interior of the Forum of Pompeii, by Signori Catalani, Veneri, and Travaglieri, as also the façade of the Cathedral of Florence, by Signor Alvino. Vertunni exhibits two landscapes, the property of Signor Lattante, whilst our well-known sculptor, Cav. Angelini, as member of the National Institute of France, will send two others of his works, which will be placed in the room destined to French artists. This is but a small instalment of what will represent Naples Art, and I shall have to report progress as time advances. This country has not as yet enjoyed repose enough to admit of literary leisure or creation; but I see the following notice in one of our local journals. "We have read with pleasure an historical romance, by the Signorina Vincenza Vittoria Colonna, under the title of 'Count Ruffo.' We cannot but congratulate the young authoress on the manner in which she has completed her work, as also the fidelity with which she has preserved the history of Naples in the thirteenth century." To this it may be added, that it is of good augury that "woman" begins to emerge from the mire of ignorance and voluptuousness to which she has long been condemned in the South, the mere plaything of man, and the victim of priestly government.

San Carlo will be opened for the season on the 1st of November, and it is announced that there will be eighty-eight performances. Judging, however, from the names of the artists, the prospect is very poor, though the best selection that circumstances admitted of has been made. As regards the music, the arrangements are better. Great regret, however, is expressed that 'La Forza del Destino' of Verdi has not as yet been brought forward. H. W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Lord Brougham, at the earnest desire of many friends, has consented to sit for his bust, to Mr. Adams, of Rome. This artist is engaged on the statue of Mr. Gladstone, for Liverpool. By the way, all eminent Englishmen are supposed to be "Milors," and the Italian papers accordingly speak of an interview which Lord Gladstone has had with the Pope!

Lord Derby has conferred a pension of 100*l.* a year on Mrs. Carpenter, widow of the late Keeper of Prints and Drawings,—herself an artist of re-

markable ability. Mr. Carpenter was in office more than twenty-one years.

The author of the 'History of Dublin,' and the 'History of the Viceroy of Ireland,' Mr. J. T. Gilbert, has been elected by the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts to succeed the late Dr. Petrie in the chair of History and Archaeology. This election has been confirmed, of course, by the Lord Lieutenant.

Eleven years ago we had to record the appearance of the favourite daughter of the late Sydney Smith as an authoress. The biography of her father was published with the good aid of Mrs. Austin as editor. That daughter has now passed to her rest. Saba was the second wife of Dr., afterwards Sir Henry, Holland, Bart., whom she married in 1834. Sir Henry was subsequently Physician in Ordinary to the Prince Consort and, later, to the Queen. Besides medical works, he is the author of *Travels in Albania and Thessaly*. Of this marriage there are two daughters, who have to lament the loss of a tender and intellectual mother.

"Guy Faux Day" was observed by children and idle men in the streets, as usual, on Monday. The event reminds us of what occurred to Gresham (one of those concerned in the Overbury murder). He was an almanac-maker, and, like his colleagues, indulged in prophesying. Unfortunately, he "wrote so near" what afterwards happened in the Faux affair, that he was suspected of having had a hand in it. The danger into which he fell did not put a check on the prophetic literature in almanacs. The last anniversary induced the managers of the Victoria and Britannia Theatres to reproduce the effective old Coburg drama of 'Guy Fawkes,' in which O. Smith used to show what an artist he was,—in his way. The Britannia management cannot be said to have improved history by ending the drama with "the burning of Guy Faux."

A barbarous observance of Guy Faux Day was made by some miscreant at the cost of the old church at Walsingham, Norfolk. The sacrilegious villain had deposited a charge of gunpowder under the organ, which charge must have been lighted by a fuse. The consequent explosion not only nearly destroyed the organ, but it utterly destroyed the beautiful and ancient chancel windows. It is scarcely four years since the venerable fabric was repaired at a cost of nearly 2,000*l.*

One of the clever, unobtrusive "ministering angels" has recently departed in the person of Miss Matilda Wrench, the companion of Mrs. Fry in her prison visitations, and that good woman's successor in that and similar beneficent work. Miss Wrench was known in literature for her translations from the German, and for her 'Visits to Female Prisons at Home and Abroad,' published in 1852.

Dr. Conquest, who has recently died, at the age of seventy-seven, was an early worker. He was a Member of the College of Surgeons at the age of eighteen, and was an assistant military surgeon in his nineteenth year. The manual which he wrote for students in obstetric medicine was translated into many languages, including Hindustani and Chinese.

The Life of David Roberts, R.A. will be published on the 17th inst.

Messrs. Moxon will shortly publish a thoroughly revised edition of Lady Calcott's 'Histoire de France,' and a series of 'Standard Penny Readings,' selected from the rich store of copyrights belonging to their house.

Dr. Davidson's Preface to the English edition of Fürst's Hebrew Lexicon will appear immediately, as a pamphlet.

Messrs. Routledge will shortly publish an illustrated work, entitled 'Ballad Poems of the Affections, from the Scandinavian,' translated by Mr. Robert Buchanan. Two of the poems, Oehlenschläger's 'Agnes,' and Claudius Rosenhoff's 'Lead-Melting,' appear in this month's *Argosy*; but the volume will consist mainly of the antique post-Christian ballads.

Two of the vacancies at the British Museum have been filled up by the appointment of Mr.

Edward Bond, to be Keeper of the Department of MSS., and of Mr. George Bullen, to be Assistant-Keeper of the Printed Book Department. Mr. Bond has for many years filled the posts of Assistant-Keeper of the MSS. Department and Egerton Librarian, and is well known as one of the first authorities in the country with respect to manuscripts; and Mr. Bullen, who has long been the Senior Assistant in the Department of Printed Books, is well qualified for his present position by his knowledge of bibliography, especially in all that relates to early-printed books.

A new play, by Messrs. Dubourg and Tom Taylor, the chief part in which is to be played by Miss Kate Terry, is in rehearsal at the Adelphi.

Mr. Falconer will inaugurate his dramatic season at Her Majesty's Theatre with an Irish drama, entitled 'Oonagh.' The house has undergone an important alteration in the removal of the stage boxes, the proscenium frame being brought ten feet forward in the house. This was effected by Messrs. Green & King, the decorators of the house, within the space of a week, during which relays of men relieved each other night and day.

'Hunted Down,' Mr. Boucicault's new drama, now acting at the St. James's, was originally played in Manchester, during the last summer. Miss Kate Terry's performance of the heroine excited the utmost sensation in that play-going town.

We print the following as we receive it:—

"Oct. 31, 1866.

"In 1857 Sir Alexander Grant brought out, through Messrs. John W. Parker & Son, the first volume of his edition of Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*. It consisted of Prolegomena, and an advertisement prefixed to it stated that 'The second volume, containing a text of the *Nicomachean Ethics*, with notes critical and explanatory, is now nearly half through the press, and will, it is hoped, follow shortly.' In 1858 the second volume appeared, but contained the text and notes of only the first six books. An advertisement, however, which was prefixed, announced that 'the contents of the third volume (to be published shortly) will be as follows:—The *Nicomachean Ethics*, Books VII.-X., with notes, critical and explanatory. A complete translation of the *Ethics* of Aristotle. Index I. The Greek words, with classified meanings. Index II. The matter in the Aristotelian text. Index III. Subjects treated of in the essays and notes.' In 1866 Sir A. Grant brings out, through Messrs. Longmans (who are known to have become proprietors of Messrs. Parker's stock), his edition of Aristotle's *Ethics complete*. But the promised 'third volume' cannot be had separately, and the purchaser of the first two is compelled to forfeit their value, and buy the whole work, as if he were a new comer with whom no engagement had been contracted. There are conditions which excuse the non-fulfilment of a literary design. When the author, or some essential editor, is overtaken by incapacity or death. When a costly serial fails of the requisite circulation, no purchaser complains of having a fragment left upon his shelves. But when the editor actually completes his work, yet, in direct violation of his public promise, refuses it to his early readers, unless they will buy two-thirds of it twice over, it is difficult to imagine an adequate vindication. Yours, &c. A SUFFERER."

Similes and figures of speech are things not to be ventured on rashly by writers or speakers. At the disorderly meeting at the Mechanics' Institute, Dublin, at which Mr. Bright was present, a gentleman, described as "Mr. M'Corry, the poet," said of the chairman, Mr. Haughton, a teetotaler, that "his pathway had been strewn with broken bottles."

There has been a month's digging among the round British barrows in the chalk districts of the Yorkshire Wolds, which has produced great results. Only one specimen of metal was found, a bronze spear-head in a chief's hand, the point nearly touching the chin. Trunkless skulls, dismembered bodies, others orderly laid at rest, remains of some that had been subjected to burning, and traces of grave-feasts, corroborating the charge of cannibalism

gainst our pre-historic people, are among the results come at during these diggings.

Researches in the neighbourhood of the Camp t Chalons have led to the discovery of Gaulish and Gallo-Roman burials to the extent of 1,500 bodies, with all the objects of Art usually accompanying those corpses. The purely Gaulish bodies are buried on heights near a watercourse; the Gallo-Roman in the plain, without any particular arrangement. Further researches are being made, which are expected to lead to even more interesting results.

The scientific meetings of the Zoological Society, commencing on the 22nd inst., will be held in the rooms of the Linnean Society at Burlington House.

The *Publishers' Circular* says that "the plan of publishing a novel in a serial form was originated by Mr. Dickens," with 'Pickwick.' What then is the foundation of the well-known story about Richardson's 'Pamela'? According to this, 'Pamela' was published in detached parts. A reading-club at Slough (among others) took in the numbers, which were read aloud to the members by an influential and philosophic inhabitant of that village. Towards the conclusion, the club got so excited on the question of Pamela's marriage that when the last number came down, which decided it affirmatively, the members arose, opened the church, and rang a merry peal of bells in honour of the event.

Mr. Payne Collier has requested us to correct an error at the very close of his letter printed in our last number. He there states that the late Mr. Park, when reprinting 'England's Parnassus,' "in no instance appended the name of the poet, or the title of his production." The sentence ought to have run, "in no instance appended the name of the poet with the title of his production"—that is to say, Park never enabled the reader of his reprint, at the time that he saw the name of the author on the page, to ascertain also the title of the work quoted. The original editor of 1600 often committed the grossest blunders by assigning to one poet the property of another; and Mr. Park not only suffered these defects to remain, but multiplied them. Thus many lines written by Shakespeare are attributed to Drayton; and Drayton, in his turn, is deprived of several celebrated passages. Such errors Mr. Payne Collier means, as far as possible, to correct, and to enable the reader to refer to the original work, wherever it can be ascertained. The editor of 1600 made hundreds of misquotations, which were not set right by Park, but increased. We may add, that Mr. Payne Collier's green series of Reprints just concluded is divided into three volumes, and not into two, as stated in our paragraph on page 578 of our last publication.

Three new pieces have been put on the Paris stage—'Le Fils,' by M. Vacquerie, at the Théâtre Français; 'La Vie Parisienne,' with music by M. Offenbach, at the Palais Royal; and the 'Conjuration St.-Amboise,' by M. Bouilhet, at the Odéon. It has been decided by the referees to whom the dispute between Messrs. Varmand, the Director of the Vaudeville, and M. Sardou was submitted, that the latter had no right to withdraw his piece, and he was adjudged to pay 500 francs daily to the former until he resumed the superintendence of the rehearsals. In consequence of this decision, 'Monsieur Neuve' will shortly appear, as M. Sardou has recommended attendance at the Vaudeville.

Duelling seems making way in Paris. M. Sequin and an officer of the Zouaves had a fatal encounter a night or two ago, the account of which is suggestive of the days of Louis the Thirteenth. They quarrelled at a café, late at night, a blow was struck, a challenge given, seconds were found on the instant, and from a scarcity of cabs, owing to the lateness of the hour, the two adversaries and their seconds went out at midnight to the Bois de Boulogne, and fought the quarrel out with rapiers under a road-lamp. M. Sequin, who was the offender, was run through the body and died soon afterwards.

Cavaliere Milanesi, who was joint-editor with

Signor Pini of 'Vasari,' is engaged on a history of Italian miniature-painting.

'The Parisians in London,' the immoral drama which shocked even Paris, has reconciled itself with that prudish city by introducing into the piece a "Masked ball at Cremorne." *Allez, donc!*

The literature of the advertising columns of the American papers has its curiosities, as our own has. In the *Omaha Daily Republican* we find it announced that "Mr. River, fashionable barber," &c., has "three gentlemanly assistants to attend to your wants." A patent-medicine vender assures us that "Greenbacks are good, but Barker's Bitters are better." A defeated local candidate is said to have "shot the pit," "vamosed the ranche." Dr. W. Spooner certifies that his anti-fever and ague pills will preserve gentlemen in health and enable them "to meet their obligations." But as curious an advertisement as any is the following, headed "Wonderful, but true":—"Madame Remington, the world-renowned astrologist and somnambulist clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and, by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychometre, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, colour of eyes and hair, and inclosing fifty cents, and a stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information. Address, in confidence, Madame Gertrude Remington, P. O. Box 297, West Troy, N. Y."—These are samples from afar off; but we have our curiosities of advertising literature and social life at home. A few days ago a governess expressed her desire, in a *Times* advertisement, to obtain an engagement in "a small carriage family."

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall opposite Marlborough House.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS IS NOW OPEN to the Public, at T. McLean's New Gallery, 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre.
R. CLOTHIER, Hon. Sec.

WINTER EXHIBITION.—THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of British Artists, is now OPEN, at the French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
L. ON LEFÈVRE, Secretary.

MR. MORRIS'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES IS NOW ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Leslie, R.A.—P. Roberts, R.A.—E. M. Ward, R.A.—Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Fusi, R.A.—Eggs, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Henriette Browne—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersgill, R.A.—Calderson, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Lejeune, A.R.A.—Auld, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Linnell, sen.—Dolson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Mark—F. Hardy—John Fied—Frère—Ruizperez—Liddell—George Smith—Dwyer—Peter Graham, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ARTEMUS WARD.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—TUESDAY, November 13.—Mr. Artemus Ward will make his first public appearance in England, at the Egyptian Hall, on the above date. His illustrated narrative will be entitled ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS; or, a Trip from New York to Salt Lake City. The Pictures by Mormon Artists.—Admission 3s., 2s., and 1s. Reserved seats at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and at the Egyptian Hall.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Nov. 7.—T. Greenwood, Esq., in the chair.—The dispute between the Ethnological and Anthropological Societies having been referred by them for arbitration to the Council of the Royal Society of Literature, the Council this day resolved, upon the data furnished to them by the respective Societies, that the cards printed and already issued by the Anthropological Society, for the present session 1866-7, should stand.

LINNEAN.—Nov. 1.—G. Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair.—Dr. C. Fryer, Mr. G. Krefst, Mr. G. Manners, and Dr. H. Powell, were elected Fellows.—The following papers were read: 'Account of the *Sclerotium stipitatum* of Southern India,' by Dr. J. Shortt.—'Synopsis of Diatomaceæ

collected by Dr. D. Lyall, R.N., on the N.W. Coast of British North America,' by Mr. F. Kitten.—'List of Cladoniceæ collected in Iceland, Faro, and Norway,' by Dr. Lindsay.—'Experimental Investigations with Cestoid Entozoa,' by Dr. T. S. Cobbold. In conjunction with Prof. Simonds, the author had succeeded in rearing four different species of *Tænia* (*T. medioanellata*, *T. caninus*, *T. marginata*, and *T. serrata*). One of the most instructive experiments was that in which they had reared numerous cestode larvae in a heifer. This animal, whilst under experiment, resisted the rinderpest, but all the other cattle in the same building were attacked. In about ten months the entozoa reared in the muscles had undergone a process of natural cure; so that beef might become infested with parasites, and yet remain perfectly fit for food, in consequence of the "measles" having undergone calcareous degeneration. Dr. Cobbold proposed to give the results obtained by a series of trichina experiments at a future meeting.—'Enumeration of the Species of Acanthaceæ of India, Ceylon, Burmah, &c.,' by Dr. T. Anderson.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Nov. 5.—Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., President, in the chair.—The Society met for the first time in Burlington House: a resolution in the following terms was proposed, seconded, and carried by general consent:—"That the Society desires to record its sense of the liberality and kindly feeling of the Linnean Society, evinced by the permission given to assemble in these rooms; and that the thanks of the Society be offered to the Linnean Society accordingly."—Col. H. Scott, R.E., was elected a Member.—The President urged upon members the desirability of giving notice beforehand of papers intended to be read, or subjects introduced for discussion. If notice were given a few days previously to the Secretary, he would take such steps as might be feasible for making the subject generally known; members specially conversant therewith would make a point of being present, invitations to attend might be issued to scientific persons who were known to be interested in the particular subject, and thus the discussions might lead to definite practical results.—Mr. W. W. Saunders exhibited two larvae of Cicadæ from Mexico, each of which had a clavaria growing from between the eyes; and said that, acting upon the suggestion of the President, he would, at a future meeting, of which notice should be given, bring forward for consideration the subject of 'Fungoid Growths on Insects.' Mr. Saunders also exhibited two singularly sculptured larva-cases, probably coleopterous, sent from Brazil by Mr. Reed.—Mr. Janson exhibited various new or rare Coleoptera recently received by Mr. Bakewell from Dr. Howitt, of Melbourne.—Mr. Stainton exhibited *Stathmopoda Guerini*, and a drawing of the larva, and of the gall on *Pistacia terebinthus*, within which the larva lives; and a drawing of a larva found in the berries of the alder, believed to be that of *Stathmopoda pedula*. Mr. Stainton also exhibited a collection of *Tineina* formed by Herr Lederer in Syria and Asia Minor.—Mr. F. Smith exhibited some large galls on the elm, formed by Aphides, and which when fresh presented a fruit-like appearance, being apple-green in colour, with the side exposed to the sun of a roseate hue; it was believed by Mr. Armistead to be an undescribed gall.—Mr. Pascoe exhibited two specimens of the female of a Coccus, the case or covering of which resembled a patella; they were from Port Lincoln, and were found on *Eucalyptus*.—The President exhibited specimens and magnified drawings of a new Centipede, about $\frac{1}{3}$ th of an inch in length, and remarkable not only for its small size, but for the small number and the distribution of its legs, of which there were nine pairs only; he proposed to give a history of its transformations, and to describe it under the generic name of *Pauropus*, in allusion to the paucity of feet.—Mr. W. Rogers sent for exhibition a remarkably pale variety of the female of *Hipparchia Janira*, and a specimen of *Rumia crataegata*, in which the left fore-wing and the right hind-wing were pure white, whilst the rest of the insect was as deeply coloured as usual.—The Secretary exhibited some Egyptian beans which had been sent

to him anonymously, and which were found to be infested with a species of *Bruchus*; and read a letter from Mr. H. Reeks, giving an account of his entomological experiences in Newfoundland.—The Rev. Douglas Timins communicated a 'Note on the Appearance of *Argynnis Lathonia* in the North of France.'—Mr. M'Lachlan read a paper entitled 'New Genera and Species of Psocids.'—Mr. E. Saunders read a paper entitled 'Descriptions of Six new Species of Buprestids, belonging to the Tribe Chalcophorides of Lacordaire.'

CHEMICAL.—Nov. 1.—Prof. W. A. Miller, M.D., President, in the chair.—Mr. E. Purser, jun., was admitted and Messrs. W. C. Roberts and E. P. H. Vaughan were elected Fellows.—Dr. H. Sprengel gave a description of apparatus for taking the sample and determining the specific gravity of heterogeneous liquids, which was particularly adapted to the examination of acids contained in vitriol chambers.—Mr. E. T. Chapman then read a paper 'On the Gradual Oxidation of Organic Bodies,' of which Mr. W. Thorp and himself were joint authors. Several representatives of the vinic series were acted upon by sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash, when they became converted into acetic acid; whilst compounds of higher series were changed into propionic and valerianic acids.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Royal Academy, 8.—'Anatomy,' Mr. Partridge.
— Geographical, 8.—'Mr. Johnson's Recent Journey to Khotan, Chinese Turkestan,' Sir H. C. Rawlinson.
Tues. Engineers, 8.—'Steam-power on Gloucester and Berkeley Canal,' Mr. Clegum. 'Steam-power on Grand Canal, Ireland,' Mr. Healey.
Wed. Microscopical, 8.
THURS. Numismatic, 7.
— Syro-Egyptian, 7½.—'Bilingual Tablet of Tanis,' Dr. Birch.
— Linnæan, 8.
— Chemical, 8.—'Ozone,' Dr. Daubeny; 'A Chloro-sulphide of Carbon,' Mr. Hartley.
— Royal, 8½.—'A Crystalline Fatty Acid from Human Urine,' Mr. Schunck; 'Structure of Optic Lobes of Cuttle-Fish,' Mr. Lockhart Clarke.
— Antiquaries, 8½.

FINE ARTS

WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES BY BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE French Gallery now contains the fourteenth annual gathering of Pictures by British Artists. The collection is rather above the average in quality, and, we think, fewer in the number of works than usual. The latter fact is rather an advantage than otherwise, the truth being that, so far from our public exhibitions being, as is often alleged, too small to contain all the pictures that are worthy of display, they are much too large; their defects are really caused by the standard for admission being irregularly and sometimes unjustly applied, and the zero-point being, in a considerable number of cases, placed by far too low. We believe that the Arts would be benefited, and the public much better pleased—certainly better taught and less fatigued—if half the pictures which now find exhibition-room were returned to their makers and never seen at all. The noteworthy contributors to the gathering which we have now to examine are Messrs. F. M. Brown, P. H. Calderon, G. R. Chapman, T. Faed, A. Hughes, A. Legros, J. T. Linnell, H. S. Marks, A. Moore, J. W. Oakes, V. Prinsep, F. Sandys, W. B. Scott, Stanfield, F. Walker, E. M. Ward, J. D. Watson, and G. F. Watts. This alphabetical order will serve here as well as any other method; the better that it permits the immediate introduction of that which is the most original, one of the best painted and certainly the most paradoxical of pictures in the whole collection.

The work which we consider to be thus describable is, *The Coat of Many Colours* (No. 30), by Mr. F. M. Brown, the subject being the presentation of Joseph's blood-stained garment to Jacob, the father of the twelve. The landscape background to this picture is not essentially oriental in its character, although the costumes of the figures it contains are evidently so far true to the East as careful study can make them. We do not write this by way of carping at Mr. Brown's treatment of the subject in this respect, but rather in order to state our belief that he has done well in being truthful so far as circumstances permitted; to go further in

this direction would involve residence in the East. In this respect, unless we deceive ourselves, is to be found the key to Mr. Brown's recognition of his subject and of his mode of treating the picture which is before us. Jacob, in extreme old age, is seated at the foot of a fig-tree, shaded by many boughs from the heat of the sun; he has a long white beard, in the treatment of which, as everywhere in this painting, this artist's characteristic taste may be seen; he is wrapped in a full robe, which is in itself a most careful study, and he regards intently the coat which is displayed before him by three stalwart brothers of his favourite son. The actions and expressions of the three are replete with power in Art, and amply rich enough in variety of design to testify that the artist who produced them is one of the most thoughtful and original men of his class in our times. The student who is familiar with the subject of this picture in all its bearings will not fail to see where Mr. Brown has been before him in knowledge and thinking, and where, by the brightness of his genius, he has given lustre to his picture, enriching it with the fruits of his very rare inventive faculties, and by the exercise of that dramatic feeling for the subjects he chooses, wherein none of this country surpasses and very few approach him. As to Mr. Brown's executive ability, there can be no question about his merits; the rarity of his power in painting, drawing, and chiaroscuro is to be lamented,—the more honour should fall to him on this account. As to the colouring of this picture, it may be said that, as a whole, its treatment lacks breadth and repose; also that the subject, not being restful in its nature, but rather the contrary of that, may have indisposed the painter to let our eyes rest where no repose should be. If this is not part of the painter's policy, we are wrong. A certain horny yellowness offends us throughout the work. We have written thus much in honour of Mr. Brown's singular ability, because our readers will recognize in this painting some of the most valuable qualities of Art, and see through its obvious defects—or, more truly, its quaintnesses and strangenesses—enough pictorial and mental power to furnish at least a fourth of an ordinary exhibition-room with mental and technical wealth.

Among those of our day, Mr. Brown is really a great artist; but he is so with a twist in his judgment, and one of the most extraordinary "kinks" in his taste that ever fell to the lot of man. He is a poet in such ways as those who care to see may see, and surely will see. There are not seven men in England who can *paint* so well as he; he is emphatically a painter, and is not surpassed in technical felicity and facility by any artist we have. Although this is evidently a thoroughly careful work, it is comparatively an unimportant one among Mr. Brown's productions; nevertheless, it displays at once those extraordinary merits we have enumerated and the equally remarkable defects which we believe to be his. It is true that our sense of these defects is blunted after a while, and almost fails when the picture is studied with due care and candour; yet, we confess, we did feel something like disgust, when for the first time we noted the ultra-grotesque action of the dog, who sniffs the blood-fouled coat of Joseph, and we laugh now at the uncouthness of the idea which introduces an old pair of feet and ankles in sandals, resting on a high rung of a ladder which stands at the fig-tree of Jacob, the proprietor of which extremities is otherwise out of the picture. The meaning of these incidents is obvious; that of the dog has a Gothic roughness and strength which, apart from the nauseousness of the idea, are to be admired; yet we regret, for Mr. Brown's own sake, that he did not seek other and less challengeable modes of expressing the very simple matters in question.

Except that there is nothing over-sweet in Mr. P. H. Calderon's large and effective sketches of ancient interiors (33, 34), they contrast in all respects with the above-described work.—Mr. G. R. Chapman sends several works, among which we care for one only, *Portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Leighton* (44), a very finely-painted and otherwise admirable picture, so excellent, that to see it among portraits is a "treat."—Mr. T. Faed has

imparted novelty to his ordinary range of "Farewell" subjects, wherein some one always goes away, by that of *Music hath Charms* (87),—a cottage-door scene, where a boy is seated, and plays on a tin pipe; a dog watches him; a girl looks forth, it may be for some one who is coming. The lighting of this picture is purer and brighter than has been the case in Mr. Faed's practice of late; a certain very agreeable silveriness is present in larger degree than common, and is not to be the less prized because it is rather cheaply obtained. The background is a little "splashy" of paint. The expressions are apt, as those of the painter generally are; we cannot say we have not before seen the boy or the girl in Mr. Faed's company; in truth, we have known the former for some years, and, if our memories do not deceive us, ever since he was a baby. He is a capital boy in a picture; the girl is admirably treated. Altogether, this is one of the artist's most valuable productions. It lights the side of the room with its brilliancy and effective painting.—Mr. A. Hughes sends *The Singer* (119), who is also a lute-player, and *The Dove* (120). The latter is a very charming picture. The former shows a very beautiful lady with a lute, whose face is artificially posed with the flowers of a lilac-bush. The sentiment of the face here is exquisite, full of musical thought and tenderness.

Mr. Legros's *Tribunal of the Inquisition* (138) shows nearly nude men kneeling before priests. Although the heads of the latter are absurdly small, the expressions of their faces are given with great power in design. There is much mastery of form in the kneeling figures. Their drawing is generally good, yet their modelling is cruelly hard and crude. With all these fine qualities, the picture is repulsive, and not the less so because it hangs above the smooth production of Mr. F. Goodall—*Hagar and Ishmael* (100), which may be considered a sort of sequel to the picture by the same artist at the Royal Academy, and is not worthy of his promises of a few years back. This is the case, notwithstanding that the boy's figure is better drawn than before. The design here is but commonplace, void of incident, and with very little dramatic power. Mr. Goodall has put nothing into his subject, consequently his picture suffers in having exactly so much of Art in it.—Mr. J. T. Linnell sends a fine, although rather hard landscape, *Shepherd Boys* (142), a careful and learned study of sunlight.—Mr. Marks sends three pictures, of which the most interesting is, *Cowper in the Garden at Olney* (158), a very pleasant painting of a tree-shaded, swarded garden.—Mr. A. Moore's *Lilies* (162)—a study of white and rose-colour—has a certain exuberance of sensuousness which must not mar our admiration for his very remarkable artistic feeling.—Mr. J. W. Oakes sends a capital landscape, *Cwm-Bigiaw* (166), wherein some admirably painted bright detail and singular breadth are felicitously given with truth.

Mr. Prinsep shows himself an artist of high merit and singular power in his studies of colour and chiaroscuro—*A Venetian Handmaid* (178), a girl in a green robe, walking with a plate of apples in her hand; also, in *Going to Mass* (179), a woman with beads in her hand. Here is wonderful power of relieving flesh without contrast of tones.—Mr. F. Sandys's *Portrait of Mrs. Rose* (189) has a face that is beautifully painted and modelled, notwithstanding that it has some of the qualities of ivory in the flesh; the body of the lady and her hands are drawn in a very questionable manner: see the foreshortening of the latter. We hope these parts are not finished; some rose-blossoms are admirably executed.—Mr. W. B. Scott's *Water Babies* (191) should be valued apart from its exceedingly rough surface and rather garish colour. It is otherwise a charming little idyl: water-imps tumbling in a breaking sea; the sky is very crude in its blueness.—Mr. S. Solomon's *During the Gloria* (196)—some priests installed—is a capital, but rather slovenly study in black and yellow.—Mr. Stanfield's *New-haven* (197) has all his recent merits, withal softness and warmth.—Mr. F. Walker's *The Wayfarers* (215),—a blind man led by a boy,—has some affectations and imperfections, which, to our taste, are singularly offensive, but not enough so to destroy our pleasure in a very subtle and careful

study of Nature: this will repay examination.—Mr. E. M. Ward's *Oliver Goldsmith, M.D.*, (217) shows the artist's usually fortunate choice of subject and his power of dealing with humour. Goldsmith was called in to attend a lady, behaved himself as one might expect,—failed signally; finally, was dismissed, in preference for the family apothecary. The lighting of this picture is unusually effective, even for Mr. Ward; the figure of the apothecary is one of his happiest creations. See the vigorous painting of the carpet and its clever introduction.

—Mr. J. D. Watson's *The Barber's Shop* (218) shows the interior of such a place,—a gentleman seated after shaving, holding a hand-mirror and receiving the advice of the "artist" about the disposition of his moustaches and beard. Another customer waits his turn, and solaces himself with a guitar. The expression of these figures is admirable, their attitudes characteristic, the painting excellent. No. 219, *The Tailor*, is very inferior in painting to the above, and not so well drawn: see the hands of the man who submits himself to the measuring tape of another kind of "artist." The Isabel-colour of this man's dress and its red trimmings tell charmingly in the picture. The same artist's *Robinson Crusoe* teaching his parrot (220) is capital. —Mr. G. F. Watts's portraits of Messrs. *Robert Browning* (222) and *Alfred Tennyson* (223) are in noble companionship, and are noble works. The former delights us as one of the painter's most nearly perfect pictures. A real work of art, there is in this painting all the higher qualities of portraiture.

Among other commendable pictures here are Mrs. Anderson's *At the Opera* (2),—Mr. Anthony's *The Little Waterfall* (4) and *The Mill in the Wood* (5), both excellent landscapes,—Mr. H. W. B. Davis's very fine *Study of a Landscape* (64),—Mr. E. Edwards's "*Haunted*" (84),—Mr. Fisk's *Two Hundred Years Ago* (94), where with some defective execution—as in the running figure—there is much character and greatly improved painting,—Mr. Hargitt's *Moonlight in Midsummer* (104), a very interesting picture, a little hard and cold,—Mr. J. E. Hicks's *The Mother's Love* (111) for some qualities of the showy sort,—Mr. Legros's noble *Interior of a Spanish Church* (137),—Mr. H. W. Phillips's *The Carpet Bazaar, Cairo*, (175),—Mr. Stanhope's *Poachers* (201), a roughly painted but very original landscape, which we prefer to his dirty *Angelina* (202),—and Miss A. Wells's *An Italian Girl with Grapes* (226).

WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THIS association imitates its senior, the Society of Painters in Water Colours, by filling its Gallery with sketches and studies. It now appears that the Institute, like the Society, does not exclude pictures as important as those which supply the summer gatherings. For this we are sorry, feeling sure that such a course is mischievous to the last degree, and tends to urge the production of numbers of paintings rather than of high quality in Art. Our earnest counsel to both bodies is, that nothing but such as are truly "sketches and studies" should be admitted to the less important displays; otherwise, not only will the result just stated be produced, but the raciness and distinct character will be lost, which were originally proposed for such gatherings as that which is now in question. We think it would be well, also, if the important distinction which exists between "sketches" and "studies" should be pointed out. As we understand these terms, studies are made to a pre-determined end, and are to be looked at from the point of view which is proper to that object. If an artist is not a man of great original power, and possessed of mental stamina enough to elaborate to the end his own conceptions,—it is wonderful how large is the proportion of men so deficient,—even his pictures halt as sketches, and, although they may be laboured to any extent, are never truly works of Art. A sketch, on the other hand, is also a memorandum of something that has a passing interest, or is not detainable for complete transcription. A sketch may be a picture, complete so far as it goes; a study is, however beautiful, only part of a picture: the one commonly enough shows the painter's facility of hand; the other, his force or felicity of thought. The collection now before us

comprises a very large number of sketches and but few real studies. On the whole, the Galleries of the elder and junior water-colour societies respectively exemplify the two terms, sketches and studies: the senior association shows more studies; this, more sketches. In both there are too many finished pictures.

We will take the works before us in numerical order, selecting those which are most worthy of notice. Primarily, we should say that the Institute has been fortunate in selecting for new members young men of higher calibre and greater skill than was its former practice. A low order of taste, and excessive love for *cliquanterie*, still obtains among the elder members. As these gentlemen, however "fashionable" they may be, are not acceptable as artists, we shall pass their works in silence here. Miss Setchel's *Villeneuve* (No. 5) is a charming study: notice the smooth fullness of the river, and the atmospheric effect.—Mr. T. Rowbotham produces better sketches than pictures. No. 9 here, *On the Beach, Broadstairs*, is rather elaborate; a very cleverly-wrought sketch of the chalk cliffs and beach.—No. 10, *Saltwick Nab, Whitby*, by Mr. J. Mogford, will, with others here, secure that reputation which he rather suddenly enhanced by the productions of last year. This is a study of rotting cliffs, mixed earth and rock, with admirably painted atmosphere.—Mr. T. Sutcliffe is one of the few, the very few, painters who put more than the result of handicraft into their pictures. No. 12, *Winter Sunshine and Summer Sunshine*, shows exquisite feeling for the differing subjects.—Although a charming picture, Mr. W. W. Deane's *On the Llugwy* (25) lacks solidity in the foreground, and is a little black.—Mr. G. Campion's *Cloisters, Norwich Cathedral*, (30) is flimsy and false in execution; the size of the place is ridiculously exaggerated.—No. 43, Mr. C. Werner's *Temple of Carnac, at Night*, rendering the contrasted effects of moonlight and firelight, a tall, single pillar in the middle of a square of ruined buildings, is among the best, because less artificial, of his pictures. *Tailor's Shop at Cairo* (79) is, despite its obvious cleverness in execution, painty, cold and heavy. Compare the lack of artistic dignity and feeling in this work with Mr. R. K. Penson's *St. Briavel's Castle* (80), which hangs below it; a most solemn, sober, and effective study, in every way the work of an artist.—Mr. C. Werner's *View of Cairo* (213)—the canal and its ruddy banks—is much more valuable than the painter's architectural pictures: see others here of the same class with the former.

Mr. E. G. Warren's *Bringing Home the Yule Log* (48)—beech-woods in snow—is capital, but, like many of his productions, it lacks a good deal to make it a work of intellectual art; it is obviously natural, and very cleverly wrought to a certain extent, but not with great subtlety; a sort of picture which may indicate the confirmation of mannerism in this painter's practice. A *Sketch, Coast Scene*, (205) is really a study of great value; the red cliffs, the rippling sea, and its silver edge.—Mr. J. G. Philp advances in skill: see *A Fishing Cove near the Lizard* (58)—the rugged cliff and sea: a good study. *Morning on the North Coast of Cornwall* (175) shows one of those islanded rocks which are so common on that shore, and the wild cliffs its neighbours; the effect dawn; all very truly painted.—No. 74, by Mr. E. H. Corbould, *Joseph making himself known to his Brethren*, exhibits exactly the same amount of theatricality which we generally find in this painter's works. Essentially vulgar, and thoroughly "flashy," this "design" (?) is rather more flimsy than usual with Mr. Corbould.—Another picture of this class is Mr. J. Absolon's "study," as he calls it, for a drawing of *Prince Charles Edward in the Isle of Skye* (382),—a piece of utter foolishness in conception, weakness in execution. Most young ladies at boarding-schools can draw better than Mr. Absolon. Does he call this a work of Art? Let the observant student compare the productions of Messrs. Corbould and Absolon—with whom Mr. Jopling may be classed—with the real Art-working of Mr. G. G. Kilburne's *Waiting* (243),—a mere sketch of a girl expecting her lover, and standing in moonlight, near a fence: the simplest drawing here, but at the same time one of the few

which has feeling in it, and shows skill enough to express that feeling; the face is exquisitely treated and tender in comparison with the showy and pretending sentimentalities of the better-known artists. Mr. Kilburne's name is new to us.

Mr. H. G. Hine's *Sunset, Hastings*, (76) shows much of his taste and delicate skill; a sober grey sky, a low sun gilding the vapours of the horizon. See *At Eastbourne* (186), *Old Parsonage, Eastbourne*, (326), *Twilight, Littlehampton*, (4) and *Coast, near Littlehampton*, (225) all by the same. —A second picture by Miss S. Setchel, *Jungfrau, Unterseen*, (87) gives very charmingly a view looking into a gorge, with fine atmospheric effect, and great feeling for breadth and colour.—The *Interior of an Artist's Studio* (83), by Mr. L. Haghe, is another of those representations of interiors with "picturesque" furniture in them, which seem to be painted solely with a view of, and from love for, "old furniture and curiosities." This can hardly be called a picture proper, still less a work of Art. The treatment is hard, the colouring deficient in breadth, atmosphere is lacking; chiaroscuro, of a common, unoriginal sort, is the principal achievement of this work; dexterity in execution supplies the rest. No. 100 (same title) is more like a true picture; it may be warmly commended to the lovers of "curiosity" shops.—Mr. W. L. Leitch's *Mill near West Drayton* (101) is rather painty, but otherwise beautiful, and very tender in feeling for air and colour; fringes of rain depend from low-lying clouds; altogether a little jewel of a picture.—*Skirts of a Wood, Wiley, Surrey*, (112) by Mr. J. W. Whympere, notwithstanding its chalkiness and opacity, is very truthful, though rather short of the freshness and wealth of natural colouring.—*Sunset after Rain* (116), by Mr. J. Mogford, sunset over a shore, is rich in colouring, solid and delicately handled. *Pilot Boat, &c., Falmouth*, (249) boats on a beach, is rather too sharply defined, and even hard, but very clear and sound.—*Dorsetshire Boatmen* (147), by Mr. C. Green, shows better appreciation for character in the figures and faces of two such men, than for the landscape which forms a background to their bodies; their faces are very humorous.—Mr. Harrison Weir's *Pigeons* (230) is cleverly sketched, but the birds have nothing of study in them.

Mr. A. Penley's *Buttermere Lake, Cumberland*, (255) must have been "painted on the spot," as the author says it was; but it clearly shows that he does not understand the true use of that proceeding; he has, with much pretence of manner, made a ridiculously feeble picture. The same may be said for *Llyn y Cwm-Fynnon, near Pen y Gwryd, North Wales*, (342) by the same, which also is described as "painted on the spot." If this is all Mr. Penley sees in Nature, we are sorry for him; both are, nevertheless, very "nice" productions, in the "drawing-master" style, such as Mr. J. D. Harding introduced.—They may be compared with a work by Mr. J. Mogford, which hangs in their neighbourhood, *From Pardenick Head, Land's End*, (335)—a rude coast with sheen on the sea, admirably painted with at least fine perception of Nature and scorn of "picture-making." We do not understand how, if the nearer water is so much broken, the bright silvery sheen of the distance can be so smooth. *Bysnus-covered Rocks, Sennen*, (346) is another work from the same locality and of the same character, but, probably from having a simpler subject, more thoroughly successful; the colour of the hoary green byssus on the granite blocks is perfectly true; the sea is good.—Mr. H. Warren's *Bridge over the Mole, Norbury Park*, (488) is a capital, though rather thin, rendering of sunlight.—*Boys Bathing* (528), by Mr. W. Luson Thomas, deserves a better place than it has, being a highly-successful attempt to paint flesh in sunlight; it should be "carried further," as artists say, and the bodies of the boys made to look a little more solid than is now the case.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

Mr. A. W. Bennett is about to publish two new gift-books, illustrated by photography, 'The Golden Ripple,' by R. St. John Corbet, and a reprint of Whittier's last poem, 'Snow-Bound.'

The edition of 'Elaine,' illustrated by M. Doré, will be published by the Messrs. Moxon on the 1st of December. The designer of the illustrations has expressed his satisfaction at the perfect way in which his designs have been executed by the English artists.

Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur has nearly completed a large picture of cattle and drovers in the Highlands. The men are vigorously belabouring some of the animals in order to make them move on a rough road. One of the most important of the latter is, in Mdlle. Bonheur's composition, intended to be a dun bull of skittish habits and irascible temper. In order to paint this creature after her usual careful fashion, the artist procured in Scotland a noble animal. The bull was despatched from Britain, but, on arriving in a French port, he was stopped, being liable to suspicion as coming from a country infected with "cattle disease." The lady waits to complete her picture until, by means of a special order from the Minister of the Interior, the brute is permitted to enter France.

The architectural drawings intended for the preliminary exhibition of selection at the South Kensington Museum must be sent to the Museum between the 10th and 20th inst. The exhibition will be opened to the public on the 12th prox. From its contents the committee of selection will choose such works as they recommend for the Paris Exhibition.

Works of restoration are to be commenced immediately on the Chapter-House, Westminster.

The Art-Department has issued the following circular to the Art-Masters:—"Sir, I am directed to inform you that, having had under their consideration the payments made on the last examination of students' works in the Schools of Art, their Lordships have determined to increase such payments. In future, the payments on account of satisfactory elementary works executed during the year will be 15s. instead of 10s., and on account of satisfactory advanced works 20s. instead of 15s.—2. I am further to inform you that, after the annual examination for Art-certificates in February next there will be from four to six vacancies in the list of Masters in Training, for which an allowance of 11. a week is made, and for which students of local schools who hold the first certificate may compete.—3. I take this opportunity of expressing their Lordships' hope that the number of works to be sent up for the next examination will be largely increased, and to point out that any hesitation of students to have their works in the hands of the local committee might, perhaps, be modified by some reduction of fees to those who submit works.

"HENRY COLE, Secretary."

The Architectural Museum has secured a site for its new buildings, which the Council believe will be more convenient to professional and general students than that of the "Boilers" at South Kensington, where the collection of casts has been so long housed. When we say that this spot is in Westminster, opening from Bowling Street, close to Great Smith Street, and within ten minutes walk of Charing Cross, it will be understood that the Council of the Museum have done wisely, and that students will appreciate their efforts. The ground appears to be amply large for the wants of the Museum. Two architects, Messrs. J. Clarke and E. Christian, have undertaken to design a plain building for the society. Aid is sought from the profession and the public to carry out these plans. About 2,000l. is required. Mr. G. G. Scott is Treasurer.

Loyal people who are not touched by the ridiculous figure of George the Second, in Leicester Square, are shocked by the condition into which that creditable work of Art, the Queen's statue in the Royal Exchange, is falling. Dirt, damp, and inefficient cleaning are converting the expression into mere caricature. It is hoped that the Lord Mayor Gabriel will take this distressing figure under his guardianship, and induce the merchants who do not now "congregate" in the Exchange, as of yore, to maintain the statue in a decent condition of cleanliness.

With regard to the thirty photographs recently reviewed by us, Mr. Frith, the photographer, writes thus in a letter which is only long

but irrelevant:—"The copies upon which your reviewer grounds his remarks as to the practice of 'touching' were entirely untouched. . . Now that the outline of a picture (photograph?) must be printed upon its natural sky-tint, it is not possible to tamper to any serious extent with the truthfulness of a photographic negative, and they must be very skilful hands indeed that can improve the beauty of a sun-print."—We did not suppose that the "copies" themselves sent to us were "touched"; there are other and cheaper ways of sophistication in photography than that of employing an artist to work on every positive which is sold. Neither did we fancy that the negatives which directly supplied these "copies" had been "touched." The main point is our solicited opinion of the photographs in question. It is impossible for us to join with their producer in admiring the examples upon which our remarks were founded; they are opaque in the shadows and half-tones, flat, badly lighted, and woefully monotonous. "Touched," or "untouched," in the sense of our Correspondent, the specimens immediately in question are displeasing to the eye and unnaturally dull.

A beautifully-designed monument, by Mr. Street, to the late Mr. Hargrave, has been placed in Lyndhurst Church, where, it will be remembered, are Mr. Leighton's mural pictures.

A "Subscriber" suggests that it would be an act of grace on the part of the Royal Academy to erect a grave-stone to the memory of the late T. Stothard, one of their most distinguished members, as well as an official of their establishment.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—THE WINTER DRAMATIC SEASON. Manager, Mr. EDMUND FALCONER, at the usual Prices of West-End Theatres, will commence on MONDAY, November 19, when will be produced a New Drama, illustrative of Peasant Life in Ireland Fifty Years since, by Edmund Falconer, and entitled "OONAGHT; OR, THE LOVERS OF LISAMONA," Principal Characters by Messrs. Ryder, E. Price, B. Potter, Holston, M. Elmore, Edmund Falconer, Miss M. Hudson, and other Ladies of high professional repute, supported by a numerous Company. The new and characteristic Scenery by Messrs. Hanson & Sons. The Incidental Dances and Movements of Crowds arranged and directed by Mr. Oscar Byrne. The Songs and Musical Accompaniments composed, selected, and arranged by Mr. W. C. Levy.

THE NORWICH FESTIVAL.—There can be no question that Mr. Costa's 'Naaman' suffered from the State visit to St. Andrew's Hall. The performance, however, was a fine one, and by those who were not distracted by staring at Royalty was cordially relished. Mdlle. Tietjens, who replaced Mdlle. Patti as *Adah*, is hardly well fitted for a part the very soul of which is its delicacy; but her voice told brilliantly in the final quartett. Mdlle. Drasil did not make us forget Madame Sainton-Dolby, who has never been heard to greater advantage than in the song in the second part. Mr. Sims Reeves—who was unhappily disabled from appearing at any of the evening concerts—had to watch every note. He got through, however, on the whole well. What would have become of the tenor music of the Festival had not Mr. Cummings been there, we cannot imagine. It should be put on record that he undertook everything that his distinguished comrade was unable to perform; some of the pieces at an instant's notice, and many without any possible preparation. Let us add, that no one could have discovered this by the slightest wavering or incorrectness on his part. His kindness and skill were thoroughly appreciated. We can recall few things like his readiness;—not forgetting that memorable feat at a former Norwich Festival, where Mr. Santley sang the ungracious bass part in Spohr's 'Last Judgment' literally at sight. And with facts like these notorious, there are yet foreigners who will compassionate our country as possessing no singers!

A very important novelty, produced on Thursday morning, was a large portion of Handel's "Passion Music,"—an early work, which, we imagine, has never before been performed in this country. Nothing could be more instructive and interesting than to compare this with the better-known "Passion" of Bach. Though the styles of the two mighty men are as far asunder as those of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, though to Handel be awarded the palm for sweetness in melody and grandeur in the masses of choral tone, while Bach

must be credited with superior intricacy, thoughtful ingenuity, and enterprise in orchestral experiment, the plans of the Services bear a close resemblance one to the other. The lovers of the great Leipzig Cantor will be shocked at our judgment, that in one point, where he has been till now considered as pre-eminent, the treatment of the *corale*, we think him surpassed by his rival. To our ear, there is a superior roundness and richness in Handel's harmonies. Some of the airs are very pathetic, though in this portion of the work (as in Bach's) effect is inevitably lost by the evasions which our reverence for the Redeemer, and consequent avoidance of presenting him as a performer in the awful scenes of the Cross and Passion, give rise. We may, possibly, have an opportunity of speaking of this work more in detail. Suffice it, for the moment, to commemorate the performance as full of interest and suggestion, though the serious nature of its subject will probably preclude frequent repetitions of it. It was attentively rather than enthusiastically received. The singers who took part in it were Madame Radersdorff, Miss Edith Wynne, Messrs. Cummings and Weiss.

We are spared the necessity of dwelling at length on Mr. Benedict's Cantata, 'St. Cecilia,' not merely by circumstances which there is no need to specify, but because our contemporaries have given sufficient publicity to the intentions of the writer of the words, as set forth in his introductory advertisement, and have dwelt at liberal length on the brilliant, enthusiastic, and (we venture to prophesy) permanent success which greeted the music. There is but one opinion, that the Cantata is by much Mr. Benedict's best work. The entire part of the Saint of Music is treated with a sweetness, spirituality, and a lofty yet impassioned beauty, hardly to be over-praised. The final scene of her martyrdom is more moving, more true, nobler, and more picturesque in musical conception, than anything we have heard for many a day. It should be remarked, that it was no easy task to wind up a work of such importance with a group of merely female voices. The anthem, too, belonging to the Christian rite, is excellent in style. The Cantata (allowing for the reserve rendered necessary to Mr. Sims Reeves by the state of his voice) was thoroughly well executed. The other singers were Mr. Santley, Mdlle. Drasil, and Mdlle. Tietjens, the *St. Cecilia*. Her noble voice told to its utmost; and her last scene was delivered with a stately and animated expression, prompted by the remarkable felicity of the music to the situation. The reception of 'St. Cecilia,' we repeat, was a genuine triumph. We have rarely seen an audience more rapt—more completely and unanimously kindled to admiration.

A few remarks will suffice with regard to the concerts of the Norwich Festival. A vocal quartett by Signor Randegger was the only new piece of pretension besides Mr. Sullivan's overture already mentioned. This contains some pleasing writing,—if not very new, nowhere inelegant. The work is divided into two portions; the first in triple, the second in common time. The instrumentation is too noisy, betraying want of experience. The *finale* from Cherubini's 'Les Deux Journées' produced little effect, in spite of the many traces it contains of a master-hand. The *finale*, 'O Sommo Carlo,' from 'Ernani,' was far more popular. The singers who produced an effect at the evening concerts were Mdlle. Tietjens, Miss Edith Wynne (whose reputation has been deservedly increased by her charming performances throughout the week, and who might have been safely entrusted with much more important occupation than that allotted to her), Mr. Cummings (to whom due tribute has been already paid) and Mr. Santley. The selection of foreign artists from Mr. Mapleson's cage of singing-birds added no attraction to the evening performances of the Festival. There was no instrumental *solo*, and much of the music (M. Gounod's especially) suffered from its being performed with a meagre pianoforte accompaniment as replacing the full orchestra.

Thus much concerning the leading features of the Norwich Festival just over. The behaviour of most of the persons in office (how different from the gentlemen of former times!) must be adverted to as

something peculiar to the occasion—happily unique in our experience. Too many of the functionaries had apparently only one fixed notion, that of *Boots and Brewer* in 'Our Mutual Friend,' namely, of "rushing about." Their subordinates seemed tormented with the idea that every invited guest belonged to the swell mob. Such invited guests, whether belonging to our (the fourth) estate, or to the body of artists, creative or executive, who contributed their quota to the Festival, were alike treated with a parsimony, rudeness and indifference, fortunately rare in our days. It is matter of Norwich history that one composer was refused a ticket when his own work was performed, the hall being in no respect full; that another who had furnished a main attraction to the Festival had to pay for his quiet seat to hear 'St. Cecilia'; that the artists who sang had to provide themselves with *books of the words*. As counterbalance, a *magnum* of hair-wash, and a huge assortment of soaps, essences, brushes and combs, loaded the toilette-table of our gracious Princess, who paid a passing visit to Mr. Costa's 'Naaman.' But vulgar discourtesy and tastelessness are fruits of the same tree. At all events, this time, in vexatious contrast with former better days, in spite of the strong musical interest of certain portions of the Norwich Festival, attendance there was a matter of fatigue, discomfort and irritation, in every respect discreditably to the managers, and as such not to be passed over without the plainest reprehension.

In the haste of last week's report, a few words were omitted. Speaking of the overture 'In Memoriam,' p. 576, col. 2, line 4; the passage should stand as under:—It indicates the last step; and again, line 23, the composer was applauded and recalled.

ST. JAMES'S.—Mr. Dion Boucicault's new drama was performed here last Monday. It is entitled 'Hunted Down; or, the Two Lives of Mary Leigh,' and is comprised in three acts. The notion of the heroine living two lives—the outer apparently guilty, and the inner really innocent—is one very available for dramatic purposes, and likely to increase the interest of the action. We are not disposed, however, to commend the taste, which has placed another story of bigamy on the boards; more particularly as the present story involves a double transgression of the kind. We have but four persons, and of these one lady has two husbands, and one husband two wives. Of this perplexity the plot is woven, and it rises to an obvious state of distress and emotion, in which the two wives share in equal proportions, thus dividing the interest between them. To compensate, however, for any such oversight, the piece is so delicately written, and otherwise so elegantly constructed, that for finish and effect it must take rank with the best of Mr. Boucicault's dramas. The four persons who bear the weight of the action are *John Leigh*, a Royal Academician (Mr. Walter Lacy), *Mary Leigh*, his wife (Miss Herbert), *Rawdon Scudamore*, a gambler (Mr. Henry Irving), and *Clara*, his lawful wife (Miss Ada Dyas). Scudamore, it seems, about ten years before the action of the play, had committed forgery, and married *Mary Leigh*, for the purpose of getting possession of 3,000*l.*, and had then left her in the church, and found refuge on the Continent. *Mary*, thinking him dead, married again; but, thanks to a busy friend of the family, *Mrs. Bolton Jones* (Mrs. Frank Matthews), she now learns that he is alive, and requires a sum of money for the return of her letters. It is not long before he seeks her presence, with the intention of driving a bargain with her. The scene that ensues is skillfully managed, and remarkably well acted. It ends with the hunted woman giving the callous scoundrel 200*l.*, with which he prospers so well at the gaming-table, that we next see him living in handsome lodgings with his wife, *Clara*, who, notwithstanding his villainies, adores him. Here, again, the over-busy *Mrs. Jones* appears, and renders *Clara* jealous by hinting at his supposed liaison with *Mrs. Leigh*. *Clara* breaks open her husband's desk, in order to secure a letter written by *Mary* to him, and *Mrs. Jones* takes advantage of the opportunity to secure

the rest of the correspondence between them. These ultimately get into the hands of Mr. Leigh, who has perfect faith in his wife, and will not believe in the evidence of his senses. His sister, *Lady Glencarrig* (Miss Guillon Le Thière), begins to doubt, though very favourably disposed towards *Mary*; and her doubt becomes to her a horrible certainty when she sees Scudamore actually kneeling and kissing the hand of his victim, while she is in a half-fainting state at his unwelcome intrusion. *Clara*, however, is nigh, and soon dispels all suspicions and perils by declaring that Scudamore had married herself twelve years ago. Scudamore threatens her with his vengeance, but quits the contest. Fears are naturally entertained for *Clara*, but her love surmounts all these, and she follows the desperate adventurer, even though to death, induced by an infatuation she cannot resist. The characters are well drawn, and each, even the criminal himself, is more influenced by the moral feelings than by evil motives. Accordingly, a human element pervades the action, and by turns a vein of pathos reveals itself in the psychological development of all the persons who are thrown into conflict by the guilt of one. Both Miss Herbert and Miss Dyas exerted their powers with the utmost effect, and much of the acting of the former was really splendid. Mr. Boucicault was summoned, and personally acknowledged the favour with which his new drama had been received.

HAYMARKET.—A new drama in three acts, by Mr. John Oxenford, has been produced with success at this theatre. It is entitled 'A Dangerous Friend,' and is a version of M. Feuillet's drama, entitled 'La Tentation.' Mr. Oxenford's version differs much from Mr. Tom Taylor's, which, it will be recollected, was called 'The House or the Home,' and was produced at the Adelphi some eight years ago. The action of the present drama is grounded on the different tastes of *Sir Lancelot Livingston* (Mr. Howe) and his wife *Marian* (Mrs. Charles Matthews). The former is a matter-of-fact English baronet, and the latter a romantic lady, fond of poetry and sentiment. Mr. Charles Matthews has a character which serves as a sort of chorus, and explains the relations, moral and otherwise, between the parties. Mr. Samuel Handman affords this actor opportunities for his peculiar vein, in which the gentleman and the satirist so unite as to form a telling part. The piece altogether was well received.

CITY OF LONDON.—This theatre was re-opened on Saturday, under the direction of Mr. John Douglass. The company that had been employed at the Standard are now performing here. Miss Sarah Thorne appeared as *Iolanthe*, in 'King René's Daughter'; and the burlesque 'Der Freischütz,' produced at the Standard on the night of the fire, was represented with new scenery. The performances terminated with the comedieta of 'Wild Ducks.' The house was crowded.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Miss Jervis, a pianist (we happen to know) of considerable accomplishments, played the other evening at one of Mr. Mellon's Concerts.—The pianoforte pieces selected for the first *Popular Concerts* were Beethoven's 'Moonlight Sonata,' and variations with violoncello on Mozart's duett from 'Zauberflöte,' 'La dove prende,' and Mendelssohn's first Trio. The Director, Mr. Arthur Chapell, has done wisely in printing a catalogue of the compositions which have been produced at these concerts. The list is satisfactory. The names of *Ries* and *Onslow* might have been added to the list.—The *Crystal Palace* might take the hint, in justifiable display of the remarkable services rendered to music in England by the research of Herr Manns. This day week the programme included a *Cantata* by Haydn, 'La Tempesta,' till now unknown to us; Schumann's chorus, 'Gipsy Life' (encored); and Schubert's overture to 'Alfonso and Estrella.' To-day, some of the last-named composer's music to 'Rosemonde' will be produced at Sydenham.

There is no announcement out as yet to prepare the subscribers to the Philharmonic Society for

their new conductor. Rumour mentions Mr. Cusins or Herr Manns as possible to be elected.—Signor Bottesini has, we are told, contradicted the report which named him as Signor Ardit's successor at Her Majesty's Theatre.—For Mr. Halle's concert at Manchester, on Thursday last, Haydn's 'Seasons' was announced.

The first volume of Mr. Thayer's 'Life of Beethoven' has appeared.

What nonsense next? Not long ago we were favoured with the information that Mendelssohn's "Vision" chorus in 'Elijah' was bitter in its weakness. Now the same sagacious contemporary writer turns up his nose at the incomparable letters (spontaneous, if ever letters were) as "evidently prepared and penned with priating ink." The provocation to this diverting piece of spite seems to be the "maudlin" rapture expressed by Mendelssohn regarding the lovely air for *Roland* in *Armida's* garden by that "Teutonic pigmy," Gluck. The moon is not brought down, neither made less bright, because she is bayed at.

We may here acknowledge numerous letters from the country calling attention to the fact that the Village Concert, so pleasantly paraded in the *Times* not long ago, as a humanizing experiment, is anything but a novelty, such meetings having been cheerfully, unobtrusively and profitably held in many parts of the kingdom for the past half century!

Mlle. Tietjens is about to sing her best part, *Medea*, at Hamburg.—The *Gewandhaus* Concerts at Leipzig have re-commenced for the season. At the first, Cherubini's Overture to 'Les Abencerages' was performed. Madame Rudersdorff will sing there.—The *Euterpe* Society of Leipzig, long devoted to experiment, shows signs tending towards conservatism, since it announces in its programme for the season—besides Beethoven's Choral Symphony, and Schumann's music to 'Manfred'—Handel's 'Belshazzar,' the first act of Cherubini's 'Anacreon,' Mendelssohn's 'Walpurgis Night,' and Gluck's 'Orfeo' (another sign, by the way, of the mighty master's wane).—Les Deux Journées, by Cherubini, has been revived at Berlin; an opera well worth the attention of our managers.

M. Fétis—not inexpert, as the historians of 'La Marseillaise' know, in finding out "mares' nests"—has discovered, so he assures the *Gazette Musicale*, the entire plan and programme of Beethoven's 'Pastoral Symphony,' in an orchestral work by Knecht, an obscure musician, belonging to the Palatinate, who wrote in defence of his master, the Abbé Vogler, and wholived a quiet life, and produced heaps of those compositions, carefully made, yet without a spark of imagination, which seem so sad to bystanders as the result of a diligent life. Knecht's 'Musical Portrait of Nature, or Grand Symphony,' published A.D. 1784, and prefaced by a programme, is in five divisions, which may be shortly described as under: "A beautiful smiling landscape, with birds, brooks and shepherds,"—"The darkening of the sky and the rising of the wind,"—"The storm,"—"The clearing off of the storm,"—"The joy of Nature, and its grateful praise of the Almighty."—What is more curious still, another of Knecht's compositions bears the title of 'Peasants' Dance interrupted by a Storm.'

Il *Trovatore* writes in a florid strain of the vast and increasing success in public and private of Mr. Tom Höhler! Surely neither artist nor public are served by such a mis-statement of facts as this, which is hereby corrected for the information of readers in Italy.—Two more composers, till now unknown to fame, are about to have operas presented at La Pergola Theatre, Florence. Their names are Signori Taddeaci and Gialdini.

Here is something very droll in the *Gazette Musicale*. "Apropos," says the writer, "of the coming performance of 'Der Freischütz' at the Théâtre Lyrique, the journals announce that the score of Weber's *chef-d'œuvre* will be performed, for the first time, as written by the famous composer. This is a mistake, 'Der Freischütz' was represented at the Opera in 1841, just as Weber composed it. Not one note of the music was changed, and M. Berlioz imposed this condition on M. Léon Pillet, as a "sine qua non" before undertaking the recitatives, which were to replace the

spoken dialogue." Then Weber composed M. Berlioz's recitatives! Need it be said that by such substitution an opera is essentially, if not vitally, transformed, and this particular opera especially. We have never relished 'Der Freischütz' with sung recitatives, least of all, with the uncouth and unvoiced ones of M. Berlioz, which, be it recollected, were, in London, found so unmanageable that when the work was produced at our Royal Italian Opera others had to be written.

MISCELLANEA

Geological Miracle Assumers.—I have to thank Mr. Garbett for his explanation. I must leave to better mathematicians the settlement of the question whether the earth is more or less likely to be hit if it moves, as I assume, or if it stands still, which is one of his assumptions. Meantime I shall look forward with interest to the information we are to receive of Mr. Garbett's experience of cometary impact. THOS. M. RICKMAN.

Willenhall Locks.—Mr. Tildesley, referring to what we lately stated with regard to the cheapness and inferior quality of the Willenhall locks, writes: "It is quite true that at Willenhall—and indeed at all the lock-making towns in this district—cheap and worthless locks are made, to satisfy the demand for such articles; but it is also true that Willenhall produces some of the best warded locks that can be made—perfect alike in construction and in finish; and the superior skill of many of its artisans has long since passed into a proverb."

"J. C. TILDESLEY."

Shakspeare Readings.—'The Tempest,' act iii. scene 2,—

FERD.

I forget:
But these sweet thoughts do even refresh my labours;
Most busy least when I do it.

This passage has been variously altered both by emendators and editors, all of whom, however, agree in rejecting the original as unmanageable. The reading that is most in favour is that of Theobald. He contracted "busy least" into busyless, "Most busyless when I do it," thus coining a new word; and Johnson was so satisfied with the coinage that he tried to give it currency by admitting the word into his Dictionary, giving, upon the strength of this emendation, Shakspeare as his authority! Now, I think there is no obscurity in the passage at all, or not more than the slightest reflection can clear up. "Most busy least" has reference to "these sweet thoughts," and bears, in my opinion, the same meaning as "least most busy." This placing the sign of the superlative degree after the adjective is not uncommon with Shakspeare. In 'Hamlet' we have an example of this. Hamlet, when speaking of the children, who were then attracting notice on the stage, says, If they should grow themselves to common players (as it is like most, if their means be no better), &c. Here we have "is like most" for is most like, or as we should now say, is most likely. "It" has reference to labour. These admitted, the sense of the passage appears to me clear enough—

These sweet thoughts do even refresh my labour,
Most busy least when I do it;

i.e., these sweet thoughts do even refresh my labour, thoughts that are always most busy, but least so,—least "most busy,"—when I do it: when I am employed about that labour. Most busy is the normal condition of the lover's thoughts. They are incessantly reverting to the object of his affection; but manual labour makes them less so. Ferdinand, finding that to be the case, finding that "these sweet thoughts" were interrupted by occupation, suspends that occupation in order to indulge the more freely in them, observing, that they refreshed his labour, i.e., made him fitter and fresher for the toil. A similar passage, indeed so similar, that I think it must settle all future difference about the meaning of this, occurs in 'Romeo and Juliet.' In act i. sc. 1. of that play, we find Benvolio saying—

I, measuring his affections by my own,
That most are busied when they are most alone.

That is, when not interfered with either by society or occupation. For these reasons I think the original text must be restored.

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THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2038.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1866.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The PROFESSORSHIP of PHILOSOPHY of the MIND and LOGIC is VACANT.—Applications for the Appointment will be received up to Saturday, the 24th of November.—Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Council.
CHAR. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
November 5, 1866.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS.—NOTICE.
—A CURATORSHIP in the LIFE SCHOOL, value 700l. per annum, tenable for two years, having been instituted, Candidates are invited to make application for the same on or before the 30th inst. Information as to the duties of the office will be given by the Registrar at the Academy, None but Gold Medal Students and First-class Life Students, and not under 30 years of age, are eligible.
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.
Nov. 7, 1866.

INSTITUTE of ACTUARIES.
ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS in LONDON.
NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the MATRICULATION, SECOND and THIRD YEAR'S EXAMINATIONS of ASSOCIATES of the INSTITUTE of ACTUARIES, will be held at the Rooms of the Institute, No. 12, St. James's-square, S.W., on SATURDAY, December 22, at 12 at noon.
Candidates must give Fourteen Days' Notice of their intention to present themselves for Examination.
All Candidates must have paid their Subscriptions prior to the Day of Examination.
Syllabus of the Examinations may be obtained at the Rooms of the Institute.
By order of the Council,
(Signed) ARCHIBALD DAY, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Hon. Secs.
No. 12, St. James's-square.

ROYAL INSTITUTE of BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, W.
November 6, 1866.
APPOINTMENT of PAID OFFICERS.
The Council are about to appoint the following Officers:—
AN ASSISTANT-SECRETARY, at the Salary of 250l. per annum.
A CLERK 50l.
A LIBRARIAN 70l.
Candidates are requested to send in their Applications and Testimonials on or before the 30th inst., to the Honorary Secretaries, of whom full information as to duties, &c., can be obtained.
J. F. SEDDON, J. C. HAYWARD, Hon. Secs.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
4, ST. MARTIN'S-PLACE, Trafalgar-square.
A MEETING of the above Society will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 8 p.m., when the following Papers will be read:—
1. Report on the Anthropological Papers read before the British Association at Nottingham, by C. CARTER BLAKE, Esq., F.G.S. F.A.S.L.
2. Report on the Opening of the Manchester Anthropological Society, by Rev. DUNBAR J. HEATH, M.A. Treas. A.S.L.
3. Report on Scandinavian Museums, by ALFRED HIGGINS, Esq., Hon. For. Sec. A.S.L.
4. Report on Belgian Bone Caves, by C. CARTER BLAKE, Esq., F.G.S. F.A.S.L.

DR. MARY E. WALKER.—Great St. James's Hall, Nov. 20th.—Dr. MARY E. WALKER, from the United States of America, will deliver a LECTURE on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1866, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Subject: The Experiences of a Female Physician in College, Private Practice, and in the Federal Army.—Platform, 74 St. Marks, 52; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Prospectuses may be obtained at all the Principal Libraries, Music-sellers' and at Mr. Austin's General Ticket-office, 21, Piccadilly.

DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.—The CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—Persons wishing to invest large or small sums, receiving half-yearly interest Warrants at 4l. per cent. per annum, with power of Withdrawal at Fixed Periods, according to Amount invested, may Deposit Sums daily at the Offices, No. 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C., without becoming Members of the Society.
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Mondays, November 19th, 26th; December 3rd, 1866.

Second Course.—Three Graphic Lectures On the External Form of Animals, and the Structure of Limbs, suitable to the conditions of Earth, Air, and Water, by B. Waterhouse Hawkins, Esq., F.L.S. F.G.S., Secretary to the Acclimatization and Ornithological Societies.

Thursdays, November 22nd, 29th; December 6th, 1866.

Third Course.—Four Lectures On English Historical Portraits, by James Bohart, Esq., F.S.A., Keeper and Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery.

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Fourth Course.—Three Lectures On the Laws of Storms, by Alexander S. Herschel, Esq., B.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the Andersonian University of Glasgow.

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Fifth Course.—Four Lectures On the Present Aspect of Geology, by Prof. D. T. Ansted, M.A. F.R.S. F.G.S.

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Sixth Course.—Eight Lectures On the Chemistry of the Noble Metals, by J. Alfred Ward, Esq., F.R.S. F.G.S., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Laboratory in the London Institution.

Thursdays, January 31st; February 7th, 14th, 21st; March 11th, 18th, 25th; April 4th, 1867.

Seventh Course.—Two Lectures On Wit and Humour, Ancient, Medieval, and Modern, by the Rev. C. Maurice Davies, D.D.

Mondays, February 4th, 11th, 1867.

Eighth Course.—Two Lectures On the Mechanical Structure of the Piano Forte and other Musical Instruments, by William Pole, Esq., Mus. Bac., Oxon., F.R.S., Professor of Civil Engineering in University College, London. (Reporter to the Jury on Musical Instruments in the International Exhibition, 1862.)

Mondays, February 18th, 25th, 1867.

Ninth Course.—Four Lectures On the Origin and Development of the Larynx and Voice, by W. M. Macpherson, Esq.

Mondays, March 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th, 1867.

Tenth Course.—Four Lectures On Entomology, by John O. Westwood, Esq., M.A., F.L.S., Professor of Zoology in the University of Oxford.

Mondays, April 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 1867.

Eleventh Course.—Ten Lectures On Acotyledonous and Monocotyledonous Plants, with special reference to Ferns and Palms, by Robert Bentley, Esq., F.L.S., Professor of Botany in the London Institution, in King's College, London, and to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Thursdays, April 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; May 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; June 7th, 1867.

The Lectures will be commenced at Seven o'clock in the Evening precisely.

The Travers Lectures on Commerce and Commercial Law will also be delivered in the course of the Session 1866–1867, and will be announced at a future time.

Four Conversations will be held on the Evenings of Wednesday, December 14th, 1866; January 16th, February 20th, March 20th, 1867.

On these occasions, Admission will be given to the Library at half-past six, and the Lecture in the Theatre will begin at half-past seven.

By order, WILLIAM TITE, Hon. Sec.
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There is one circumstance which ennoble the profession of the law,—industry and ability alone can grasp its highest honours. Some able men may not attain the most coveted dignities—opportunity may fail them; but they cannot be superseded by dunces. It is true that a knave—for there have been such, even in ermine—may now and then snatch the crown towards which purer hands were raised, but at least the knave must be a knave with brains. This may be no consolation to the loser in the race; but a brave and wise and well-qualified man suffers double humiliation when the garland he coveted is clapped by favour on the brow of the dunce.

We allude now especially to the Bar; but a book about lawyers cannot be silent as to attorneys. Among the latter gentlemen there is greater variety of quality. If now and then the "honour of the bar" has rather questionable illustration, the "sharp practice" of some attorneys is much nearer akin to rascality. Here, however, we take the exceptional cases to be few. If we judge of the general pious feelings of the profession by the number of saints it has yielded to the calendar, the verdict would not be very satisfactory, for there is only one such saint to be found, while the stage has yielded some half-dozen saints or professors. The general feeling of the Bar for attorneys, the measure of esteem dealt out to the latter, the value of their position in society and in the profession, are not badly illustrated by that old rule of etiquette which forbade the "hugging of attorneys," and which, while it prohibited barristers from dancing with attorneys' daughters, allowed them to make love (of any sort whatever) to attorneys' wives!

The proverbial "uncertainty of the law" has been an object of satire from time immemorial, especially on the part of those who have not gained their suits. But there is one thing to be said for that proverbially "glorious uncertainty." It really does not apply to the law at all. That is fixed and certain beyond all doubt. It is the alleged facts to which its application is to be made that are uncertain, not the law. As to the fixedness of the latter, it is only temporary. The laws of the Medes and Persians, which never changed, only immortalize the stupendous folly of those Eastern legislators. Change of circumstances and abuses of the law itself require corresponding changes in the latter; for, as Roger North says so happily, "It is impossible but in process of time, as well from the nature of things changing, as corruption of agents, abuses will grow up, for which reason the law must be kept as a garden, with frequent digging, weeding, turning, &c. That which in one age was convenient and perhaps necessary, in another becomes an intolerable nuisance." It is such a necessity that affords the best material for a book like Mr. Jeaffreson's. He has not only shown the process of this legal gardening, but excellently illustrated the persons and peculiarities of the weeders and diggers,—the legal labourers generally in

the garden of the Law which requires such careful tending to keep it from growing rank. Some of these labourers have laughed at their own work. Serjeant Maynard, who was called the "best old book-lawyer of his time," used to mockingly designate the law itself as "*ars bablativa*."

It did not, however, become a "talkative art" till it fell exclusively into the hands of laymen. Ecclesiastical lawyers were, generally speaking, men of few words. Those who have succeeded to the peculiar work of the Ecclesiastical Courts now, are to the full as wordy, and by no means so amusing, as their fellows. The importance of the profession was indicated, socially, morally and religiously, by its being at first in the hands of the clergy, or under the guard and watchfulness of some prince in the Church. But though this was the case in most countries, there was no lack of abuse in the administration, nor of selfishness on the part of the legislators. Lady Wortley Montagu remarked how, in her time, lawyer and priest were the same word in Turkey—law and divinity being there one science. She soon discovered, however, that while the Sultan could lay hands on the property of any man in his dominions, or on the inheritance of rich men's children, he never dared to touch the property of the Ulemas. These had recognized him as the general heir of his people,—always excepting themselves and families. With equal selfishness, the priests and lawyers of a rougher quality, whom Mungo Park found in one part of Africa, made laws with exceptions favourable to themselves. This was pleasantly illustrated in the country where eggs were scarce, and priests and lawyers loved them. It was deemed sacrilegious, and worthy of death, for any one to eat an egg who was not an expounder of divinity and a teacher of the law. Of samples of equal, though different, cunning and cleverness, there is abundance in these amusing volumes.

Perhaps we shall afford the best idea of the plan and contents of Mr. Jeaffreson's work by showing its general divisions. Its subdivisions are so numerous that we cannot indicate them. The author, then, sets out appropriately with a history of the Great Seal. He passes on to show, not the priest and lawyer, but the lawyer combined with the soldier, the lawyer on horseback, and the lawyer in love, duly wedded, and at home—in which department lawyers' ladies are not without their illustrations. "Money" deals with fees, retainers, bribes, and salaries, with strings of anecdotes hanging from each subject; and this may be said of another capital subject, capably treated, that of legal "Costume and Toilet." Then, although a barrister who sings may be set down as a fool, not because of his ability, but because of his eagerness to display what is pretty sure to be turned to his disadvantage,—although we say a barrister given to vocalizing is something of a rare monstrosity, like the singing-mouse, and should have something better to do, except among very intimate friends,—under the head of "Music" Mr. Jeaffreson has some appropriate illustrations, which lead us to conclude that, if there have been many musical barristers, they have had the good sense to confine the display of their power, and the pleasure of exercising it, to the limited circle of their own homes. A generation ago, a "barrister who writes" was a lost man. It indicated that he was good for nothing else. It may be a prejudice, but there is the same feeling still acting injuriously against the barrister who sings. We never heard of a man becoming Chancellor who had spent his time over the mysteries of demi-semi-quavers. In "Amateur Theatricals" will

be found some of the most brilliant incidents connected with the Inns of Court, referring, as they do, to the routs and masques once performed there in royal, noble, and—not meaning it as an invidious distinction—learned presence. The chapters on "Political Lawyers" introduce us to the struggles and triumphs of the more ambitious lawyers. Then follow half-a-dozen chapters on "Legal Education," referring to training, and to manifestations of power for the struggle and ability to secure the triumphs of those lawyers to whom we have alluded as being moved by no ordinary ambition. Another half-dozen chapters, with the general heading of "Mirth," introduce the reader to the wit and humour of lawyers, experiences of circuit, and encounters of counsel and witnesses. "At Home, in Court and in Society," describes itself; and the concluding portion, entitled "Tempora Mutantur," contrasts things as they are with things that have been; and a good story ends the series of several hundreds.

It will have been seen that there is no especial order in the succession of Mr. Jeaffreson's chapters. Had he intended that there should have been, he probably would have commenced with the subject of "Education," and ended with the history of the Great Seal, how it was obtained, and the fashion of life of the retired Chancellors who had more or less reluctantly yielded it to a royal master, or into the hands of a successor. On this last subject, a volume of itself might be written; and we may the less wonder that Mr. Jeaffreson has not written it when we are indebted to him for eight hundred pages, and that rare and valuable addition, a capital Index, all devoted to the history and illustration of legal men and things. It is much that we can say for a book that there is not a superfluous page in it; and this we can say of the work before us, making exception the while only of the Introduction, and of some passages where the author is inaccurate, as in the indestructibility of the Great Seal, the account of the alleged tricks played by the champion's horse at the Coronation of George the Fourth, and some few others.

In affording a taste of the quality of such a work, there is no more going by rule than Mr. Jeaffreson himself has done in the construction of it. We open one of the volumes, as Lord Dufferin would say, "promiscuously," and "Actors at the Bar" is the title of the chapter that meets our eye. In this we are told that the late Serjeant Wilkins was successively "an apothecary's apprentice, a strolling player, a clerk, an agent, before he entered the profession in which he achieved prominence, and for many years earned a very large income." Mr. Jeaffreson says of the Serjeant that "Prudence was not one of his characteristics," which is a charitable euphuism for a much plainer and more appropriate word. How far want of that characteristic,—and prudence is no great matter, it is merely "self-care," which, being wanting in a man, excludes him from self-respect and the respect of good men,—how far the lack of it brought him to misery and degradation, is a painfully familiar story. No doubt, had Serjeant Wilkins risen to the highest honours open to him by the exercise of his profession, the outline of his biography would be delicately sketched, and the "apothecary's apprentice," as Mr. Jeaffreson correctly describes him, would, under a flowery hand, be converted into a young gentleman who left the study of the science of medicine to follow the vocation made illustrious by a hundred learned heroes.

Mr. Jeaffreson leaves us to infer from his silence that the late Serjeant Wilkins was

the only barrister who had played in dramatic wigs before he pleaded, more or less dramatically, in forensic perukes. But though the list may not contain many names, the sole name set down by Mr. Jeaffreson might be added to, and of living men, as we are informed, that of Mr. Edwin James. Again, if the stage has contributed only a few men to the bar, the list is long of those who quitted the study or practice of the law for the more congenial task of writing for the stage. A chapter on this subject would have come pleasantly from Mr. Jeaffreson's pen. It would include men of greater or less note, but all of some reputation. Among them are Congreve, Wycherly, Rowe, Shadwell, Southerne, Durfy, Ravenscroft, and Bankes. Rymer, of the 'Fœdera,' is one of the wise fellows who held fast by the law, while he made a fool of himself, as dramatic author and critic, with respect to the stage. The late Mr. Justice Talfourd was still wiser, as he was better endowed, than Rymer. •It was not till he had secured an unassailable position at the bar that he appeared, with assured success, as a writer for the stage. In earlier days, kind friends would have whispered that a young fellow who wasted his time in writing plays could not possibly spend any in studying his profession; but the censure, or judgment, of the town took, properly enough perhaps, another tone, in Talfourd's case. It expressed an admiring surprise that any one so learned in the law had ever had leisure enough to win a stray but brilliant crown in a race with dramatic poets. Colley Cibber, we believe, presents the only known instance of an actor pleading in person at the bar. The creditors of Steele claimed a sum which he had assigned to his partners, Cibber, Booth, and Wilks. Cibber argued his and their cause. He was the most impudent man of his day; but he confesses to having been dreadfully abashed in the presence of court and judges. "When it came to the critical moment," he tells us, "the dread and apprehension of what I had undertaken so disconcerted my courage that, although I had been used to talk to above fifty thousand people every winter for upwards of thirty years together, an involuntary and unexpected proof of confusion fell from my eyes; and, as I felt myself quite out of my element, I seemed rather gasping for life than in a condition to cope with the eminent orators against me." The brilliant actor, however, recovered his self-possession, and won a verdict for himself and partners against two accomplished advocates who had the stuff in them which subsequently made of both a couple of effective Lord Chancellors.

While suggesting fresh matter for a new edition of this book, we cannot forbear from mentioning the subject of Serjeants' Rings. It is one full of the rarest and most curious matter, worthy of the amplest illustrations. A couple of these rings are presented to the sovereign by the newly-appointed serjeant. They are like little butter-tubs, and a long chapter might be written, not merely on how the honour fell on the ring-giver, but on the motives, droll or earnest, which led him to adopt the motto selected for the rings. The curiosity of our kings to know what the device was to be, their desire to possess the rings of serjeantry, and the care for preservation of them, are not things of the past. A serjeant, flushed by his new honour, may forget for awhile the tribute due to the sovereign; but a voice, or a written word, will reach him from Court. Finally, before we open some of the pages of Mr. Jeaffreson's book to our readers, we would suggest to the author, who is not, indeed, sparing of anecdotes that have not before been printed, that in place of

repeating some of those that have been in circulation through published works before, it would improve a future edition of the volumes before us if he were to substitute the little-known experiences of legal life, and the wit, humour, sense and nonsense—the latter by no means the least amusing of the whole—that are to be found in *printed* works, indeed, but yet in an unpublished form, which have, however, been printed only for private circulation, for the purpose of preserving among friends, colleagues and clients the memory of the wisdom or folly, unerring tact or blunders, lucidity or stupidity,—the leading characteristics, in fact, of the hero. In this unpublished literature there is a mine of wealth for those who will stoop, not to the lightly picking of it up, but to the labour of digging it out, separating the ore from the dross, and shaping what is valuable into an article to dazzle and delight the eyes of a fascinated public.

The Templars do not seem, at least as far as their valour is concerned, to enjoy an excessive measure of our author's respect: "During the Gordon Riots, in the year 1780, some of our lawyers," he says, "were compelled to fight—and fly." He adds, "Of the good stories concerning their valour, many of them are too good to be true, and some too true to be good." Then follow these good illustrations:—

"Judge Burrough used to tell that, when the Gordon rioters besieged the Temple, he and a strong body of barristers, headed by a sergeant of the guards, were stationed in the Inner Temple Lane; and that, having complete confidence in the strength of their massive gate, they spoke bravely of their desire to be fighting on the other side. At length the gate was forced. The lawyers fell into confusion and were about to beat a retreat, when the sergeant, a man of infinite humour, cried out in a magnificent voice, 'Take care no gentleman fires from behind.' The words struck awe into the hearts of the assailants, and caused the barristers to laugh. The mob, who had expected neither laughter nor armed resistance, took to flight, telling all whom they met that the bloody-minded lawyers were armed to the teeth, and enjoying themselves. The Temple was saved. The most exquisitely comical version of the incident which Judge Burrough's narrative points, came from Lord Erskine's lips in November, 1819; when in the House of Lords, speaking upon Lord Lansdowne's motion for an inquiry into the state of the country, he condemned the conduct of the yeomanry at the 'Manchester Massacre,' as certain ardent partisans even of this day designate the dispersion of Orator Hunt's meeting of workmen. 'By an ordinary display of spirit and resolution,' observed the brilliant egotist to his brother peers, who were so impressed by his complacent volubility and good-humoured self-esteem, that they were for the moment ready to take him at his own valuation, 'insurrection may be repressed without violating the law or the constitution. In the riots of 1780, when the mob were preparing to attack the house of Lord Mansfield, I offered to defend it with a small military force; but this offer was unluckily rejected: and afterwards, being in the Temple when the rioters were preparing to force the gate, and had fired several times, I went to the gate, opened it, and showed them a field-piece which I was prepared to discharge in case the attack was persisted in. They were daunted, fell back, and dispersed.' This is a good specimen of the vain-glorious statements which Erskine frequently made under the influence of egotism, high spirits, and lawless fancy. Walter Scott had some reason for his sweeping judgment—'Tom Erskine was positively mad!'"

The stories are good; but we must object to Mr. Jeaffreson's description of the great Reform meeting in St. Peter's Field, Manchester, as a "meeting of Orator Hunt's workmen," and his suggestion that to call the dispersion of it by the

name of the "Manchester Massacre" is merely a partisan description. On the day in question, 11th of August, 1818, fifty thousand people, men, women and children, had their faces turned towards Hunt, listening to him as he spoke from a platform, on the want of parliamentary reform. There was no disorder among the listeners; yet, suddenly, a troop of yeomanry cavalry, with swords drawn, charged from the rear through the crowd, up to the platform; and when they pulled rein, and faced about to ride back, four hundred, slain and wounded together, lay on the ground, bleeding witnesses of their prowess! Surely this was a "massacre,"—a name which, doubtless, partisanship will sometimes ascribe to acts that cannot justly be so recorded. Of some of the customs of the old days, and how a simple fact may be distorted, here are fair samples:—

"Barristers posting through the country saw far too much of each other. Bickerings and feuds arose; and sometimes the 'sad apprentices' having ordered the horses to stop exchanged shots at the halfway house of a long posting-stage. Even where they restrained themselves from expressions of hostility, mutual self-respect was utterly destroyed by undue familiarity. No judge ever named as guardian to his children, or even as executor, the brother-circuiteer with whom he was wont to post in days when they were at the bar. Greatly conducive to these petty squabbles was the irksome slowness of travelling. Of course the lawyers in good practice worked at their papers while the postmen cantered up hill and down dale at the average rate of eight or nine miles per hour; but briefless juniors, unless they were rare and most exceptional impostors, could not through a long day's drive feign earnest application to the statements of dummy briefs. Usually they shortened the hours with cards or dice; and where four men posted together in a double-seated coach, they would play whist on a table made by a plank fitted into the windows of the carriage. This custom gave rise to a painful scandal concerning a barrister, who after winning high honours in his profession is still alive. The story may be told; but the great man's name must be held secret. Many years since the lawyer lost an aged aunt, whose will required her body to be interred in a distant part of the country. Like a dutiful nephew, and in a manner becoming his aunt's executor, the young barrister, together with other gentlemen (closely connected with the deceased lady by blood or business), journeyed from London to the place of sepulture. The hearse containing the embalmed body had been sent forward, and the mourners followed it at an interval of a few days' journey. The first day was very tedious; and as several days would follow it, ere the place of interment could be reached, the nephew on the second morning of the dolorous expedition proposed to his companions in grief that they should have a rubber. He had cards in his pocket, and at the next roadside inn they could get a board that would serve them for a table. The suggestion was unanimously adopted; and throughout the remainder of the comfortless progress, the mourners played steadily with complete indifference to the scenery which surrounded them, and with that superb devotion to 'the game' which characterized whist-players half-a-century since. Under the circumstances the mourners 'progressed as favourably as could be expected.' Their spirits rose; much money changed hands; and when the four gentlemen stood in the old lady's mausoleum, the two who had won were sustained by an enlivening sense of worldly prosperity, and the two who had lost thirsted for revenge on the homeward journey. Unfortunately, however, certain local gossips of the puritanical district where the old lady was buried, had either seen the mourners at whist or heard how they amused themselves. The story passed from mouth to mouth, and reached London almost as soon as the melancholy whist-players. Of course in London the story lived; and years afterwards, when the nephew had risen to eminence in politics and law, people were told at dinner-parties how the great lawyer had taken his aunt's

body from London to Scotland, *playing cards on her coffin throughout the entire journey.*"

Mr. Jeaffreson makes saddening allusion to the moral atmosphere of the Temple. "The bare thought," he says, "of this sad life sends a shivering through the frame of every man whom God has blessed with a peaceful home and wholesome associations." A modest woman, it seems, can hardly show herself there. But we fancy there must be some exaggeration in this, and that the Temple thoroughfare is not, in its way, as odious as Hyde Park. Whether in the chambers or the courts, it must be something unclean, for Mr. Jeaffreson can only say, after his allusion to it, "nothing shall be said of it in this page." Of domestic life there in the old time, he gives some pleasant pictures. There were different inmates of those rooms than are to be found there now:—

"A century or two centuries since the case was often widely different. The rising barrister brought his bride in triumph to his 'chambers,' and in them she received the friends who hurried to congratulate her on her new honours. In those rooms she dispensed graceful hospitality, and watched her husband's toils. The elder of her children first saw the light in those narrow quarters; and frequently the lawyer over his papers was disturbed by the uproar of his heir in an adjoining room. Young wives, the mistresses of roomy houses in the western quarters of town, shudder as they imagine the discomforts which these young wives of other days must have endured. 'What! live in chambers!' they exclaim with astonishment and horror, recalling the smallness and cheerless aspect of their husbands' business chambers. But past usages must not be hastily condemned,—allowance must be made for the fact that our ancestors set no very high price on the luxuries of elbow-room and breathing-room. Families in opulent circumstances were wont to dwell happily, and receive whole regiments of jovial visitors in little houses nigh the Strand and Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill and Cheapside;—houses hidden in narrow passages and sombre courts—houses, compared with which the lowliest residences in a 'genteel suburb' of our own time would appear capacious mansions. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the married barrister, living a century since with his wife in chambers—either within or hard-by an Inn of Court—was, at a comparatively low rent, the occupant of far more ample quarters than those for which a working barrister now-a-days pays a preposterous sum. Such a man was tenant of a 'set of rooms' (several rooms, although called 'a chamber') which, under the present system, accommodates a small colony of industrious 'juniors' with one office and a clerk's room attached. Married ladies, who have lived in Paris or Vienna, in the 'old town' of Edinburgh, or Victoria Street, Westminster, need no assurance that life 'on a flat' is not an altogether deplorable state of existence. The young couple in chambers had six rooms at their disposal,—a chamber for business, a parlour, not unfrequently a drawing-room, and a trim, compact little kitchen. Sometimes they had two 'sets of rooms,' one above another; in which case the young wife could have her bridesmaids to stay with her, or could offer a bed to a friend from the country. Occasionally during the last fifty years of the last century, they were so fortunate as to get possession of a small detached house, originally built by a nervous benchman, who disliked the sound of foot-steps on the stairs outside his door. Time was when the Inns comprised numerous detached houses, some of them snug dwellings, and others imposing mansions, wherein great dignitaries lived with proper ostentation. Most of them have been pulled down, and their sites covered with collegiate 'buildings'; but a few of them still remain, the grand piles having long since been partitioned off into chambers, and the little houses striking the eye as quaint, misplaced, insignificant blocks of human habitation. Under the trees of Gray's Inn Gardens may be seen two modest tenements, each of them comprising some six or eight rooms and a vestibule. At the present time they are occupied as offices by legal practitioners, and many a day

has passed since womanly taste decorated their windows with flowers and muslin curtains; but a certain venerable gentleman, to whom the writer of this page is indebted for much information about the lawyers of the last century, can remember when each of those cottages was inhabited by a barrister, his young wife, and three or four lovely children."

Mr. Jeaffreson, we believe, is not quite correct in stating that the late Mr. Mathews, who, when acting the part of *Flexible* in 'Love, Law, and Physic,' used to imitate the late Lord Ellenborough, the Chief Justice, desisted from that practice at the suggestion of certain authorities. He was peremptorily prohibited from continuing the practice by an order from the Lord Chamberlain's office. The practice was of long standing on the stage. Whenever a player represented a lawyer, he invariably imitated, or attempted to imitate, some leading judge or counsellor. Even the lively young ladies who acted *Nerissa* in 'The Merchant of Venice' aimed at this practice in the trial-scene. This was one of the great attractions of Mrs. Clive's *Nerissa*. As she stood in lawyer's attire in the trial-scene, her imitation of some popular leader at the bar was so successful that nobody was more delighted with it than the lawyers themselves. While on this subject, let us rectify an error into which Mr. Jeaffreson has fallen with respect to the great Mrs. Cibber; that Beauty married far worse than the Beast of the romance, Colley Cibber's son Theophilus. From this worthless scamp she was driven to seek the protection of Colonel Sloper, with whom she resided for many years. Mr. Jeaffreson says that "in private life she was remarkable for immorality and fascinating manners." Her private life was irreproachable save for the one offence into which her brutal husband drove her. The details of Theophilus's witnesses are no more to be believed than that rascal was on his oath. When Colonel Sloper made the unfortunate woman mistress of his house, there was not a quieter, a more graceful, or a happier home, in all England. Poor Mrs. Cibber taught her parrot to repeat scraps of plays, worked at her woman's work in spectacles, received some of the best male and female company in England, and went down to act, with Death at her side threatening her nightly. The "immorality" of her private life was nothing worse than that she presided in Colonel Sloper's home. The most virtuous of ladies, however, in those days had strange ways with them:—

"Amongst the many clients who were drawn to Murray, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, was neither the least powerful nor the least distinguished. Her Grace began by sending the rising advocate a general retainer, with a fee of a thousand guineas; of which sum he accepted only the two-hundredth part, explaining to the astonished Duchess that 'the professional fee, with a general retainer, could neither be less nor more than five guineas.' If Murray had accepted the whole sum he would not have been overpaid for his trouble; for Her Grace persecuted him with calls at most unseasonable hours. On one occasion, returning to his chambers after 'drinking champagne with the wife,' he found the Duchess's carriage and attendants on King's Bench Walk. A numerous crowd of footmen and link-bearers surrounded the coach; and when the barrister entered his chambers he encountered the mistress of that army of lackeys. 'Young man,' exclaimed the grand lady, eyeing the future Lord Mansfield with a look of warm displeasure, 'if you mean to rise in the world, you must not sup out.' On a subsequent night Sarah of Marlborough called without appointment at the chambers, and waited till past midnight in the hope that she would see the lawyer ere she went to bed. But Murray being at an unusually late supper-party, he did not return till Her Grace had departed in an overpowering rage. 'I could not make out, sir, who she was,' said Murray's clerk, describing Her Grace's appearance and

manner, 'for she would not tell me her name; but she swore so dreadfully that I am sure she must be a lady of quality.'

Among the mass of stories respecting evidence, we take the following:—

"Few stories relating to witnesses are more laughable than that which describes the mathematical process by which Mr. Baron Perrot arrived at the value of certain conflicting evidence. 'Gentlemen of the jury,' this judge is reported to have said, in summing up the evidence in a trial where the witnesses had sworn with noble tenacity of purpose, 'there are fifteen witnesses who swear that the watercourse used to flow in a ditch on the north side of the hedge. On the other hand, gentlemen, there are nine witnesses who swear that the watercourse used to flow on the south side of the hedge. Now, gentlemen, if you subtract nine from fifteen, there remain six witnesses wholly uncontradicted; and I recommend you to give your verdict for the party who called those six witnesses.'"

This process, however, was hardly so clever as that of the Irish prisoner accused of stealing a shirt from a hedge. "Here are three people who swear they saw you take it," said the magistrate. "Bad luck to them!" exclaimed Paudheen, "I can bring six honest people who'll swear they didn't see me take it!"

We feel that we need add nothing in further commendation or illustration of these volumes. They will afford pleasure and instruction to all who read them, and they will increase the reputation which Mr. Jeaffreson has already earned by his large industry and by his great ability.

Flower-de-Luce. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. (Routledge & Sons.)

'Flower-de-Luce' is the first poem in a collection which consists of only thirteen poems altogether. All of these are short; but, if we except 'The Golden Legend' and 'Evangeline,' it is probably by his shorter pieces that Mr. Longfellow will be best remembered. The poems before us, if they have not all the thoughtfulness and moral suggestiveness of the writer's early and, even now, most popular lays, are equal to them in melody, in picturesque fancy and in nicety of finish. In 'Flower-de-Luce' the emblem of pure and simple beauty is felicitously presented, the poet contriving to blend the tints of a delicate fancy with reality of description. The second poem, however, 'Palingenesis,' displays more depth of sentiment and not less beauty of manner. It expresses the melancholy which the Pilgrim advanced on the road of life often feels when he surveys the long retrospect, the horizon of which is still softly bright with memories, and contrasts it with the misty future. There is scarcely a stanza in the poem which does not contain some vivid picture or charming image, while the verse moves with a sad, sweet changefulness, like a fitful wind through autumnal woods:—

PALINGENESIS.

I lay upon the headland-height, and listened
To the incessant sobbing of the sea

In caverns under me,
And watched the waves, that tossed and fled and glistened,
Until the rolling meadows of amethyst
Melted away in mist.

Then suddenly, as one from sleep, I started;
For round about me all the sunny spaces
Seemed people with the shapes
Of those whom I had known in days departed,
Apparalled in the loveliness which gleams
On faces seen in dreams.

A moment only, and the light and glory
Faded away, and the disconsolate shore
Stood lonely as before;
And the wild roses of the promontory
Around me shuddered in the wind, and shed
Their petals of pale red.

There was an old belief that in the embers
Of all things their primordial form exists,
And cunning alchemists

Could re-create the rose with all its members
From its own ashes, but without the bloom,
Without the lost perfume.

Ah me! what wonder-working, occult sciences
Can from the ashes in our hearts once more
The rose of youth restore?
What craft of alchemy can bid defiance
To time and change, and for a single hour
Renew this phantom-flower?

"O, give me back!" I cried, "the vanished splendours
The breath of morn, and the exultant strife,
When the swift stream of life
Bounds o'er its rocky channel, and surrenders
The pond, with all its lilies, for the leap
Into the unknown deep!"

And the sea answered, with a lamentation,
Like some old prophet wailing, and it said,
"Alas! thy youth is dead!
It breathes no more, its heart has no pulsation;
In the dark places with the dead of old
It lies for ever cold!"

Then said I, "From its consecrated ceremonies
I will not drag this sacred dust again,
Only to give me pain;
But, still remembering all the lost endearments,
Go on my way, like one who looks before,
And turns to weep no more."

Into what land of harvests, what plantations
Bright with autumnal foliage and the glow
Of sunsets burning low;
Beneath what midnight skies, whose constellations
Light up the spacious avenues between
This world and the unseen!

Amid what friendly greetings and caresses,
What households, though not alien, yet not mine,
What bowers of rest divine,
To what temptations in lone wildernesses,
What famine of the heart, what pain and loss,
The bearing of what cross!

I do not know; nor will I vainly question
Those pages of the mystic book which hold
The story still untold,
But without rash conjecture or suggestion
Turn its last leaves in reverence and good heed,
Until "The End" I read.

Our extract affords new instances of Mr. Longfellow's well-known power to give characteristic glimpses of Nature in a happy phrase. Side by side with this faculty is his skill in catching the warm tone of an "interior" or the picturesque antiquity of cities. His studies in these respects have hitherto been chiefly European; but in the poem of 'Kambalu,' here given, the detail is no less graphic than of old, and the colour is thoroughly Eastern. We make room for the opening lines:—

Into the city of Kambalu,
By the road that leadeth to Ispahan,
At the head of his dusty caravan,
Laden with treasure from realms afar,
Baldacca and Kelat and Kandahar,
Rode the great captain Alâu.

The Khan from his palace-window gazed,
And saw in the thronging street beneath,
In the light of the setting sun that blazed
Through the clouds of dust by the caravan raised,
The flash of harness and jewelled sheath,
And the shining scimitars of the guard,
And the weary camels that bared their teeth,
As they passed and passed through the gates unbarred
Into the shade of the palace-yard.

Of the remaining poems one or two refer to the war; one pays tender homage to the memory of Hawthorne; five, treating Dante's great poem under the similitude of a cathedral, express, in words that, if we may say so, are Gothic in their florid and grotesque beauty, the impressions which a poet of to-day has caught from the genius of the old Florentine. When we have mentioned 'The Wind over the Chimney' (a debate in which the flame symbolizes Aspiration and the wind Despondency), and the stanzas in French, entitled 'Noël,' which were sent by the author to a friend one Christmas Eve, with various wines—the peculiarities of which are quaintly personified—we have specified nearly all the poems here collected. That we have done so, sufficiently marks our sense of the individuality which gives character to each piece. Mr. Longfellow has written many poems of greater pretension—many the healthy hopefulness of which we prefer to the pensive, if not desponding, vein which now and then appears in his present effusions. But in point of picturesque and completeness, the latter

may take rank with the best of his minor efforts. The slightest of them displays the art and fancy by which the poet can give value to what might else be trivial.

Sooner or Later. By Shirley Brooks. Illustrated by G. Du Maurier. (Bradbury, Evans & Co.)

The light and pleasant hand of Mr. Shirley Brooks has once again gone astray from weekly labour into monthly; from the humorous chronicles of the passing hour into the higher region of lasting Art. We are glad to see it; for Mr. Brooks is a master in some of the most difficult parts of a novelist's craft; to wit, in that of inventing and reporting conversation. At present, we cannot even guess at his secrets in 'Sooner or Later.' That the tale will be clever we presume; that the incidents will be exciting we infer; that the characters in the scene will be many, various, and contrasted, is more than likely; but that the conversational narrative will be easy, sprightly, truthful—that the club-talk will be real talk—we are perfectly sure. And do not think, dear Madam, that the art of inventing conversation is an easy one. A month of novel-reading, with a view to test the proficiency of writing-folk in this matter, will convince a sceptic that the art of making your paper people talk like beings of flesh and blood is the most rare and difficult of attainments.

Listen to this chatter of voices in the private dining-room of a London club:—

"Study your dinner, gentlemen," said Mr. Mangles. "Having had nothing to do with ordering it, I may be allowed to say that the document before each of you shows an effort of high art, for which labour we are much indebted to two persons, or shall I say parties, now present." "What's the objection to the word party?" said Milwarden. "I admit that it is used in the diplomacy of plebeians, but it is a good word, indicating an interest. Person is a feeble abstraction." "You speak as a mere lawyer, Milwarden," said Wigram in his melancholy voice. "Don't talk of mere lawyers as if they were blackbeetles, Mr. Wigram, but pass the cayenne." "Cayenne to that! Latrobe and Rydon, overlook the insult to yourselves, and let us ask the waiters not to tell Phelps." "Or rather," said Rydon, solemnly, "let him be told that it was only Milwarden who could so trample on an artist's feelings. I have always held that the law is a brutalizing profession." "One has heard the sentiment," said Milwarden, composedly, "chiefly, however, from vexatious defendants and prisoners whose alibis have broken down." "It's too early in the dinner for talk," said the gentle Walter Latrobe. "Especially chaff," said the instructive Dick Marsden. "Well, Willy Daines, how are your politics? Quite well? I saw a brougham at your door yesterday, and fancied it was Mr. Brand's. Are they going to put you in anywhere?" "I have not heard of it," said Mr. Daines, "but it would be a delicate attention on the part of the Cabinet." "You lost Mutford, I think?" said Marsden, in his curt unfeeling way, not that he meant to hurt feelings, but, having none of his own, he never recognized anybody else's. "You were nearly in, I believe, but came to grief in a hurry?" "I resigned when I saw that I could not go on without the use of means—which I did not intend to use," said Mr. Daines. But Marsden meant to say his say, and though he was not at all intimate with Daines, and though he was annoying that unlucky candidate very much, he went on. "Boosh, my dear fellow, we all know about that. A man who is in the Home Office told me exactly what was spent on both sides. The joke of it is that it is a matter of certainty that if you had not been frightened and thrown up the sponge at two, the other man would have given in at a quarter past. He makes no secret of it." "In that case you have a right to tell it," said Mr. Daines, enraged. "And I have a right to say that I don't believe a word of it." "But consider, my dear

Daines," said Milwarden, smiling, "how much more enviable is your position than that of your guilty opponent. He boasts a victory bought with gold, whilst you are proud of a defeat." "Boosh with bank-notes," said Launceston. "Hush," said Milwarden. "At the same time I regret the result because had Daines been returned, and petitioned against, as he would certainly have been, I think his regard for me would have been shown in brief." "You were certainly wrong to retire," you did," persisted Marsden the pachydermatous. "At least they all say so, and that they expect you would show more pluck." "Expected that I would stand more plucking," said Launceston. "I fear you are frivolous, Launceston," said M. Mangles. "Some wine! I say I fear you are frivolous. I wish you would read some books, and purify your mind from old jokes." "I like that returned Launceston, 'when it is the business of your life and that of your accomplices to prove that no books are worth reading.'" "The reply was prompt," said Mangles, serenely, "but I could probably make a few selections, of a rudimentary character, that might enable you to commence an education." "I'll come to you for it to-morrow, Samuel, my son," laughed Launceston; "and as shall come at lunch time, have out that famous Amontillado of yours."

This chatter may, or may not, have other merits—such as truth to character, importance in the story, and the like—but it is unquestionably the sort of talk you hear in Pall Mall and Garrick Street; and the forms and phrases are those actually used by gentlemen of the kind described in this present year of grace. This is a very great merit, in a book which offers a picture of our London society for the amusement of one generation and the instruction of many generations.

That Mr. Brooks can be effective in painting a quiet country scene a sample will prove:—

"Naybury is a small, quiet town in the very middle of England. The steep hill on which it is built is the hard idea which arises when the place is named. Otherwise, it is remarkable for little except the crookedness of the road up that hill, at the top of which are the ruins of a castle. This hold, after housing a forgotten series of strong handed and not always ill-conditioned aristocrats went to wreck under the blow of King Oliver Thenceforth, Naybury castle gave shelter to no person worse or better than an occasional tramp who might scale the old wall and sleep away his tipsy hours in what once was a great kitchen. The owl succeeded to the chaplain, and the sparrow-hawk to the lord. The castle, and a church, in which the patriotic wardens have for years done their best to avenge the Norman Conquest by persistent injury to the beautiful Norman architecture, are the features of Naybury. The weary pedestrian, and the wearier horse may take closer note of the long and crooked hill. It is called Naybury Street, and winds upwards, for about three-quarters of a mile as you approach from the east, and at last brings you to the foot of the off-lying eminence crowned by the ruins. It is a heart-breaking road to ascend, from the east, and there is a knee-breaking road to descend on the other side of the town. Visitors are usually conducted to the extreme top of the hill, because, as they are informed, they can thence see a long way, and this is a truth, but with the discovery that it is so, the advantages of the ascent appear, to commonplace minds, to end. You see a long way, and on a very clear day, just about the point where vision begins to fail, you may notice to the west something which, if not a cloud, is the beginning of some hills. But, generally speaking, your view is over a flat country, here and there divided by a narrow stream, here and there relieved by a church spire; and if you gaze for a long time on this scenery, as few persons are known to do, there grows upon you a conviction that you have seen this long, dull flat before. But you cannot tell where, and you tease your memory with questions until bed-time, when, if you have partaken of supper, and have not walked the after-mile, which those stupid ancestors of ours pre-

acribed, you will have the nightmare. Then, in struggling in vain across wide plains, with the avenger of blood behind you on an elephant, you will feel that you have miles and miles to run in your patent leather boots, and that you will miss the express train that is to take you to be married directly, and you know you have the key of the wine-cellar, and all your guests are waiting to go down to dinner on your birthday, and the Speaker of the House of Commons is calling wildly to you, in the very worst of language, to put in your false teeth and answer Mr. Bright, and your boots have suddenly become old slippers, which fall off every moment, and your wife is making signs that you must instantly go up in the balloon with her, or abandon her to Peter the Great for ever, and still you cannot make any progress, you wake up gurgling a very wrong kind of word, and instantly know that in previous nightmares you have seen the view from Naybury Castle."

Of course we shall not enter into the darker mysteries of this tale; in which a sudden death is recorded, a forger sent out of this kingdom, a lady saved from ruffians, a marriage criticized and put in jeopardy. Month by month we shall watch with eager eyes for the yellow cover that will bring in its tribute of mirth and mystery. As yet we have not seen the heroine, of whom we have heard so much; and until the Queen of Hearts comes on the scene, how could any one pretend to pry into her destinies?

'Sooner or Later' opens lightly and brightly, and we wish it every success.

Priest and Parish. By the Rev. Harry Jones. (Rivingtons.)

This little volume is almost entirely a reprint of papers which appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*. The author protests against Dr. Johnson's definition of priestcraft as "religious fraud," and pleads for the recognition of the term as professionally honourable. He claims respect for the true priest as qualified by his "liberal profession" and high aim to be the leader of human thought. He then proceeds to follow the priest in his study, his parish, his congregation, &c., commenting and advising, never without show of reason, and often with shrewd judgment. Mr. Jones inveighs against a slavish use of commentaries in the study, and advocates independent, prayerful thought, together with fearless, reverent investigation, recommending with characteristic common sense "a good lexicon as the chief human help in understanding the Scriptures." He takes occasion to reprimand the exclusiveness which would use God's house solely for public worship and the transaction of necessary business. "It should be," he says, "at stated hours, a retreat for secret prayer, meditation, or study of God's word. It should provide an escape from the vulgar irritation of the world, where the mind of the lonely and careworn might uncoil itself as in the kind sunshine of God's presence."—"In a city where poor Christians are crowded together like swine in a sty, and many a man has no chamber in which his heart may commune with itself and be still, no closet where he can shut the door and pray in secret to his Father which is in heaven, there should be a place of safety, a refuge into which he might turn at some moment of holy mood, and put up a prayer to God under all the soothing circumstances of uninterrupted encouragement which belong to His recognized house."

The author lays just emphasis on the importance of good elocution in the pulpit and the reading-desk. He censures the "religious sensitiveness which makes the priest shrink from the thought of professional assistance in the management of the voice when praying or reading the Scriptures," on the ground that the effectiveness of the divine message depends in

a great measure on the words in which it is conveyed and the manner in which it is delivered. The priest must speak not only intelligently but also intelligibly.

The author pleads for a sensuous ritual on the authority of nature; he could not take higher ground, yet there is danger in the sensuous feeling which not only conduces to piety, but sometimes takes its place. That full choral service "carries away," is but a doubtful argument in its favour. The author's own partiality for the intoning of the prayers scarcely justifies him in his rash statement that an impartial judge would pronounce it both scriptural and natural. Education alone can enable earnest prayer to find voice in that sweet, artificial intoning which forms part of the choral service. Mr. Jones refers the notorious dullness of preaching to the stilted artificiality which so often characterizes it, and the uselessness of sermons to that technical spiritualism in which they abound, and which seems a thing apart from "the common round, the daily task." He is a good preacher, says our author, who can make the cobblers in his congregation patch with more care, and the children spell and sum with more pains, not for fear of losing customers or getting the cane, but simply because it becomes a Christian cobbler and a Christian child to do his best. Another cause to which Mr. Jones attributes the unpopularity of sermons is their length, coming as they generally do at the end of three accumulated services. Why, he says, should those who wish to hear a sermon be never allowed to do so without an hour's previous devotion? Why should those who simply wish to pray be compelled to listen to a sermon when they have done their prayers? And here we take occasion to suggest the expediency of allowing an interval between the prayers and the preaching, a pause of a few minutes which would enable those who might not wish to hear a sermon to leave the church without disrespect to the preacher or annoyance to the congregation, and in which others who from motives of conscience or convenience, could not unite in the church prayers might take their places to listen to a sermon.

Of the priest in the school the author speaks with knowledge and judgment which seem to tell of experience. In fact, the tone of the whole book is that of an earnest, hard worker. The style is good and forcible; the illustrations and similes are not always seemly; they are too homely, sometimes approaching even to coarseness; but the honest, manly purpose which breathes throughout might cover a multitude of faults.

NEW NOVELS.

Sweet Seventeen: a Home and Colonial Story. By Arthur Locker. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE prediction with which we closed our notice of Mr. Arthur Locker's first novel has been fulfilled. After more than two years of thoughtful preparation, he has produced a story greatly superior to 'Sir Goodwin's Folly'; and our testimony to its goodness is given with all the more emphasis and satisfaction because in the present state of romantic art we feel that gratitude as well as praise is due to the young novelist who, instead of following an evil fashion, in the hope of winning speedy popularity, holds to the higher and purer traditions of his vocation, and declines to pander to corrupt tastes. Those writers of prose fiction who season their pages with mysterious crime and repulsive vice, should study the modes by which Mr. Locker captivates the imagination of his readers with scenes alike humorous and inno-

cent. Instead of making them endure his characters by rousing a morbid curiosity as to the sequel and result of a startling commencement, he leads them to enjoy his story by inspiring them with personal interest in its characters. From first to last the book is fresh with nature and unconstrained pleasantry. The actors are neither tame nor commonplace; the incidents bear no resemblance to the conventional arrangement of story-tellers; and yet the drama impresses us with a sense of its fidelity to human nature and society in such a manner that we seem to encounter old friends and familiar faces in every scene. Nor is this success the less noteworthy because much of it is due to the writer's prudence in confining his delineations to the kinds of life with which he is thoroughly acquainted. The world described is that of the middle and lower grades of our great middle class—the world of professional men and merchants, clerks, and petty tradesmen; and with such never-flagging humour does Mr. Locker set forth the ways and tempers of the various persons who are made to illustrate this comparatively humble life, that no idle reader will feel aggrieved by the one fault of a tale which runs to more than twice the length of an ordinary novel. Not that it is needlessly spun out, or extended beyond the requirements of art. Its bulk might, no doubt, be reduced here and there by the removal of needless words and redundant sentences; but for the most part it is closely written, and it nowhere contains an episode or a chapter that could have been withheld without injury to the elaborate and peculiar design of the narrative. Still, regard being had to the exigencies of busy people in these bustling times, the book is too long; and if it should fail to attain wide popularity, the failure will be due to its quantity rather than its quality.

Sweet Seventeen, the heroine of the drama, is a young lady of humble parentage and very humble connexions, who has been adopted by a Finsbury Square physician, Dr. Rippingille; and much of the reader's interest is found in overlooking her love affairs, and conjecturing which of her three lovers will eventually win her hand. All the circumstances of this young person's life whilst she remains under Dr. Rippingille's roof,—her humble relations in Tiverton Street, Pentonville; the character of her benefactor; the unselfish goodness of his daughter, Miss Rippingille; the doctor's dyspeptic footman, who studies homœopathy in the hall whilst his master practises allopathy in the consulting-room; the rival suitors for the young lady's hand,—are excellently portrayed. The Shankses of Tiverton Street, Pentonville, are inexpressibly ludicrous. Capital, also, are the experiences of Vincent Carnaby, the Oxford first-classman, who enters on a commercial career after quitting the university, and learns, in the rude school of a counting-house, that book-keepers and clerks have an intellectual standard of their own, by which they measure and judge their social superiors. In the whole range of prose fiction, nothing can be found more broadly comic and essentially truthful than Mr. Locker's sketches of Messrs. Gatty and Gubbins, and their intercourse with Vincent, in the counting-house of that opulent firm, "Tidd, Washburne & Naylor." An equal degree of special knowledge is exhibited in the Australian scenes, whence Richard Garland comes to London in search of "Sweet Seventeen," and whither she is carried at the close of the last volume, when the plots and counter-plots have all been thoroughly worked out, and old Capt. Parkinson has made full atonement for the lawless deed which, after a lapse of many years, becomes the motive power of the puppets who play their well-con-

trasted parts in Mr. Locker's ingenious and complicated story.

Archie Lovell: a Novel. By Mrs. Edwards. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

A brisk, lively, and thoroughly readable tale, belonging to a low school of romantic art, 'Archie Lovell' will hit the taste of a particular sort of not fastidious readers, and would have had a chance of a somewhat wider success had the author corrected her proofs with a jealous eye for grammatical slips and blunders of carelessness; or, better still, had submitted her work to a competent and careful hand for requisite emendation. Though revision would have been powerless to remove the false theory and Bohemian sentiment that are worked into the warp and woof of its texture, any intelligent and conscientious reader for the press would have greatly reduced the number of solecisms and inconsistencies that disfigure the opening chapters of the work. At the outset the reader is taken to the sands of a French seaside place, where the "typical people of Morteville are assembled beneath the lighthouse at the extreme end of the pier; *inter alia* (!) Mrs. Dionysius O'Rourke, Mr. Montacute and his daughters, the literary element, Captain Waters, and old Mrs. Maloney." On the next leaf the author tells us that Mrs. O'Rourke "had been married twice," and proceeds to describe the lady's *three* husbands, of whom "the third and present one seemed to be viewed, both by his wife and by her friends in the light of a butler." Of the lady herself it is observed, in language that must be commended for expressiveness rather than purity, "*Barring the adventitious circumstances of seventeen stone of solid flesh, the ineradicable Tipperary, and an undue tendency to gorgeous yellow satin and birds of strange plumage in the matter of dress, she was really an entertaining, and, on the theory of Joe Gargery, a fine figure of a woman.*" Of Captain Waters, "it was believed, also, that *some one* thought they had once seen him in Italy robbing a church with the Garibaldians," and his malignant speeches are described as having "that quintessence of flavour which only education and refinement *knows* how to prepare for the palate of civilized man." These are but a few of the passages which Mrs. Edwards might improve in the first chapter, before printing a second edition. And throughout the book similar mistakes occur. Having in her description of Robert Dennison remarked, "Now for the features which really constitute a human face (the rest are but adjuncts), the lips and eyes," she throws aside this questionable view in the very next paragraph, which enumerates the personal attractions of Gerald Durant, of whom it is recorded, "His nose and mouth were of the cast Vandyke has taught us to identify with our weakest race of kings; and his chin—at once the characteristic, the index of every face—was characterless." It would be unfair to the author to think she meant to say what her words imply,—that Gerald Durant's chin was the index of every one's face. So, also, when Mrs. Edwards speaks of Robert Dennison's expression as being "more adamant than ever in the brilliant moonlight," we may charitably assume that "adamantine" is the word which she would use upon reflection.

The writer's object appears to be the vindication of Bohemianism as a state of society favourable to generosity and truthfulness of character; and to enforce this original and rather startling view respecting a kind of life which we are inclined to regard as singularly productive of meanness and falsity, she successfully exerts herself to make the reader take a

strong personal interest in the impulsive, wayward, truth-loving Archie Lovell, who has breathed the atmosphere of Bohemia from her infancy till she becomes a cause of scandal to the leaders of the English set at the French watering-place pointed at under the name of Morteville. A beautiful, high-spirited, outspoken girl, the granddaughter of an English peer, and daughter of an impoverished English clergyman, Miss Archie has been reared in continental studios, and has gathered from them other accomplishments besides knowledge of Art and proficiency with her pencil. She delights to shock the taste of Mrs. O'Rourke and party by flagrant and ludicrous improprieties. She smokes cigarettes in public, walks out in her father's hat and coat, and from her seat on the garden-wall of the house in which her father lodges she exchanges pleasantries with gentlemen who are total strangers to her. Wherever she encounters respectable people, or Philistines, as such persons are termed in her vocabulary, she forthwith proceeds to "take a rise" out of them and make them stare at her astounding violations of social decorum. In a railway carriage she frightens two formal English ladies almost into fits by singing songs at the top of her voice. Here is Mrs. Edwards's account of her darling's behaviour on the London and Folkestone line: "And then, though she was in reality all but crying, Miss Lovell began to sing aloud: French songs, Italian songs, anything that came into her head; and she ate more fruit than was good for her, throwing the stones away with reckless rapidity through the window; then she put her feet up on the opposite seat, leaned back her head and looked at her fellow travellers with something of the expression she had been wont to assume towards Mesdames O'Rourke and Maloney at home. The instincts of Bohemianism were deep-rooted, almost like religious convictions, in Archie's heart. Ever since she could think at all she had had a vague sense that respectability, Philistines, 'grocers,' and her father, were on opposite sides, consequently, that it was for her to do battle with respectability." To heighten the effect of the personal graces and moral excellencies of this terrible little damsel, Mrs. Edwards attributes the most odious and repulsive natures to the outwardly decorous O'Rourkes and Company with whom Archie wages war, under the very erroneous impression that they are representatives of the respectability which she hates. In this part of her picture the author indulges in caricature even more strongly than in her delineations of Archie's merits. The English society of Boulogne doubtless contains a large percentage of black sheep, but it is not so sordid and coarse and inhumanly malignant as Mrs. Edwards imagines; and in so far as it corresponds with her descriptions, it offends through Bohemian temper, rather than by qualities consequent upon its strivings after respectability. But though we differ from the writer's estimate of the kind of society which sowed the seeds of selfishness, ingratitude, and hypocrisy in Becky Sharp's nature, we can testify to the vigour and strong interest of the concluding portions of the narrative which tell how Archie Lovell was reluctantly carried over from the side of life for which she was too good, and was safely landed in the ranks of the Philistines. Gerald Durant's arrest on a charge of murder, and the subsequent investigation in a police-court, cannot be extolled on the score of originality; but in all that immediately concerns them, Mrs. Edwards proves herself to be a novelist of more than average power. Archie's share in the legal inquiry is told spiritedly, and in such a manner that the reader parts with the young lady on the best

of terms, and experiences lively satisfaction in seeing her a respectable woman married to a prosperous and highly estimable country gentleman.

Hena; or, Life in Tahiti. By Mrs. Alfred Hort. 2 vols. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)

HAD Mrs. Alfred Hort honestly endeavoured to describe the social aspects of Tahiti, she would have found readers whose curiosity about life in that loveliest of Pacific islands would have disposed them to deal tenderly with her artistic and literary shortcomings, and even to judge her still graver offences with leniency. But as 'Hena; or, Life in Tahiti,' regarded from its most favourable point of view, is merely one of those foolish novels that are annually published, in obedience to the dictates of personal vanity rather than in compliance with any genuine public demand for worthless literature, it is more than probable that the author will hear some hard truths about the least creditable features of her work.

The first chapter of the story introduces the reader to the natives of Papeete, the principal district of Tahiti, and also to the distinctive graces of the author, who describes the Tahitian "pareu" as being a piece of printed cotton, "which is wound round the waist, and replaces the necessity of pantaloons," and who remarks of the wearers of this simple costume, "When excited, or inebriated, they have a decidedly savage appearance. Their heads, shoulders and bodies decked fantastically with green vines, reminding one forcibly of groups of wild bacchanalians as represented in the paintings of the 'Roman Period.'" In recognition of their finer qualities, Mrs. Hort says:—"Towards each other the natives are generous and lavish to a fault; 'share and share alike' appears to be their motto and maxim, which they act up to from puffs at a straw cigarette, alternating between a group of men and women, down to the pig in preparation for their meal." That we may feel ourselves quite at home with the swarthy children of Papeete, we are informed, in sufficiently clear, though scarcely faultless, language, "They have frequent recourse to ablutions, the bath being a luxury common to all, its delights unknown out of a tropical clime. Bathing takes place in the open river; whilst preparing for the plunge and dressing occur under some friendly tree, whose wide-spreading branches protect the bather from the too-powerful rays of the sun, as well as the gaze of stray passers." It is whilst they are thus taking a river-bath that Hena, the lovely child of a Tahitian girl by a French officer, and her especial friend Taai, a native of pure blood, are surprised by Mr. Seymour, an English visitor to the island, and his friend De Lorme, a pleasure-loving Frenchman, who has recently come out to the settlement to fill a government office, and occupy "a cottage in a pretty little suburb, called St. Emilie, comprised of one long rural lane." The sight of Hena in the clear stream so completely upsets young De Lorme's prudent resolve to hold himself aloof from native women, that, maddened by what he saw through "that part of Hena's dress which must have been torn in the exertion of bathing, disclosing some portion of her form," he determines to make her charms his property at any cost short of marriage. But before he has effected his purpose, the discovery that Hena is his half-sister causes a sudden relinquishment of an intention which would have resulted in failure or incest. "To think, Seymour," exclaims De Lorme to his English friend, "that she is my own little sister after all! Has my father not acted infamously in thus abandoning such a child? I could almost curse

him for the barbarous act."—in response to which filial sentiment from a disappointed seducer, and in concession to circumstances which we are thankful to say there is no occasion for us to recapitulate, Mr. Seymour—the type of English culture, manliness, morality, and material prosperity—undertakes to provide for the wretched little Hena by making her his wife. All this is absurd and unpleasant enough; but that which follows is even more ridiculous and nauseous. Unable to achieve a complete victory over his abortive passion for Hena, De Lorme determines to search for a mistress whose shape and colour and grace may remind him of his sister's charms. If he cannot clutch the desire of his heart, he will at least have a fruit of the same fragrance and flavour as the forbidden. After vainly hunting for a girl with a stronger resemblance to Hena, he at length takes as a temporary wife a Tahitian girl whose eyes remind him of his sister's. Not only does he thus make his arrangements for private enjoyment, but he actually tells his brother-in-law what considerations guided him in the selection of a new mistress. "You," he exclaims to Arthur Seymour, "have obtained a wife, without the slightest manoeuvring, for whom I would have risked my reputation, my future, to call mine. I have hunted everywhere for such another Hena in vain; the young girl now under my protection I took because I fancied her large black eyes resembled hers." In what manner does Mr. Seymour respond to his friend's, his brother-in-law's, communication? Does he knock him down out of hand, or kick him, or throw him out of a window, or horse-whip him within an inch of his life, or with a self-command that would be more prudent than commendable under such circumstances turn away from him in disdainful silence, mentally renouncing him for ever? No:—the interview between the brothers-in-law is continued in the friendliest spirit; and before its termination Seymour renews his offers of assistance to De Lorme. On getting through this interview, which occurs at the beginning of the second volume, our countryman's dishonour affected us so acutely that we lost no time in dropping his acquaintance and the book that had brought us together. Where can Mrs. Alfred Hort have gained her notions about English character? How came she to imagine that such a book as hers could prove acceptable to any class of readers, even to the not hypercritical or over-squeamish devourers of season novels?

Goethe's Letters to Leipzig Friends. Edited by Prof. Otto Jahn. Translated by Robert Slater, Jun. With Three Lithographed Portraits. (Longmans & Co.)

WE are slow to perceive the reasons which have induced Mr. Slater to undertake the present translation, and still more slow to appreciate the way in which the translation has been made. Seventeen years ago, when Germany was celebrating the hundredth anniversary of Goethe's birth, Prof. Jahn's collection of the Letters to Leipzig friends, preceded by a sketch of Goethe in Leipzig, had much interest for Leipzig. The book has since been used by Goethe's many biographers. Some of the letters must have seemed unimportant—even to the first Leipzig readers. We fear that this will be the present verdict of English readers on the majority. Then Mr. Slater is not always either easy or accurate. In the prose parts of the book he is perhaps more accurate than easy, but his attempts at verse are lamentable in both respects. Surely it was not necessary for him to compete with all the poets, great and small,

who have translated Goethe's Songs and Ballads; for, even if the Letters were not to be found complete except in this volume, the "Leipzig Songs" are included in every collection of Goethe's Poems. Mr. Slater not only ruins the graceful turns of the original, but he sometimes conveys a meaning exactly opposite to the poet's meaning. Some of Goethe's songs are warm enough without being made "prurient," a word which Mr. Slater brings into one poem quite unnecessarily, and as unnecessarily proceeds to justify. For this he asks our kind indulgence. We much regret that we must withhold it. Of course we do not mean that this volume is devoid of interest, or that many of the letters are not valuable. Dramatically the collection is good, as it carries us from the early period of Goethe's "wild youth" to the staid sobriety of his ripened manhood. And there are passing allusions to events in the poet's life of a biographical significance; views and opinions thrown off easily from a great mind, and affording sudden glimpses into its recesses. But these are few in comparison with the even, business-like tenor of most of the later letters, while the reckless frolic of the early ones soon shows a sameness. Nothing is more remarkable than the change from the fullness of the early letters, the exuberance of words and spirits, to the curt sentences composing what Germans call Goethe's Privy Council style. Instead of growing garrulous in age, like Nestor, and other old men without Nestor's wisdom, Goethe seems to have exhausted that vein in his youth, and to use fewer words as his words become more precious. Lord Houghton was telling the Cambridge students the other day that Goethe refused to explain something in 'Faust' to a young man, on the ground that the young man would understand what was written in youth more easily than the old man could recall such distant memories. One of these letters has a passage of similar import:—

"The questions as to 'Wilhelm Meister' I should prefer replying to orally. In the case of works like this, the author may have proposed to his own mind what he pleased, but there will still always remain a necessity for a sort of confession, of which he can scarcely render any account even to himself. The style will always present certain defects, and the author may thank God that he was able to infuse so much of sentiment into his work that feeling and thinking men were found who laboured again to evolve his ideas. The critique in the *Journal of General Literature* is certainly very unsatisfactory to any one who has himself thought over the work, but still it is not without value, when regarded as a solitary expression of well-considered opinion. More might certainly have been expected of a critique, particularly of one so late in appearing."

—There is nothing about *well-considered* opinion in the original, Mr. Slater.

How unlucky it was Goethe could not have his youth back again, as the poet asks in the prologue to 'Faust,' in order to answer these questions. He is by no means chary of his opinions when he writes to his early friends and early loves, to Riese, and Schlenkopf, and Oeser, and the daughters of the two latter. By the way, why does Mr. Slater turn Käthchen into Kitty? We know Goethe's loves and heroines by their German names, not by English equivalents of their abbreviations. What should we say to any one who made Gretchen into Maggy? It is to Frederika Oeser that Goethe pours out this string of sentiments at which he would have shuddered some years later, though the spirit of them clung to him through life:—

"Thank God we have again peace! Of what use is all this cry of war? Yes, if it was a poetical style, with a fund of wealth, of allegory, sentiment,

and so forth. Then, indeed, there would always be fish to land. But nothing besides an eternal thunder of battle, the fire blazing from the warrior's eyes, the gilt hoof splashed with blood, the morion and plume, the spear, a few dozen monstrous hyperboles, and a perpetual ah! ha! when the line cannot be completed, and when it draws its slow length out—all this together is unbearable, Gleim, and Weise, and Gessner in one short poem, and enough to satiety of all else. It is a thing that fails altogether to interest; a wish-wash that only serves to pass the time. Forced pictures,—because the versifier has not seen nature; eternal repetitions,—for a battle is always the battle; and the situations are old used-up ones. And what does the victory of the Germans concern me that I should listen to the shouts of joy? Why, I can shout myself. Make me feel something which I have never felt—make me think of something which I have never thought of—and I will give you praise. But noise and shouts instead of pathos,—that does not suit me,—tinsel, and nothing more. Then there are in R. pictures of rural innocence which might be apt if applied to Arcadia; under the oaks of Germany no nymphs were born as under the myrtles in Tempe. And what in a picture is most insufferable is its want of truth. A fable contains its modicum of truth, and must contain it, or else it is no fable. And when the subject is so hashed up one grows afraid. Our friends think, then, the outlandish costume must produce effect! If the piece is bad, of what use are the fine clothes of the actor? When Ossian sings in the spirit of his times, I can willingly employ a glossary explanatory of his costumes, and can willingly give myself much trouble to comprehend it; but when modern poets strain their wits to present their poems in an old dress, it does not suit my humour to strain my wits to translate their lucubrations into modern language."

Most of Goethe's later letters in this volume are addressed to Friedrich Rochlitz, and are written in the character of manager of the Weimar Theatre. As such, Goethe says on one occasion that he has struck out of a play of Rochlitz's a few jests on philosophers, for fear of their making the common people jeer at something which they do not understand, but which they ought to reverence. He also gives some details about the performance of 'Faust,' which are curious even now:—

"It is praiseworthy on the part of the Germans that they did not require the work to be distorted, so as to be able to tolerate it upon the stage. The French were obliged to metamorphose it, and to lavish much strong spice and pungent ingredients on the sauce. According to the information which we have had given us, we can understand how it was that the jumble should have produced so much effect there."

On the next page we read that the performance of it in Germany was not satisfactory. The students at Leipzig applauded it so violently that the Dresden authorities forbade its being repeated, and Goethe himself was opposed to its being played, saying that the Devil ought not to be painted on the wall. Mr. Slater exaggerates the applause of the Leipzig students by telling us that it was found necessary to prohibit the play from being repeated in Dresden. Yet if, owing to the wording of German writers, it was not evident that Dresden referred to the authorities, not to the place of performance, the context should have kept the translator from such a blunder. Mr. Slater ought to have paid more attention to the context throughout. Many allusions which have a meaning to students of Goethe, and which would be clear to Germans, need an explanation for the English public, and, instead of some of them being omitted, Prof. Jahn's notes should have been supplemented. To parody words quoted already, more might have been expected of a translation, particularly of one so late in appearing.

International Policy. Essays on the Foreign Relations of England. (Chapman & Hall.)

THIS volume contains six essays by Fellows of Colleges at Oxford, and one by Mr. Hutton, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, all professedly based on the principles of Positivism. These principles, as stated by the essayists themselves, are the following: First, the international relations of mankind are a fit subject for a systematic policy. Secondly, such systematic policy is to be based on the acceptance of duties, not on the assertion of rights, and ought to have a moral, not a political or purely national foundation. Thirdly, the arguments respecting such policy are in all cases to be drawn from considerations of a purely human character, as alone susceptible of legitimate and profitable discussion. Starting with these propositions, every essayist is allowed freedom in other respects in dealing with his subject, and we are told not to look for perfect agreement among the essays, but to think their writers attain their object if they "arrive in the main at convergent conclusions."

The aim of the first writer is to show that "the leadership of the human race is vested in the West." By this the reader is to understand not in America, "which cannot be," we are told, "in any sense a guide or a model for the Western statesman or thinker," but Western Europe, that is, France Italy, Spain, England and Germany, which are to form "a hegemony for the service and advancement of humanity." In order to arrive at this "hegemony" an eliminating process is gone through as regards other countries and regions. Africa, Asia and America are struck off at once as being too big and too foolish to manage themselves even. Africa and Asia, we are told, stand in a "passive and receptive attitude," an assertion singularly belied by certain persons of African descent, such as the contumacious Theodore of Abyssinia, and the negroes in Jamaica, and by the whole body of Turks, Wahabists, Afghans and other Asiatics, whose attitude, though it may be described as "receptive," is certainly anything but passive. America, as "the offspring of a period of negation and dissolution," "the offspring, too, of a nation which (alas, poor England!) is not by its antecedents, or by its present condition, qualified to take the lead in human affairs," must, "like the vast Polytheistic empires of the East, renounce any claim to the direction of others." As to Russia, her "exclusion is a cardinal point" with this politician, who thinks the Sultan has a better right to sit in the conclave of the Hegemony than the Czar. The Christianity of Russia is of no value; it was never "brought within the discipline of Catholicism," and a nation "only just clear of serfage cannot direct those that have long been free." The religion of Turkey, on the other hand, would make this philosophic writer wish for her admission among the directing nations of what once was Christendom till essayists found out a better name for it. But for reasons which he does not care to mention, the essayist regretfully avows that Turkey cannot be admitted into the Hegemony. Still he contends that her freedom of initiative should be scrupulously respected, that is, we suppose, that she should as long as possible continue to oppress Christians, and make an Inferno of the fairest regions of the earth. Having chosen the Great Council of the human race, the essayist proceeds to assign the presidency to France, France that has inherited so much from Papal Rome, France that took the first place in the Crusades,—a fact which we are surprised to find reckoned here to her advantage, since it was against that religion she fought, which we have

just been told almost entitles Turkey to a seat in the Great Council.

Of the remaining four representative nations, Spain seems to have enlisted the warmest sympathies of this writer. Some years ago, he "urged on the English Government and nation the restitution to Spain of Gibraltar." Strange to say, the Government and nation have remained deaf to this sage advice; but the philosopher continues to urge his country "to restore to its due honour and importance the Latin, Southern, and Catholic Spain." Regarding England, the views of this impartial writer may be summed up in the following extract:—

"We who urge on England a more moderate and more just estimation of herself, who urge her renunciation of any claim to be the first nation of the world, her acceptance of the secondary position accorded her by the whole of past history, who urge on her, lastly, to throw away the language of self-assertion, and concentrate her attention on her international duties,—we cannot be expected to hold a different language in relation to her great colony. We cannot recognize as valid in America claims which we reject on behalf of her parent."

With this pleasant advice we close the first essay, more dazzled than directed by its light, which resembles that of a Congreve rocket rather than a guiding star.

The main object of the second essay, 'England and France,' appears to be the glorification of France and the French Revolution, and of the ideas disseminated by that event.

The third essay, 'England and the Sea,' impeaches this country for erecting "upon a basis of violence and injustice a maritime supremacy incompatible with the orderly and peaceable development of European civilization." Of course a brief abstract of our naval history is inevitable with such a design. A good deal is said about Cromwell, who, "though his morality was tainted by his theology," was capable of large views and doubled the national fleet with a deliberate scheme "of building up a maritime and colonial empire." This idea was grasped by the people after the victory of La Hogue, and carried out by the elder Pitt. "The younger Pitt lived to be a curse to his country and to Europe." In the war which he directed against France our aim was only to get a share of the plunder for ourselves. In short, the case is made out against England, and all that she can now do is to make restitution, and the first thing is, of course, to restore Gibraltar, which is the *bête noir* of these Oxford philosophers. There is the more reason for giving it up because Spain, which is rapidly rising to be a great power, will certainly take it by force next time it suits her to claim it! Apropos of this, the essayist pours out the vials of his wrath upon Mr. Ford and his Handbook, Mr. Roebuck, and others who have the misfortune to differ from him.

'England and India' is the title of the fourth essay, as 'England and China' is of the fifth, and 'England and Japan' of the sixth. We read, "All who would rightly understand the state of this Asiatic question must regard our position in India, China and Japan respectively as forming points in an orderly series." "The India of yesterday is the China of to-day, and the China of to-day the Japan of to-morrow." Not so, we reply, unless the writer is prepared to prove that the man who has surfeited himself with eating a whole pudding to-day, will eat another to-morrow, and another the third day.

The fifth essay gives a description of China as far removed from the truth as the ridiculous figures we see on China jars are unlike nature. Mr. Bridges, following the spirit of this series of essays, commences by endeavouring to show

that England has displayed "gross ignorance," the spirit of "a buccaneer or pirate," "brutal greed and violence," "shuffling evasion," and "violence, greed and fraud," throughout her dealings with China. The Chinese Government, on the other hand, has acted in a way that redounds to its eternal honour. The only Europeans whose dealings with the Chinese are at all praised by the essayist are the Jesuits, of whom he thus writes: "The wise and broad views of the Jesuits, who had permitted the worship of Heaven, the worship of Confucius, and the worship of the dead, as pardonable, nay, as salutary, appendages to Christian doctrine, were counteracted by the narrow intolerance of the Dominicans who succeeded them, men who, like our own Protestant missionaries, would admit of no such compromise." So, according to the new school of philosophy, lying and deceit, if objectionable elsewhere, are laudable in the matter of religion! Further on we come to the panegyric on the Chinese system, which is said to be "a simple and ancient civilization, with thoughts and hopes narrower, certainly, than ours, yet still with a moral standard, with a theory of life and duty which we should do well not to despise." The panegyrist warms as he proceeds, and breaks out into rapture in describing the Fetishism of Confucius, from which springs, he tells us, "a rich growth of noble precepts, of glorious memories, of heroic lives, of sacred traditions." "Pernicious nonsense!" is the proper reply to this rhapsody; and indeed the only possible excuse that Mr. Bridges can have for indulging in it is that he has evidently never been in China, and has no practical acquaintance with the people or the country. Let us take the test which he himself proposes for religion, "its power to give calm or comfort in the time of death." If running away in battle, and committing suicide rather than face an enemy, or any great danger, be the sign of the calm or comfort which Confucianism gives, then has the essayist strong evidence on his side. But let us adopt a more general test, and judge of Fetishism by its fruits. Is there any country in which such oceans of blood are shed, such fiendish cruelty practised, such all-pervading corruption and swinish depravity exhibited as in China! Among other nations the executioner may have slain his thousands, but among the Chinese the victims have been millions; for if one mandarin, Yeh, boasted of having decapitated 70,000 human beings, what must have been the slaughter during the last quarter of a century throughout the empire! A host of authorities might easily be cited to show how debased the Chinese have become under the teachings of that Confucianism which Mr. Bridges so extols, and which has so well been described by better judges as "puerile and unattractive," and containing "un grand nombre de banalités." But it is sufficient to sum up, in the expressive words of the author of 'The Chinese Empire in 1849,'—"The national mind has become 'infinitely vicious.'" Mr. Bridges ought to know that the masses in China are the slaves of ridiculous superstitions, while "all cultivated Chinese are superstitiously and practically atheists," though they cannot stifle "a belief in a supreme, intelligent, rewarding and punishing Power, with more or less of will and personality." Is Atheism, then, the faith, the tranquil, firm conviction that Positivism supplies? Is it the genius of Atheism that the essayist adores in the person of China's great sage, who is declared by him to be "the most perfect type of morality, that is to say, of perfect manhood, that has ever yet commanded the general veneration of mankind?" If so, it is useless to argue, and better

to take leave at once of this great sage, or "budge doctor," as we should term him, and his Oxford disciple.

The sixth essay pursues the same line of argument as the two preceding, but in a more moderate tone. The seventh essay, 'England and the Uncivilized Communities,' which seems to us the best in the book, lays down principles for our colonial policy to which there is little to object.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Paper upon the Remains of Man and Extinct Mammalian Fauna, found at Eynesbury, near St. Neots, Huntingdonshire. By George Dawson Rowley. (Tribner & Co.)

THE ossiferous gravel on the banks of the river Ouse, wherever it can be excavated, is found to contain pre-historic relics of various kinds, and therefore demands the attention of landlords and other local residents, who may be able to rescue instructive remains from neglect or destruction. Mr. Rowley obtained a cinerary urn, a couple of querns, an article of bone, and the antler of a reindeer, from the above neighbourhood, and makes the most of them for his paper. As this, however, contains nothing new or notable, it must pass from our hands with a hope that Mr. Rowley will find more antiquities and learn more geology. It is rather singular to find an Englishman quoting from a Frenchman (Louis Figuier) a fact which the said Frenchman got from an Englishman. Still, whatever Mr. Rowley has to learn, we learn some few facts from him; and every man who adds to the common stock of facts so far deserves attention.

The Book of Dates; or, Treasury of Universal Reference: comprising the Principal Events in all Ages, from the Earliest Records to the Present Time. With Index of Events. New and Revised Edition. (Griffin & Co.)

OF the two parts into which this compilation of dates is divided, the first notices, "in synchronistic order," the principal events of all the countries and races of the world, and the second mentions the same occurrences in alphabetical order. This method has its special advantages; and if the ordinary student required in a Book of Dates a synopsis of universal history, the plan of this volume would as nearly as possible meet his wish; but since the majority of readers who use dictionaries of events refer to them for the facts bearing on a particular subject, much oftener than for a general survey of the events of an epoch, we question if the editor has adopted the best plan. The Index enables the reader without difficulty to ascertain the particular date of almost any fact; but on referring from the index to any table in the first part for further information about the point of interest, it is sometimes no easy task to pick out the required lines of notice from the mass of other notices in which they are set. Haydn's method of grouping his dates under the subjects to which they refer is a far more convenient system of classification for literary workers and students. The scheme, however, of this work has been carried out with conscientious care, and the book may be confidently commended to those who think that the possession of such a volume would lighten the labour of historical study.

Salus Mundi Summa Lex; and other Essays. By R. W. Ferguson. (Macintosh.)

THERE are five essays in this little volume, viz., on the subsidiary aims of the Mosaic law, the connexion between science and revelation, the judicial faculty as applied to theology, Romanism, and the relation existing between the Sabbath and the Lord's Day, which were written to be read at a clerical meeting. The first is evidently thought to be the most important and valuable by its author. Some ideas in it are just; as a whole it is most unsatisfactory, containing principles inconsistent not only with the attributes of God, but with any worthy adaptation on His part of means to an end. Bishop Shuttleworth has illustrated a few of the particulars in it in a masterly style, and the writer might have learnt something from him. The other essays are brief and perfunctory, with the exception of that on Romanism, portions of which are good.

The general impression which a perusal of the whole leaves upon the reader's mind is, that difficult subjects are handled very inadequately, that the author has a narrow theological creed which underlies and regulates his apologetic discussions, and that he has an antiquated view of a goodly portion of the Old Testament. His judicial faculty cannot be praised. Thus he allows that many events in the Mosaic creation are in apparent variance with the present theory of the solar system; but all he has to say is, "perchance clearer knowledge may reconcile the discrepancy." In relation to the subject of the last essay, the writer should have perused the chapter which Milton has upon it in his treatise on "Christian Doctrine." His bias is seen throughout in the manner he speaks of recent criticism, against which he shuts his eyes like many others, contented to take refuge in modes of thought and time-honoured traditions which reflecting men have shown to be worthless.

The Thames illustrated by Photographs. First Series. Richmond to Cliefden. (Marion & Son.)

THIS is a very pleasantly illustrated gift-book, comprising, with lightly-treated notes of the literary sort on the localities in question, some admirable photographs from well-chosen points of view on the banks of the Thames. Among these are Richmond Bridge, and the world-famous view from Richmond Hill, a very striking representation from Teddington Weir. Thames Ditton renders a pretty subject. The now destroyed bridge at Hampton Court is well recorded here. Magna Charta Island, Walton Bridge, Maidenhead Bridge, and Windsor Castle, with two capital views of Cliefden, of which one, where the mansion looks over the umbrage, is very good, are among the materials of this elegant trifle.

Washed Ashore; or, the Tower of Stormont Bay. By W. H. G. Kingston. Illustrated. (Jackson, Walford & Hodder.)

ALMOST every boy knows the manner of Mr. Kingston, so we need write no more on the literary qualities of this book than that it is equal to its forerunners by the same author. The illustrations are much below the average of modern boys' books.

In this age of examinations the meritorious *Analysis of English History*, by W. C. Pearce and S. Hayne, LL.B. (Murby), may be found of great service. It is not so well adapted for a reading-book as for a companion to a larger work, the matter being very condensed, and arranged in disconnected paragraphs, with an appropriate heading, in striking type, to each. Under these several headings are comprised all the main facts of each reign, expressed in a concise but distinct manner. A good deal of accurate constitutional information is given from Hallam, the genealogies of royal families are clearly exhibited, and tabular statements are appended of the battles of the Wars of the Roses and the Great Rebellion, with the commanders on each side and the issue of each engagement. The social condition, dress and literature of each period are well described.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

Emma and her Nurse; or, the History of Lady Harewood. And The Mother's Grave. By Mrs. Cameron. Illustrated. (Houlston & Wright.)

THE prospects of the children's season are gloomy. The excessive production of literary toys for the play-room and nursery, that has covered our table with piles of ornate volumes in the Novembers of past years, seems about to be followed by a period of comparative dullness and stagnation. What the next few weeks may have in store for us, we cannot confidently predict; but at present the dealers in "juvenile literature" have failed to give those signs of enterprise which we expect from them on the advent of Christmas. Instead of new stories, some of them send us reprints of old tales, for which little in the way of commendation can be said, save that they were popular and sold well in former years. The editor of this volume assures us that upwards of seventy thousand copies of these stories by Mrs. Cameron have at some time or other found purchasers. If this be true, surely the world has had enough of them.

The Story of Little Henry and his Bearer Boosy: a Tale of Dinapore. By Mrs. Sherwood. Illustrated. (Houlston & Wright.)

HERE we have the reprint on toned paper of a story the popularity of which may be estimated "from the fact that upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand copies have been sold of the copyright or author's edition, besides large numbers of pirated and imperfect copies." A work so well and widely known needs no further introduction to buyers of literature for children.

Pleasant Rhymes for Little Readers; or, Jottings for Juveniles, affectionately inscribed to the Children of England. By Josephine. (Houlston & Wright.)

THE author of 'Our Children's Pets' has produced a welcome collection of nursery rhymes, in which she endeavours to inspire children with compassionate thoughtfulness for miserable and helpless creatures. Here and there Josephine shows a tendency to write above the intelligence of average little children; but her verses are so superior to most compositions of their unambitious kind, that we have much pleasure in telling papas and mamas to buy them.

Charles Lorraine; or, the Young Soldier, drawn from Scenes of Real Life. By Mrs. Sherwood. Illustrated. (Houlston & Wright.)

AN unfavourable specimen of its author's style and capacity to write wholesome stories for comparatively untaught people, this sketch of a young soldier, whose early death was mainly due to intemperance, has no qualities that justify its republication.

Johnny Jordan and his Dog. By Mrs. Eiloart. With Illustrations. (Routledge & Sons.)

Mrs. Eiloart's new story for the play-room narrates the practical jokes and wild pranks of a set of village schoolboys, who, notwithstanding the boisterous fun and mad merriment of their early years, turn out very useful and respectable men. The humour and spirit of the book accord with the mirthful and thoroughly wholesome tone of 'Ernie Elton' and 'Ernie at School,'—two books which induced us in past time to speak of Mrs. Eiloart as possessing in a high degree the qualities requisite for an entertainer of laughter-loving boys and girls.

Tom and the Crocodiles. By Anne Bowman. With Illustrations. (Routledge & Sons.)

ON the approach of Christmas we have been taught by the experience of several years to look for a new volume of prose fiction for children from Miss Anne Bowman, a writer whose special powers have strengthened with practice. On the present occasion the lady transports a family of gentlepeople—papa, mamma, and a bevy of children—from the neighbourhood of London to a charmingly picturesque island in the West Indies, where they have strange adventures and experience notable vicissitudes. On this well-chosen groundwork Miss Bowman has built up a tale that little people will read with interest and implicit trust in the truthfulness of its representations.

Helen in Switzerland: a Tale for Young People. By the Hon. Augusta Bethell. With Illustrations by E. Whymper. (Griffith & Farran.)

ALIKE clever at delineating good girls and naughty girls, the author of 'Maud Latimer' tells us yet another story with her customary freshness and good feeling. Mr. Whymper's pictures of The Chamois-Hunter, The Lion of Lucerne, The Castle of Chillon, and The Ice Cave of the Grindewald Glacier add greatly to the attractiveness of the volume.

Gerty and May. By the Author of 'Granny's Story Box.' With Illustrations by M. L. Vinning. (Griffith & Farran.)

A brief announcement says, "Thesayings and doings of the children in this story are real doings and sayings of little ones known to the writer." Gerty and May are such delectable little girls, and their sayings and doings as set forth in this pleasant narrative are so agreeable and satisfactory, that we are glad to hear they are not mere creatures of imagination. Whilst their papas and mamas are in India, Gerty and May are brought up in an English village near the sea by a certain Aunt Emmie; and

the intercourse of the three is excellently set forth in this volume, which may be found of service as a book for beginners in the art of reading, who are being led onwards from an imperfect knowledge of words of one syllable to a first acquaintance with words of two syllables.

How Peter's Pound became a Penny. By the Author of 'Dick and his Donkey.' (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday.)

THE moral of this well-meant and well-illustrated story may be inferred from its title. Honest, right-minded Peter, through falling into bad company at a village fair, loses or makes away with nineteen shillings and elevenpence of the sovereign which he had resolved to spend on a donkey and panniers for his mother; but in return for this material misfortune, he gains a large accession of modesty and a salutary dislike of idle associates. "He was," observes the moralist at the end of the tale, "a wise man who has written 'Much better is it to get wisdom than gold, and to get understanding rather than silver.'"

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adam's Club Foot, its Cause, Pathology, &c. 8vo. 12s. cl.
Adventures of a Griffin, written by Himself, post 8vo. 6s. cl.
Andersen's Fairy Tales, new trans. by Mrs. Paull, post 8vo. 5s. cl.
Arctostaphylos, Christmas Volume, 1866, 8vo. 4s. cl.
Aristotle on Fallacies, with Translation and Notes by Poste, 8/6
Aunt Friedl's Gift, 75 coloured pictures, imp. 16mo. 9/6 cl.
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Lew's Lucy's Campaign: a History of Adventure, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Loneliness and Leisure, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Maudsleyville Sir John, Voyage and Travels of, by Halliwell, 10/6
Maurice's The Commandments Considered, &c., post 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Mishman's History of the Jews, 4th edit. 3 vols. post 8vo. 18s. cl.
Napier's Practical Treatise on Diseases of Skin, 8vo. 10s. cl.
Norris's The Early Start in Life, illust. 12mo. 5/6 cl.
Nursery Tales of Stories about the Little Ones, illust. 3/6 cl.
Platonius Convivium, Edit. Badham, 8vo. 4s. cl.
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Trollope's (T.A.) Gemma, a Novel, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Zaida's Nursery Note-Book, by Author of A.L.O.E., fc. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

LITERARY COPYRIGHT.

6, St. James's Terrace, Nov. 14, 1866.

FINDING that during my absence from England the subject of literary copyright as between our own country and the United States has been occupying public attention, first at the Social Science meeting in Manchester, where it was introduced by Mr. Anthony Trollope, afterwards pretty generally in the London press, I am induced to say a few words about the state in which I found that question in the minds of authors, publishers, and legislators in America, and (so far as a man could learn such a fact in travelling over 10,000 miles of American ground, and mixing with all classes of the people) how it stands, generally, in the minds of the reading classes. On the whole, I think we are nearer to a settlement of this question than many persons suppose.

The authors, I can say with some confidence, are with their English brethren, to a man. At Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, I had opportunities of talking on this subject with such men as Longfellow, Agassiz, Lowell, Emerson, Holmes, Boker, Bayard Taylor, Bowles, Richardson, Horace Greeley, and their like. These eminent men of letters not only, as we do here, the rank injustice done to the plagiarists on both sides of the Atlantic, but also on all occasions warmly and eloquently expressed their views on publishers and the public, as our literature

rary fellows are concerned, we may rely on every assistance being given to us in our quest of justice.

The publishers are not unanimous, though they are very nearly so. Two or three houses—I need not name them—still persist in looking at the question solely from the point of view of their own trading interests. That they are making a great mistake in policy, even as regards their personal advantages, I have no doubt, after what I have seen and heard of the reprint-trade in America,—such a mistake as our own Cornish people made when clamouring for the right of wrecking,—such as our Norfolk people made when they protested against free imports of corn; but, being blind to their true interests, and taking only the lowest trade view of their duty, these two or three houses stand in the way of a complete unanimity among publishers. Messrs. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, the largest book-distributors in America, perhaps in the world, are strongly in favour of a copyright convention. I can assert the same of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston; and, indeed, of every liberal and enlightened publishing firm in the States. It is the same with the proprietors of periodicals. Mr. Leslie, a very large reprinter of English tales and novels, told me that he has found by long and large experience that it would be safer for him, as a publisher, to give the English writer a good price for his work than to steal it. The curse of all wrong-doing is, that more than one can play the evil trade. Our wreckers used to quarrel about their spoil, and would sometimes kill each other for a stolen article not worth a song. Pirates are proverbial for their frays and violence. No thief is ever satisfied to see his neighbour prospering on the results of a common crime, and no reprinter can be sure that his fellow in the offence will not invade his frontier and seek to appropriate his gains. Thus, to use Mr. Leslie's own illustration, the trade of reprinting from English works is, at best, a gambling transaction. Say he buys (for a small sum) from an English novelist the right to reprint a tale in one of his popular magazines. Before he has published half of it some one produces the tale in full. He never can feel sure of his property being his own. Every trade calculation has to be made in the face of this vitiating element. He can trust nobody, and he lives in a land where he cannot ask protection from the law. In fact, he has no property in the work, though it may be necessary for him to risk upon the reproduction many thousands of dollars. The return for his risk is just as uncertain as if he walked into Morrissey's "hell" and staked his money on the red and black. The clever publishers of the States are now beginning to see that even on the low ground of their personal interests—and many of them, I need not say, being gentlemen and scholars, take a far loftier view of this question—the need for a copyright law which should deal with intellectual property, as the law deals with all other kinds of wealth, is extremely urgent.

The politicians, so far as I could learn, from Secretary Seward and Vice-President Foster down to the humblest member of Congress, have no antipathy to a copyright law as such. They may have doubts whether the reading classes are yet prepared to give up the use of stolen books. They may hesitate as to whether, in the present condition of feeling in America towards England, any attempt to do an act of justice and favour towards English writers would be popular. But they do not argue for a continuance of the old piratical system on any pretended ground of right and honour. In fact, they admit the wrong, and only profess to doubt whether ignorant men who like a bargain can be made to see that robbing an author of his property is not the best way of getting all the good out of him which he is capable of yielding to a moral reader of his work. They see, however, that a change is coming. The man who likes a bargain and is willing to take it at his neighbour's cost, is not the best sort of citizen in a free commonwealth; hence it is beginning to be seen that his preference for other people's property is not a passion to be gratified by the legislature at all times and seasons. The brain of America, it begins to be seen, has some right to consideration as well as the pocket. That reprint-

ing which was serviceable to the Ohio farmer is clearly injurious to the Cambridge poet or professor; and when the latter rises up in the name of common right and common sense, his case is one that cannot be gainsaid. But for the unhappy differences which divide the two governments in the political field, this question might be set at rest. In the political circles of the United States—especially of the New England States—there is, just now, a passing passion of distrust and discontent, the deeper and fiercer from the love and reverence which it has for a day displaced. The causes of this ill-will are known to all my readers enough that the feeling prevails, and that it puts an obstacle in the way of friendly intercourse and legislation. This animosity, I hope, will die away when the old friendly feeling shall have revived a disposition to prepare a solution of this question will be found, I confidently believe, among a large majority of the intellectual representatives of the New England States. In their hands this question lies.

W. HEPWORTH DIXON.

METEORIC SHOWER.

Museum House, Oxford, Nov. 14, 9 A.M.

OUR sky-rocket dance began to be interesting by 11:30 P.M., grew brilliant by midnight, and enthusiastic by 0:30 A.M. From this time till 2, incessant shots were made from the covered battery in Leo, now striking the Bear's head or tail; and crossing the belt of Orion; at times flying over our heads, and, as the hours advanced, falling in sweeps to the western horizon. It was easy to see that of the hundreds, and indeed thousands, of bombs which came from the eastward, or diverged from the eastward, or merely flashed through the shortest imaginable arc there, or showed no arc at all but a mere globe of light, few or none manifested obedience to any other centre of discharge except that in Leo. Earlier indeed, at about 12, the radiant point was certainly marked several times between the pointers of the Bear and the stars of Leo, then just above the horizon; and later, at 2:30, when the flight of the stars was overhead and Leo was 40° above the horizon, few were seen near enough to Leo to be obviously referred to that centre.

The general type of the meteor was that of a rocket, ending in a globe of reddish light, with a long train of bluish, seemingly curdled, or resolved light; such that this train constituted a very long lanceolate gleaming mass, very often separated from the leading globe of light, thus:—

The globe was seen once to divide itself 12h. 42m. 10s. northward; often to expand like the end of an iron wire heated in oxygen gas, magnitude often far exceeding anything now in the sky, as Sirius; very many times brighter and larger than Mars; larger and brighter by far than Jupiter at his best; looming larger and immeasurably brighter than the Oxford Commissioners' street lamp, at a distance of eighty yards.

The train was rarely not quite straight or uniformly curved, but serpentine in appearance, probably a long spiral in reality. Length of very many trains, 30° and upwards to 60°. Trains which were followed overhead, across the zenith, took exactly a course at right angles to the meridional circle. Duration of flight, not exceeding one second; of train left, not exceeding three seconds. In two or three cases, one at 1h. 2m. to northward, a repetition of the globular appearance, and a double train, thus:—

In two or three cases the bursting of large globes gave so much light around as to be entered by one observer, who did not see the meteor, "lightning," e.g., at 12h. 30m., 1h. 3m. We did not see the meteors through small clouds, when these intervened. These and many other memorabilia were

noticed by my friends, Prof. H. T. Smith, Prof. Rogers, Mr. Chase, myself, and my servant, and I send them to you without delay. *Valent quantum.*
JOHN PHILLIPS.

THE WESTMINSTER WHOLE-LENGTH PORTRAIT OF RICHARD THE SECOND.

National Portrait Gallery, Nov. 13, 1866.

I ask leave to put on record an interesting discovery that has been made respecting the well-known Jerusalem Chamber (or rather Westminster Abbey) portrait of Richard the Second. The picture is too well known to require elaborate description. The King is seated on a throne, crowned, with sceptre and globe, and attired in regal costume; the size of the figure considerably larger than life.

It is now ascertained that the painting so recently seen at the South Kensington Portrait Exhibition—No. 7 of the Catalogue—was not the genuine picture, but the result of successive coatings of false paint, so laid on as not only to obscure, but materially to alter the drawing and to disguise the character of the original representation. Scarcely any of the colours composing this mask of re-paint seem to have been more than one hundred and fifty years old. It has been entirely removed; and I rejoice to state that the real old picture, painted in tempera, and apparently from the life, about the year 1390, has been revealed underneath it, in an almost perfect state of preservation.

Instead of a large, coarse, heavy-toned figure, with very dark, solid shadows, strongly-marked eyebrows, and a confident expression (almost amounting to a stare) about the dark-brown sparkling eyes, we now have a delicate, pale picture; carefully modelled forms, with a placid and almost sad expression of countenance; grey eyes, partially lost under heavy lids; pale yellow eyebrows, and golden-brown hair. These latter points fully agree with the King's profile in the well-known little tempera Diptych at Wilton, belonging to the Earl of Pembroke. The long thin nose accords with the bronze effigy of the King in Westminster Abbey; whilst the month, hitherto smiling and ruddy, has become delicate, but weak, and drooping in a curve, as if drawn down by sorrowful anticipations even in the midst of pageantry. Upon the face there is a preponderance of shadow, composed of soft brown tones, such as are observable in early Italian paintings of the Umbrian and Sienese schools executed at a corresponding period. Indeed, the general appearance of the picture now forcibly recalls the productions of Simone Memmi, Taddeo Bartoli, Gritto da Fabriano, and Spinello Aretino; but more especially those of their works which have suffered under a similar infliction of coatings of whitewash or plasterings of modern paint.

Many alterations seem to have been made by the restorer in various parts of this figure of King Richard, and well-devised folds of drapery quite destroyed through ignorance. The position of the little finger of his left hand, holding the sceptre, was found to have been materially altered. The letters R, surmounted by a crown, strewn over his blue robe, were changed in shape, and the dark spots on his broad ermine cape were distorted from their primitive simple tapering forms into strange twisted masses of heavy black paint. The globe held in his right hand, and covered with some very inappropriate acanthus leaves, was at once found to be false, and beneath it was laid bare a slightly convex disc of plain gold, very highly burnished. This, however, was not an original part of the picture. A plain flat globe with its delicate gilding was found still lower; and it was then ascertained that the head of the sceptre and the crown on his head had in like manner been loaded with gold and polished. Beneath these masses of solid burnished gilding, bearing false forms and ornaments unknown to the fourteenth century, was found the original Gothic work, traced with a free brush in beautiful foliage upon the genuine gold surface lying upon the gesso preparation spread over the panel itself, and constituting a perfectly different crown as well as heading to the sceptre from those hitherto seen. The singular device of a fir cone on the summit of the sceptre has disappeared entirely. The diaper, composed of a raised pattern, decorating the background, coated over with a coarse bronze powder,

and not even gilded, was found to be a false addition. It was moulded in composition or cement, possibly as early as the reign of the Tudors. Not only did it stand condemned in itself by clumsiness of workmanship and a reckless fitting together of the component parts, but it was found to have extensively overlaid some of the most beautiful foliage and pieces of ornamentation. The picture is painted on oak, composed of six planks joined vertically, but so admirably bound together as to appear one solid mass. The back is quite plain.

The large, clumsy frame was found to have concealed a considerable portion of the picture; and by removing it the carved end of the chair, on one side, and the lower part of the curved step in front were laid open to view. Unfortunately, the right side of the picture, beneath the frame, had been wantonly mutilated by hacking as if with an adze or hatchet, which rendered the chair on this side much less perfect. The raised diaper-work was continued under the frame, and, in the upper left-hand corner, had been curiously patched by two square pieces of inferior workmanship, which were let in as if to make good some incidental flaw.

The earliest record we met with of this picture is a short critical description among the MS. notes collected by Vertue for a history of the Arts in England, first undertaken by him in the year 1713. Subsequently to this, in 1718, Vertue made a large engraving of the whole picture, as then seen in the Choir of Westminster Abbey, for the Society of Antiquaries, who published it in their first volume of the 'Vetusta Monumenta.' Vertue was at that time the appointed engraver to the Society, and executed this work not from the picture itself, but from an evidently inaccurate drawing, done by Grisoni, at the expense of Mr. Talman, a well-known architect. On the commencement of repairs in the choir of the Abbey, in 1775, the picture was removed to the Jerusalem Chamber, and there remained in obscurity till the time of the great Manchester Exhibition, in 1857, where it was once more publicly seen. Meanwhile, Mr. John Carter, the well-known antiquarian architect, having observed differences between the picture as it then existed and Vertue's engraving after Grisoni, determined to make a fresh drawing, and to issue a new print of it. This he accomplished in a spirited etching, published, in 1786, in his well-known 'Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting,'—which, indeed, may be accepted as a faithful record, excepting the background, of the picture as it recently appeared. During the period between the publication of these two engravings many alterations seem to have been made in the picture. A certain Capt. Broome, a picture dealer and restorer, was allowed to operate upon it about 1726. He is expressly mentioned in Walpole's 'Anecdotes' as having restored the picture after Talman's drawing had been taken. He appears to have repainted the face, altered the eyes, and added some absurd *straight* shadows, as falling from the shafts of the cross and sceptre upon the *curved* surface of the ermine cape. Vertue made a second engraving of this picture about 1730 for Rapin's 'History of England,' in which, after making several gratuitous alterations and deviations from the original, he adopted Captain's Broome's innovations, and the objectionable shadows became a conspicuous feature. In his former engraving after Grisoni no shadows appear upon the front of the cape, the left hand is more correctly drawn, and the face wears a much milder expression. In Vertue's earliest MS. note, however, he specially remarks on the eye; and indeed a small sketch which he made on the same page shows that the eye remained in its original form up to that period. Grisoni had failed to study and accurately copy what was then before him. The first alterations in the ornamentation of the crown and sceptre were of a much earlier time. They were executed upon the burnished gilding, and probably belonged to the sixteenth century. On clearing away the thickly-loaded burnished gilding, the original crown was found, still punctured with small round holes, forming patterns,—a peculiarity which appears to distinguish illuminated paintings executed towards the end of the fourteenth century.

A system of decorating flat backgrounds with minute architectural ornaments prevailed almost universally at this period. We see it adopted in Italian works, more especially by dotted patterns on gold within the nimbus and on suspended draperies, from the time of Giotto to Gennile da Fabriano. The highly-enriched pictures on the east wall of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, executed in the reign of Edward the Third, and the compartment paintings, with sacred subjects, on the roof of the canopy of the tomb of Richard the Second in Westminster Abbey, afford striking proofs of the perfection to which this degree of ornamentation was carried. Nor should we omit to notice the fine metrical History of King Richard executed at the close of his reign, and now preserved in the British Museum. In the latter, all the illuminations admitting of landscape backgrounds have the sky invariably replaced by minute architectural patterns of various colours and singular brilliancy.

Enough, perhaps, has now been said upon this valuable picture: the earliest royal portrait now remaining to us; but it would be a grave omission on my part were I to fail to state to whom we particularly owe this important recovery. For the undertaking, and the success that has attended it, we are entirely indebted to Mr. George Richmond, R.A. Upon the clear enunciation of his views, and the strength of his representation as to the real condition of the picture, the Dean and Chapter authorized it to be thoroughly investigated, and directed its cleaning to be commenced without delay. The picture was accordingly intrusted to the experienced hands of Mr. H. Merritt; and, under Mr. Richmond's immediate supervision, and with his practical assistance, all operations were conducted. Mr. Richmond's power of distinguishing false Art from the true, and his jealous protection of all the finer points in the picture as soon as discovered, were of the greatest possible importance; whilst Mr. Merritt's extreme caution, judicious treatment, and thorough knowledge in the application of means to remove these masses of false colour—without in the slightest degree affecting the delicate tempera painting lying beneath—kept everything within due bounds. As a spectator of the whole proceeding, whilst thoroughly concurring in Mr. Richmond's views, and having already, in an official capacity, expressed a similar opinion, as to the former condition of the picture, to the Dean of Westminster, I bear willing testimony to the zeal and energy with which that distinguished artist has laboured—bestowing day after day of his valuable time—upon the picture; and I rejoice to think of the pluck and moral courage which have grappled with so serious an undertaking, and that the work has terminated in such perfectly satisfactory results.

GEORGE SCHARF.

THE PARISIANS OF PARIS.

Paris, November, 1866.

We are to understand that the superlatively beautiful, sumptuous, elegant, and *spirituelle* woman is a Parisian. Other cities may show lovely types of womanhood; but the perfect woman grows only by the banks of the Seine. The model Parisian is an honest woman. She has twelve hundred a year; is dressed by a *brave couturière*. She knows music thoroughly, yet never touches the piano. She is acquainted with history and the poets, and never writes. Her hair is exquisitely brushed, and her teeth are white and clean. She wears fine, closely-fitting stockings, gloves and boots. She has a dainty hand, that can artistically group flowers and fruit for the table. She can give the tone to a conversation and shine in it; and she alone among all the women in the world can do these things and have these attributes in perfection. A pleasant picture of woman, perfected according to French taste by art! Many will prefer Lucy, in the untrodden ways; or something more of warm Nature and less of Art, as in an English lady; or native grace that grows among the buttercups by the rural vicarage, or under the yeoman's roof. Yet the *Parienne*, to whom Art is Nature, whose tongue is as light and agile as her hand, who is "mistress of herself though china fall," and is mistress in her circle by her unaffected grace, her wit, and her amiable habit of seeking to please all

who approach her; this exquisite creature, made to refine and gladden the holidays of life, has claims upon our respect as well as Lucy. If you want an affection that will wear well, and grow under trials, and be triumphant at the close of life, take Lucy. Are you a diplomatist, and would you charm the elect of society, take unto wife Mlle. de Lys, of the gloomy Faubourg, and it shall be well with you.

Introducing a gallery of the *Parisiennes* of Paris, M. Théodore de Banville leads his readers to expect a series of portraits of exquisite delicacy and finish. I had a vision of noble *dames* and *demoiselles*,—some lightly suffused with the rosy tints of sentiment, of love; others sweetly pensive, with tender eyes, lighted to the very brink of laughter. I hoped to see M. de Banville linking to his canvas the elegant beauties of Paris *salons* as daintily as the Indian lifts the sweet scent of the roses from the bosom of a stream with the leaf of a lily. But whom have we here? Who are these Parisians of Paris? Surely Paris has heard, has read enough about *ces dames*! They affront honest women enough in public places. They stare Modesty out of countenance, and with their gaudy finery and sparkling jewels make the homely kirtle look homelier. Much ink has been spilt over their sorry histories, that had better have remained in the ink-bottle. The library of the Literature of Shame surely fills shelves enough. There is the wherewithal at hand to deaden the heart and degrade the manners of all the rising generation. M. de Banville is a writer whose dramatic force, whose fruitful fancy and whose literary skill would be invaluable in his time and country if he would exercise them on the side of decency and virtue. I find in the gallery of portraits of Parisian women before me abundant evidence of poetic fancy, of strong sympathies, and of the rare power of extracting the redeeming bit of sweetness and goodness that lies, we would all of us fain believe, in the most depraved and brutalized natures. In the 'Life and Death of Minette,' M. de Banville shows his powers at their best. The picture he draws of the clown and the rope-dancer is a revolting one, over which the reader cries again and again, "Enough! enough!" But he reads on; for the drunken clown reels palpably before him, and Adolphine, under her shaggy hair, glares at him. What a couple! Each has the ferocious instincts of a wild beast—the animal love and the passionate hate.

The gallery opens with a startling figure, that of Elodie, who has taken up the ideal as her speciality. She plays the game of innocence, and therefore is a little more disgusting than her companions. The second figure, the "bonne des grandes occasions," at once suggests to us the kind of company M. de Banville has provided for our amusement. How were we not deceived by the terms of the invitation in his Preface? His introductory description of the manner in which the brown bread of innocence is dropped for the white bread of shame, is told in vivid, dramatic touches. Émérance, the *ingénue*, is humorously described; but she is not reputable company. The Parisians, according to M. de Banville, live for love and luxury. Hence it is the paradise of women who love dress. Henriette, who was of no age, abandoned her lover when he ventured to ask her the year of her birth. Valentine of the Marble Heart is a figure that no English writer or publisher would venture to put forth; and he would be very adventurous who should submit to the English reader Berthe, the lady of the dressing-gowns.

Emmeline, the woman thirteen years old, is a pitiful little creature. She was the pet child of the Opera, and was covered with kisses by Mesdames Carito and Alboni. The picture of the little innocent at the Opera is delightful, and comes like a bit of sunshine in M. de Banville's gallery of shady characters. But a turn of the leaf parts us from the innocent, to show us the "woman of thirteen years of age,"—a repulsive little monster of audacious vice. Her innocence behind the scenes at the Opera is her best acting in the theatre. But Emmeline is not quite so repulsive as Claire, the virtuous girl. Claire's abode, in the Faubourg St.-Germain, and her severe bringing up, are sketched excellently

well. So strictly was she guarded, that in her ancestral park, the flowers she trod on would on no account have been permitted to rise and turn to look at her. She appears, to take up the younger Dumas's illustration, a speckless peach, of the thirty-sous basket at the very least. At length have we lit upon a sweet bit of honest womanhood. The pleasure lasts but for a moment. The speckless peach is cast among the most damaged of fruit. Claire's father is ruined, and he flies to Australia to repair his fortune. During his absence, Claire and her mother become acquainted with misery. An infamous old man enters the house to make a bargain, and Claire goes out one day, and returns with a "portemonnaie swollen with bank-notes." The bargain has been accepted. Was it worth while bearing us off into the respectable solitudes of the Faubourg St.-Germain for this? If behind the grey walls of these quiet streets good women are not to be found, where in the giddy capital of the Second Empire shall we look for them?

Perhaps the most skillful bit of painting is Lucie Chardin. Her account of the actress at home, married to the poor working journalist, is a true bit of nature. It is the story of two hard-worked people, two types of Paris life, free from intrigue or shameful episode. The old rope-dancer, Hebe Caristi, is exceedingly interesting, and at its close exceedingly horrible. The re-appearance of the old rope-dancer is pitilessly real. Towards the end of M. de Banville's gallery, he invites his readers to the "Festival of the Titans," at which Lord Angel Sidney, a Sir Charles Coldstream, with much more money than wit, plays the part of host. Tired of play and courtesans, and indeed of every pleasure he has tasted, Lord Angel commands his confidential servant to prepare the noblest feast Chevet can provide, to be served upon the sculptured gold of Barye. To this feast are bidden seven guests, each of whom is to be a professor of some trade or calling of which his lordship had never heard. You see that M. de Banville, having an absurd story to tell, does us the honour of making an Englishman its hero. The guests assemble, and include two women of whose character the less said the better. After dinner, his Lordship intimates to his guests that he is about to give 400*l.* a year to the person present whose means of gaining his or her livelihood shall be decided to be the most extraordinary or the most eccentric. Toby, for this is the name of Lord Angel's man-servant, places upon the table *rentes* representing 400*l.* a year, and 200 notes of 1,000 francs each, so that the winner may take his entire prize in cash, or receive it in the more prudent form of *rentes*. Then each guest describes his trade: one is a varnisher of turkeys' legs;—but let us pass over the list of eccentricities. To come to the point, the prize is unanimously given to a young man, who says in a soft voice at the last moment, "I am a lyric poet, and I live by my profession." I might pick out twenty happy bits of portraiture, or felicitous observation, from M. de Banville's gallery of the Parisians of Paris; but I will refrain for the present, in the hope that this vivacious, humorous, and dramatic writer will some day lead us into another gallery, among the gracious, witty, fascinating, and virtuous gentlewomen who make the charm and are still the ornament and rulers of society in Paris.

B. J.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A very interesting mass of historical letters has been found in the old city library of Philadelphia. A book was being shown to a recent tourist in America as a collection of mere autographs, which the tourist saw, at a glance, contained a missing portion of the great series of public instructions from the Privy Council of James the First to the Lord Deputy of Ireland. The letters are numerous—many hundreds; and cover the whole of the very important administration of Sir Arthur Chichester. They are said to have been carried away (*abstracted* might be the better word) from Ireland by a retiring Lord Chancellor in the troubled time of William the Third. On its being pointed out to the city authorities that these records—of little value where they stand, isolated by the Atlantic Ocean from the series—belong to the Crown of

England, and are a portion of our national archives, a ready disposition to restore them to their proper place in our Record Office was at once evinced. Of course some forms will have to be gone through; but we have no hesitation in saying that when these forms have been observed, these remarkable State Papers will be restored to the Crown.

The extensive and valuable collection of microscopic sea-weeds, technically known as Diatomaceæ, belonging to the late Dr. Greville, has been recently acquired by the Botanical Department of the British Museum. They contain all the type-specimens so exquisitely figured by him in the *Transactions of the Microscopical Society*, and in other journals, as well as of the more obscure species described and figured by the late Prof. Gregory. It is fortunate for the numerous students of these minute organisms that they have become the property of this national institution, and been added to the typical collection of the late Prof. W. Smith. This large series of authentic specimens, now the property of the public, will at all times be accessible for the identification of obscure species, and for the clearing away of doubts.

Mr. Edmund Sharpe has presented to the British Museum a statue of the son of Ramesses the Second, about four feet high. He bears a standard on each side; it is of most beautiful workmanship, on hard polished breccia. It is placed near the head of Memnon, in the Egyptian Gallery. It is in a very good state of preservation, and is a beautiful specimen of Egyptian Art. It is curious as a lithological specimen, the breccia being formed of the consolidated sand of the desert, inclosing jasper, chert, and other siliceous pebbles.

The Royal Geographical Society have during the last week appointed to their Library Mr. Lamprey, a gentleman well known to men of science for his industry and accuracy.

At Mr. Murray's Annual Trade Sale, last week, the following large numbers were subscribed for by the London booksellers:—1,200 Lyell's Principles, and 400 of his Elements of Geology,—600 Fergusson's History of Architecture,—400 King George the Third's Correspondence with Lord North,—550 Darwin on Species,—650 Milman's Jews, 3 vols.,—300 Guizot on Christianity,—180 Grote's Greece, 8 vols., and 220 of his Plato, 3 vols.,—350 Gladstone's Reform Speeches,—800 Stanley's Jewish Church, 2 vols., and 500 of his Sinai and Palestine,—350 Forsyth's Life of Cicero,—200 Lord Derby's Homer, 2 vols.,—600 Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, 3 vols., and 700 of the Smaller Dictionary,—1,100 James's Æsop,—700 Barbauld's Hymns,—1,500 Student's Manual of the New and 900 of the Old Testament History,—2,800 Byron's Works,—1,000 Hallam's Histories,—2,400 King Edward the Sixth's Latin Grammars,—6,300 The Student's Hume,—2,600 Smith's Classical Dictionaries, 4,800 Latin Dictionaries, 12,100 Greek and Latin Course, 6,800 smaller Histories,—600 Murray's British Classics,—350 Hook's Church Dictionary,—7,500 Little Arthur's England,—8,900 Mrs. Markham's Histories,—350 Dr. Child's Benedicite, 2 vols.,—550 Robertson's History of the Church, Vol. III.,—500 Blunt's Scriptural Coincidences,—5,000 Murray's Student's Manuals,—and 2,000 Murray's Handbooks.

Mr. George Cruikshank will preside at the distribution of prizes, and deliver an address, to the students of the Government School of Art in connexion with the Liverpool Institute, on Wednesday, the 28th.

The Society of Arts commences its one hundred and thirteenth Session on Wednesday, the 21st inst. Sir T. Phillips delivers the opening address as Chairman of the Council. For the subsequent evening meetings up to Christmas the following bill of fare in the way of papers is announced:—November 28, 'On the Effect of Limited Liability Partnership on the Progress of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce,' by Mr. W. Hawes,—December 5, 'On the Trade in Foreign Cattle,' by Mr. J. Irwin,—December 12,—'On Old London: its Streets and Thoroughfares,' by Mr. J. G. Craze,—December 19, 'On the Study of Indian Architecture,' by Mr. J. Fergusson.

The following pensions on the Civil List have been granted:—Dr. Arthur Hassall, 100*l.* a year, on account of his eminence as a scientific chemist, and his services in connexion with the inquiry into the adulteration of food.—Mrs. Carpenter, 100*l.* a year, on account of the services of her husband, the late Mr. Carpenter, as Keeper of the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, and of her own merit as a portrait-painter.—Mrs. Sykes, 75*l.* a year, on account of the services of her husband, the late Mr. Godfrey Sykes, to the industrial arts of the country, and to the Museum at South Kensington.—Mrs. Coulton, 75*l.* a year, on account of the literary merit of her husband, the late Mr. David Coulton.—Dr. Patrick White, 75*l.* a year, in consideration of his services as an author, public lecturer, and illustrator of the minstrelsy and bardic literature and music of ancient and modern Ireland.—Henry John Doogood, Esq., 40*l.* a year, for many years engaged in literary pursuits, and in connexion with the public press as a Parliamentary reporter, and now blind and paralyzed.—George Thomason, Esq., 40*l.* a year, on account of his services in connexion with the periodical literature of the day, being now afflicted with blindness.—Robert Young, Esq., 40*l.* a year, in recognition of his services as an historical and agricultural poet in Ireland.—Miss Mary Craik and Miss Georgiana Craik, 30*l.* a year each, in consideration of the services of their father, the late Dr. Craik, as Professor of History and English Literature in the Queen's College, Belfast.

"If you can't stand fun, you will be d—d, and you ought," said Artemus to a Mormon elder, who had a thought of scalping the showman for his audacities. This was, in effect, the verdict of Brigham Young, when the offender appealed to him for protection against the irate Mormons. Artemus has brought his "fun" to London, and very good fun it is—of its kind. The humorist is a tall, thin man, with a well-shaped, not large, head; an aquiline nose, and thick, piercing eyes; all indicating at once a capacity for observation, combined with a keen intelligence. We need not say that he was greeted with applause when he first entered on the platform. This event was, indeed, humorously anticipated in his programme, and we might copy the whole of this document with safety as containing a true report of his progress. His lecture is accompanied with pictures painted from photographs which are not very new; in which we have a scene representing the Great Desert at night, a bird's-eye view of Great Salt Lake City, the Salt Lake Hotel, the Mormon Theatre, the harems of Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, the Mormon Tabernacle, the proposed Temple, the Great Salt Lake, the Endowment House, the Rocky Mountains, the plains of Nebraska, the prairie on fire, and other places and things; together with a picture of Brigham Young sporting with his children among his numerous wives. The description of the Mormons and their social state is delivered by Artemus seriously, though that is the funniest part of all. The lecture is composed of telling sentences, slowly delivered, and each ending with a trap, into which the listener is sure to fall, and from which he extricates himself by a hearty laugh. Meanwhile, the speaker maintains a steadfast countenance, showing no expression, except occasionally an affected one of indignation that his remarks should be the subject of derision. In all this there was no appearance of acting, the mere absence of which operated as a charm.

Almanacs and year-books begin to crowd our tables. First, we take up Messrs. De La Rue's series—one among these being more especially our own pocket companion. 'The Red-Letter Diary' is for the office-desk; the 'Indelible Diary,' in two forms, is for a gentleman's pocket and for a lady's reticule. These year-books have all their customary merits, and, being rather astronomical, fall in just now with the public humour for skyey information. We have also on our table Mr. Fulcher's 'Ladies' Memorandum Book,' a collection of useful information and pretty feminine poesy.—'Thorley's Gardeners' Almanac,'—'The Farmer's Almanac and Calendar for 1867,'—and 'Tom Toddlers' Comic Almanac.'

Nos. 40 and 41 of Mr. Edward Walford's 'Photographic Portraits of Men of Eminence in Literature, Science, and Art' contains memoirs and portraits of Mr. C. Knight, Prof. De Morgan, Mrs. Elizabeth Blackwell, Mr. W. G. Palgrave, Sir Rowland Hill, and Mr. Cyrus Redding. We put the memoirs first in view, because, on the whole, they are very good,—often quite original, and full of facts not otherwise found in books. The work, however, is good throughout. No. 40 completes the fourth volume of this publication.

An album portrait of Prof. Seeley, author of 'Ecce Homo,' has been published by Mr. Crellin. The likeness is a very good one; a trifle flattering, perhaps, to the original. Mr. Crellin has also laid on our table portraits of Prof. De Morgan, Prof. Grant, Prof. Pole, Prof. Waley, Prof. Morley, and of a dozen others, all belonging to University College, London. The collection is gathered into a little portfolio, making a pleasant *souvenir* to a member of that college, and a treasure to the collector of celebrities.

We have received the following satisfactory note in answer to a query as to the whereabouts of Thomas Stothard's tomb:—

"Earlsmead House, N.E., Nov. 13, 1866.

"I am glad to answer your query as to the last resting-place of our great historic artist, Stothard. His vault in Bunhill Fields will be found E. and W. 29, N. and S. 33; and the inscription is or was legible when I last saw it. He died April 27, 1834, aged 79 years.—Yours, &c., CHARLES REED, Chairman of the Committee for the Preservation of Bunhill Fields."

The youth of London light their cigars with a new invention, called *poudre de feu*. It consists of pyrophorus, which is preserved in a small tin case, with a narrow orifice. When a small quantity of this dark powder is poured out on the end of a cigar, and breathed on gently, it becomes incandescent, and lights the pipe or cigar.

A very interesting and exhaustive statistical return of casualties at sea in all parts of the globe has recently been compiled by the Committee of Lloyd's. By this it appears that, during the six months ending 30th of June last, 5,455 ships, 506 of which were steamers, met with 6,138 casualties. Sixty-seven of the ships are missing, 186 abandoned; 40 of these were recovered, and the remainder were lost. The number of lives lost by these casualties is reported as 1,400, but the Committee state that this Return is most imperfect, the actual numbers being, doubtless, greatly in excess of that given.

The great work on 'The Textile Manufactures and Costumes of the People of India,' already announced by us as in preparation, by order of the Secretary of State for India, is nearly ready for presentation in connexion with the collections of specimens already presented to the chief seats of commerce in this country.

Under the title of 'The Theatre of Mystery,' Madame Stodare is about to revive her late husband's entertainment at the Egyptian Hall. The first performance will be given this morning, Saturday.

A portrait of the late principal Librarian of the British Museum, Sir Henry Ellis, painted by Mrs. Margaret Carpenter, has been presented to the Trustees by Dr. J. E. Gray. The portrait was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1856, and is a good specimen of Mrs. Carpenter's talent as an artist. The Museum already possesses the portraits of several of the Principal Librarians who preceded Sir H. Ellis, as Mr. Knight, Dr. Matty, and Mr. Planta, the latter by the late T. Phillips, R.A. It is to be hoped that the Trustees will collect them together, as the commencement of a series of portraits.

What will our sprightly neighbours, the French, take from us next? They have borrowed from us our "*boulingrin*," our "*bifteks*," our "*bouledogues*," and their "last" is the establishment of a sporting journal with the seducing title of *Le Derby*.

The French Minister of the Interior announces that a prize of 1,500 francs will be given, in 1867, to the author of the best work on Archaeology; and

that another prize of the same amount will be given for the best essay on the Commerce and Industry of the Middle Ages, derived from authentic documents, referring either to a province or to a town, with reference especially to the practices and rules of trades, the condition of workmen, employers, customers, &c.

Prof. Agassiz has been delivering lectures in the United States on the physical features of the river Amazon, which he has lately investigated at the expense of Mr. Thayer. The Professor states that there is no difficulty whatever in navigating the Amazon and all its tributaries with steamers. The climate he describes as delightful. The nights are cool, because the Amazon runs from west to east, in the face of the trade-winds, so that cool breezes are continually blowing up the river; and the steamers of the Amazon Steam-Ship Company are so comfortable and well managed, that a trip to the foot of the Andes in them is, according to the Professor's experience, as agreeable as an excursion on the Rhine.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 83, Pall Mall (opposite Marlborough House.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN to the Public, admission, 1*s.*, at T. McLean's New Gallery, 7, Haymarket, near the Theatre Royal.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* B. CLOTHIER, Hon. Sec.

WINTER EXHIBITION.—THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of British Artists, is NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 130, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* LÉON LEFÈVRE, Secretary.

Will open on Monday, November 26.
SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES by the MEMBERS. 5, Pall Mall East. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

MR. MORRY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—E. M. Ward, R.A.—Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—Egg, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Ross Bonheur—Henriette Brown—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersgill, R.A.—Caldron, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Linnell, sen.—Robson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Ford—Fire—Rulphert—Liddell—George Smith—Duverger—Peter Graham, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

COLONEL STODARE, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—MADAME STODARE (Widow of the late Colonel Stodare) announces that, having taken a very prominent part in all her late husband's incomparable Feats of Magic, she has made arrangements (with the assistance of Mr. Fribank Burman, Pupil of the late Colonel Stodare) to resume the Entertainment which has been given by Colonel Stodare at his Theatre of Mystery, Egyptian Hall, with such remarkable success for a period of nearly two years. The FIRST REPRESENTATIONS will take place on Saturday morning and evening, November 17, at 3 and 8, and will be repeated every evening at 8, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3. The surprising illusion of the Sphinx, the Famous Indian Basket Trick, and the Marvel of Mecca, all originally invented and introduced by Colonel Stodare, will be produced in the varied Entertainment.—Admission, 1*s.* and 3*s.*; Stalls, 3*s.*; which may be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, from 10 till 5; and at Mitchell's Royal Library, 28, Old Bond Street. Mr. JAMES WEAVER, Manager.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Meat cooked at a distance of 100 feet from the fire by visible rays. A cigar lighted and other combustibles set on fire in a darkened room by invisible rays. These and other remarkable experiments will be exhibited in Professor Pepper's New Lecture on "Combustion by Invisible Rays," which will be given on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 and 8, Wednesday at 8, and Friday at 1.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Nov. 12.—Sir R. I. Murchison, President, in the chair.—Sir H. C. Rawlinson, M.P., read his paper 'On the Recent Journey of Mr. W. H. Johnson from Leh, in Ladakh, to Khotan, in Chinese Tartary.' He said the journey of Mr. Johnson was a most remarkable one, not only for the boldness with which it was undertaken, into an almost unknown country, many hundred miles distant from the British frontier, but for the scientific precision with which the places traversed were made known to us. Mr. Johnson was born and bred in India, and having received his education in one of the hill-stations, was very early engaged on the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and instructed by Sir Andrew Scott Waugh and other officers of the Survey. It was whilst carrying out the Survey to the extreme northern limits of the territory of the Maharajah of Cashmere that he was enabled, at the invitation of the Khan of Khotan, to perform the remarkable service now under consideration. The city of Ilchi, or Khotar,

had not been visited by a European, except Marco Polo, Benedict Goetz, and a few Jesuit missionaries in the last century. It is important as being in the line of one of the great commercial routes between Russia, India and China. The brothers Schlagintweit had advanced from the Karakorum, as far as Puahia, a few miles to the south of Ilchi, but did not reach the city. It was necessary to make this remark, as it had been asserted on the Continent that they had really anticipated Mr. Johnson in the discovery (as it may be termed) of Khotan. In ancient times Ilchi was the high place of the Buddhist religion in Central Asia, and in the fourteenth century some Chinese pilgrims found fourteen convents in the city, each of them containing 3,000 devotees. Till within the last few years the country had been in the possession of the Chinese; but, owing to the shock which the empire had received through the war with England, the whole of these Turkestan states had risen in rebellion, and thrown off the Chinese yoke. The neighbouring city of Yarkand is at present in a state of anarchy, and Mr. Johnson gave an amusing account of the offer which the principal inhabitants had made to him whilst at Ilchi to take possession of the place on behalf of the English. This state of things had produced a favourable opportunity for opening up relations, especially commercial, with these Turkestan states; and the Khan of Khotan, having formerly travelled through India and become an admirer of British rule, had shown himself most anxious to cultivate trade with us. The difficulty of communication between India and Central Asia had hitherto been not merely physical, but political; and a great obstacle still exists in the right maintained by the Maharajah of Cashmere, whose territory lies to the south, and includes the mountain passes into Turkestan, of levying transit duties: these are so high that they almost paralyze commerce. Mr. Johnson, however, describes a road, practicable for wheeled carriages throughout the year, which passes from Ilchi into India, to the east of the Maharajah's dominions. If this information prove true, it will be one of the most valuable results of Mr. Johnson's expedition. The road is called the Polu Road, and crosses a depression in the Kuen Lun chain, through Rudok, towards the south. On the more direct route taken by Mr. Johnson, the passes were from 15,000 to 18,000 feet above the sea-level, and an elevated plateau had to be crossed, about 16,000 feet high, occupying several days' journey. Sir Henry, in conclusion, expressed his regret that the adventurous journey of Mr. Johnson should have met with a sort of rebuke from the Government of India. Of course he had not authority to enter into political relations with this potentate, but being in his country he could hardly avoid receiving such communications as were addressed to him.

GEOLOGICAL.—Nov. 7.—Prof. A. C. Ramsay, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. W. Gover was elected a Fellow.—The following communications were read:—‘On some remains of large Dinosaurian Reptiles from the Stormberg Mountains, South Africa,’ by Prof. T. H. Huxley.—‘Additional Notes on the Grouping of the Rocks of North Devon and Somerset,’ by Mr. J. Beete Jukes.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Nov. 2.—The Very Rev. Canon Rock in the chair.—After advertising to the success of the late Congress in London, the Chairman expressed his very deep regret at finding himself in the position he occupied, inasmuch as it was owing to the great loss the Institute had sustained in the death of the Marquis Camden. He was sure the meeting would join him in the expression of his profound grief at that event. While the late Marquis was ever ready, and able, to appreciate most highly the value of archaeological studies, he continued always to put himself forward only as a learner. Ever most courteous and kind to all, he was especially so to the members and friends of the Institute. As they had so often the pleasure of witnessing, he presided very regularly at their meetings, and he was most attentive to all the interests of the Society. His last public act in connexion with them—only a few days before his decease—had been to obtain Her Majesty's permis-

sion to prefix the word “Royal” to their title. As to the vacancy in the office of President produced by this sad event, the Council had fallen back upon their valued friend Lord Talbot de Malahide, whom he had good reason to hope would resume for a time the office he had formerly so well filled. On this occasion that office would be no sinecure, inasmuch as the President of the Institute would be an *ex officio* member of the Council for the great Paris Exhibition next year. As regards that Exhibition, our French friends were taking a leaf out of our book, and there would be a “Loan Exhibition” similar to that which obtained such fair fame at South Kensington. He begged leave to congratulate the Institute on the auspicious opening of the session, which had brought together so large, so valuable and curious a collection of objects as that on the tables before him.—A paper by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, ‘On some recent Discoveries of the Roman Period in the Parish of Bathwick,’ was then read. In August last a pit was dug in the grounds of the Bath Proprietary College, to obtain gravel for the College walks. At about 10 feet from the surface two stone coffins were found, in one of which was the skeleton of a man, in the other that of a horse's head. Unfortunately no one was present to make any very accurate observations, and, the work being by contract, the remains were quickly covered up again. The writer of the paper, however, expatiated on the facts he was able to collect in reference to those objects, and tried to connect with them the discovery of what seemed to be the remains of cooking apparatus found in the vicinity of the coffins, as though a feast had taken place at the interment. Some discussion occurred, in which instances of similar interments were adverted to—the latest, perhaps, that mentioned by Mrs. Piozzi in the account of her travels in Italy. Dr. Rock noticed the ancient belief that the horse conveyed the body of the deceased to the banks of the Styx, over which Charon ferried him. In England the horse of a deceased noble was often made an offering to the Church.—Col. A. L. Fox gave an account of the objects exhibited by him, and which had been found at a great depth in the vicinity of the old London Wall. They had been brought to light in the course of excavations made for the extension of a wool warehouse in “London Wall,” about 40 yards south of the pavement, on the site of the wall, and so within the inclosure of Roman London. At 16 feet in depth gravel was found, overlaid by an irregular deposit of peat, upon which was the made-earth and modern rubbish. Stumps of oak piles were found all over the area excavated, sometimes in rows, sometimes in clusters. They seem to have been squared and pointed with the axe, and driven through the peat into the gravel, doubtless to support structures built upon them. The objects exhibited were found at various depths in the peat, either singly, or collected in refuse heaps, like the “kitchen-middens” of the North. The bulk of these heaps consisted of shells of oysters and other fish, mixed with pottery, bones of animals and miscellaneous objects. Nearly all the bones were broken, and many were split lengthwise as if for extracting the marrow. Among them are bones of the horse, the wild goat, the wild boar, the red deer, the *bos longifrons* and the roebuck. The miscellaneous objects comprise bone handles, skates, and implements, a hatchet of iron, iron knives, bronze pins, fragments of pottery, and large tiles, and coins of various dates. Col. Fox was not able to speak positively of the different levels at which these objects were found; but the bones were all in the peat from the level of the piles to within 9 feet of the surface. The pottery is undoubtedly Roman, very like that of the Upchurch Marshes, or the coarser kind worked in London. On a fragment is the mark of MACRINUS. The occurrence of this pottery with the more primitive remains make the elucidation of this curious deposit somewhat difficult; and in the discussion which ensued further information was hoped for. It was suggested that these might be vestiges of the ancient British inhabiting the marshy tracts round London who were undisturbed by their conquerors.—A paper by the Rev. Canon Trollope, ‘On the Maladery, or House of Lepers, near Lincoln,’ with a notice of a remarkable sepulchral slab

found on the site, was then read. Mr. E. Smirke, Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, who had lately brought the subject of lepers before the Institute, mentioned that some documents had lately been printed referring to a similar establishment in Cornwall, by which it appeared that about two hundred years ago the Court of Chancery had settled the revenues of that house upon the general hospital of the county, directing a preference to be given to lepers, and that an eminent living physician had signified his intention to turn the privilege to account, thereby raising an important legal question which was now under consideration. The disease was stated to be more general than usually supposed.—A considerable number of objects were exhibited, among which were, a picture-map of Palestine, in which the Holy City with its domed buildings is conspicuous. The chief cities are shown in a sort of bird's-eye view, the names being inscribed in Hebrew, and in what seems the *lingua franca*, or mixed Italian, commonly used by the Israelites in Eastern lands. The relative position of these cities and of the other main geographical features seems quite imaginary. Towards the top of the sheet are seen the Cities of the Plain, and a curious object like a staircase, inscribed “Moglia di Lot,” or Lot's wife. Recent travellers state that, according to local tradition, the position of the “pillar of salt” is associated with a spot near the Dead Sea, where an abrupt acclivity occurs, the strata of which may be indicated by these steps. The map is on paper, and coarsely coloured. It probably preserves the general features of a map of greater antiquity. Such maps are not uncommon among the Israelites, and are sometimes woven in cotton fabrics.—A large woodcut, of rude execution, probably Italian, the chief feature being a representation of the Holy City. In compartments around it seem to be the names of patriarchs and of other persons of Old Testament history.—A coarsely emblazoned sheet of parchment, being a Hebrew marriage settlement, probably cancelled.—Several Hebrew charms, blessings and curses, written on parchment, and rudely emblazoned. The names of the ancient patriarchs and of their wives are introduced on the margins. On these charms appear various ornaments, doubtless of a symbolical import. Although these mysterious scrolls do not appear to be of any great antiquity, it is probable they are reproductions of *formulae* of a much earlier period. They were exhibited by the Rev. G. J. Chester, who had acquired them in the East.—Drawings of ancient cannon in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh, were exhibited by Mr. J. E. Lee. Mr. J. Hewitt remarked that the oldest of these cannon is of the fifteenth-century type, with a core of longitudinal staves, round which hoops of iron have been shrunk, leaving a space for the “chamber.” A wooden handle is fixed over a spike to direct the fire. The four guns, arranged as an “orgue,” are of Swedish construction, of the time of Gustavus Adolphus, with a core of metal overlapped with cord and leather. They are mentioned in Turner's “Pallas Armata” as very useful from their lightness. Various examples of the “orgue” are to be found in the Royal Artillery Museum at Woolwich.—Mr. W. B. Smith exhibited a remarkable Indian “Puttah,” or gauntlet sword. The “Solingen” blade has a hilt of steel plated with silver, in the form of an elephant's head armed for battle. Also fragments of a privy coat of defence, or mail, probably Venetian, *circa* A.D. 1500. The formation is of small plates of steel in rows, overlapping each other. Each plate is riveted through the coat, which was often of velvet, the heads of the rivets looking like studs or spangles. Between the rows of plate are strips of fine chain mail. Such coats are often depicted in the portraits of the time. Mr. W. B. Smith also exhibited a woodman's axe, with bullet-marks, one of which had perforated the iron; also a finely-worked rosary in silver, with a pendent Latin cross, on which was a puzzling inscription. The workmanship was probably Ruthenian.—Mr. J. Henderson exhibited another example of the Indian “Puttah,” with a fine Italian blade, and the hilt in the form of a tiger's head, finely worked. This weapon has an interesting story attached to

as having been carried by a Sepoy, Ruggoneth okul, when protecting Capt. Gordon, of the 6th Active Infantry, in the late mutiny at Allahabad, by whom that officer's life was saved.—Mr. Yates produced a copy of the photograph of a remarkable Greek inscription on a marble arch at Ioniiki, which justifies the reading *πολιτάρχας* Acts xvii., 6, 8, about which there had been a difference of opinion.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Nov. 18.—Fowler, Esq., President, in the chair.—The first paper read was, 'On the Results of the Employment of Steam-Power in Towing Vessels on the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal,' by Mr. W. B. Egram.—The second paper read was, 'On the Employment of Steam-Power upon the Grand Canal, Ireland,' by Mr. S. Healy.

MATHEMATICAL.—Nov. 8.—*Annual General Meeting.*—Prof. Cayley, V.P., in the chair.—This was the first meeting which has taken place at Burlington House.—The Secretaries' and Treasurer's Reports for the preceding year were read, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—*President*, Prof. Sylvester; *Vice-presidents*, Prof. Cayley, Prof. De Morgan, and R. Spottiswoode; *Treasurer*, Prof. Hirst; *Secretaries*, Mr. G. C. De Morgan and Mr. M. Jenkins.—Prof. Sylvester gave a rule by which Gauss's formulae for spherical triangles may be remembered. Mr. T. Cotterill communicated some new and simple properties of cubic curves.

- MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.**
- Nov. 18. Asiatic, 8.—Hymns of the Gaupayanas.—'Legend of King Asmâdâ,' Prof. Max Müller.
 - Entomological, 7.—Gynandromorphous Mimic Butterfly, B. America, Prof. Westwood; 'Protective Resemblances,' Mr. Wallace; 'Stathmopoda,' Mr. Stalston.
 - Royal Academy, 8.—Anatomy, Mr. Partridge.
 - Architects.
 - Nov. 19. Horticultural, 3.—General Meeting and Lecture.
 - Statistical, 8.—Rogers's History of Prices, Mr. Newmarsh; 'Railway Extension,' Mr. Baxter.
 - Engineers, 8.—'Steam-power on Canals,'—'Smelting Copper Ores, Australia,' Mr. Morgan.
 - Ethnological, 8.—'Skull of a Patagonian,' Prof. Huxley; 'Zulus, &c., of Natal,' Dr. Mann; 'Results of Arab Conquest of Spain,' Mr. Crawford.
 - Nov. 20. Literature, 8.—Greek Inscription from Mitylene, Mr. Newton.
 - Meteorological, 8.
 - Society of Arts, 8.
 - Geological, 8.—'Marine Deposits of Secondary Age, B. Wales,'—'Echinodermata, Dana,' Dr. Duncan; 'Lima,' Mr. Woodward; 'First Cataract, Upper Egypt,' Mr. Hawkshaw.
 - Nov. 21. Mathematical, 8.—'Harmonies in Space,' Mr. Clifford.
 - Zoological, 4. General.—8. Scientific. Inia, Mr. Flower; 'Fishes of Central America,' Dr. Günther.
 - Royal, 8.
 - Antiquaries, 8.
 - Nov. 22. Botanical, 8.

FINE ARTS

MR. WALLIS'S EXHIBITION.

As before, this gathering contains many old pictures and drawings of high quality. Among them *Cader Idris* (No. 1), by Copley Fielding; *Dono d'Ossola, Venetia*, (2) *Study from Germany* (48), by S. Prout; *Hawking Party, Haddon Hall*, (24) by D. Cox. Also the works of many recent as well as living popular favourites:—a capital landscape, *On the Thames near Putney Bridge* (10), by Mr. B. Foster; *Leading down Hill* (54), and *The Pets of the Pack* (58), by Mr. F. Tayler; and drawings too numerous to mention by Mr. J. D. Harding and D. Roberts.

A certain showy, brilliant, and merely pretending character, which is rife among noteworthy pictures of this collection, presents itself clearly in the works of Mr. J. Pettie,—a very fortunate, clever, and attractive artist, whose pictures can hardly be said to improve in quality, and who himself promises, with others of the same standard, to supply the popular, flashy, and unsound element to the Royal Academy of the future with paintings which, however attractive while fresh from the mint of youth, and warm with the fire of novelty, will, we fear, fall to the ranks of mere furniture, and remain lashing, occasionally even splendid, yet with shallow invention, showiness instead of solidity, pretence instead of labour, dexterity in the place of Art, and remain rich only in the superficial wealth of the palette and the easel.

Rosalind (195), by Mrs. M. Robinson. Rosalind thinking, with hands clasped before her; her face, not without well-rendered character apt

to the theme, is no unworthy subject. That the face lacks purity of form and, slightly, spirit of expression are rather things to be regretted than to be set down against the artist. The painting of parts of this picture is excellent: see the rich colour of the green robe.—Mr. Dobson's *The Pet Calf* (235) seems like an old acquaintance, and is not an unpleasant picture. A young girl feeds a calf.—Mr. E. Nicol's *Kept In* (242), like many others of his works, illustrates a certain coarseness of taste which, we think, is his great defect. Mr. Nicol has recently abandoned the practice of depicting brutality or blundering stupidity in action, and has given us many pictures of humour which was none the less racy because the coarse grain of his taste still remained visible. We write thus in view of two pictures, one of them at the last Academy Exhibition, the other here; the latter concerns us now. The rank Irish schoolmaster of the former is, with forceful characterization, dirt and tyrannical humour, here again, the very man of whom it might be said, we think, not unfairly, that, however fortunate as a model to an artist of Mr. Nicol's unquestionable ability, not even that ability or his own aptitude can ensure the brute a second welcome. We think the artist depicted enough, and more, of what was worth painting in the fellow in the first-exhibited picture, which was better painted than its fellow here. Two other pictures by Mr. Nicol, *Good News* (265), and *Bad News* (274), are, although less coarse, less powerful than the above.—Mr. T. Faed's *Flower from Paddy's Land* (250) is not worthy of him in painting, although it is as wealthy in character as is usual with his works.—*Marchand d'Habits* (255), by M. J. L. Gérôme, has nothing novel in value or quality about it. An oriental bazaar, a merchant selling a scimitar to a trooper.

Mr. Linnell's *The Last Load* (263) has likewise no new character about it. A great wain is receiving its topmost shocks of grain in harvest; the sky is the harvest-sky so fortunately and frequently painted by this most able artist.—Mr. E. Long's *Theatre at a Spanish Fair* (268) shows a performance from 'Don Quixote' before an excited and delighted audience. The Don, a capitally conceived picture of that hero, adorns the kneeling lady, and with apt dignity receives her prayer. In this picture much of the execution is painty and splashy, but not offensively so. The audience is given with singular spirit. *The Return of Columbus* (323), by the same, exaggerates the splashy execution, and is without the rich characterization of the latter. It is one of the coarsest of spectacular pictures, without without its proper qualities. The subject shows the reception of the navigator, his crew, and imported Indians, by the Spanish citizens.—Mr. H. C. Whate's *God's Acre* (267)—an old moorland chapel and cemetery—has much love for Nature and knowledge of her ways: a very good landscape, that is worthy of considerate study.—*Neapolitan Peasants before the Farnese Palace, Rome*, (288) by M. Bonnat, shows sulky-looking peasants abiding at the palace-gate of the expelled Bourbon: some gaze upwards; others lean against the walls; some recline, with true Neapolitan indolence, upon the earth below the heavily-barred windows of the prison-like palace of the ruined king. This is a gloomy picture, interesting on account of its perfect telling of the story, notwithstanding our distrust of such pretending and low-toned paintings. The same artist's *St. Vincent de Paul taking the place of the Galley Slave* (291), is hackneyed in all respects.—*Gordal Scar, Yorkshire*, (308) by Mr. Gill, is an effective sketch rather than a complete picture of that famous earth-rent and its waterfall.—*Alone* (311)—a monk in the high tower-gallery of Notre Dame, Paris, looking down upon the city—has an idea such as we do not often find in pictures of its class; a common one, the work of Mr. A. H. Tourrier.—Mr. O. Weber's *First Appearance of Snow on the Alm, Tyrol*, (313) gives, with much academical felicity, the atmospheric incident in question. Snow lies in patches on the herbage, gathers for a heavier fall in dense mists about the distant mountain tops, and is dashed with watery gleams of sunlight; the herds of the pe-

sants traverse the whitened field, oxen, sheep, and an ass; the Tyrolean themselves, a man and woman, armed with long alpenstocks, follow their beasts.—Mr. G. D. Leslie's *Phyllis* (285),—a young lady, in the dress of Queen Anne's time, loitering, as many young ladies have of late loitered, in pictures, before the gate of an ancient house; a dainty little damsel: a picture that is very cleverly treated. By the same are *The Invalid's Breakfast* (320), a young dame giving instructions to a servant, who bears some sufferer's early meal upon a tray; and *Expectation* (325), a younger lady, apparently the same, waiting in an entry for some one's arrival, her dog equally expectant. Both these works show considerable power of dealing with character, and much clever treatment of what might, without these advantages, be trivial subjects. Without possessing much, these pictures fulfil their purpose; this is more than we can generally say for their compeers.—*Marguerite trying on the Jewels* (358), by M. H. Merle, is a thoroughly academical repetition in the manner of A. Scheffer, not only as regards the countenance of Mephistophiles, but the model of the features of Marguerite, and, as to all, the very mode of execution throughout the picture, and the mock sentiment which has admitted the false presageful expression to the eyes of Marguerite herself.

By M. De Jonghe are several pictures with pleasant mannerisms and sentiments, pictures that are but inefficiently represented in England by such works as those just named from Mr. G. D. Leslie's hands. These possess a charming, superficial, French sort of grace and agreeableness. Their principal defect is coldness of colour, occasional hardness, and some paintiness of handling.—*The Invocation to the Virgin* (450), by M. Bouguereau, is another of those cleverly-painted, machine-made, academical French pictures, which are not only in excess in number here, but obtainable in any quantity and wonderfully uninteresting. A woman, with a baby in her arms, kneels before a statue, we suppose, of the Virgin.—M. Meissonnier's *The Lost Game* (455) is, comparatively speaking, so ineffective and rough in execution that one might be excused for attributing it to another hand than his.—*The Young Student* (459), by M. E. Frere, will please many.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

Mr. Frith is far advanced with that which will be his most important work, a picture which is about eight feet long, and contains many figures. The subject is 'The Last Sunday at Whitehall before the Death of Charles the Second,' as described by the Diarist. The persons represented are the king and his duchesses, musicians and courtiers; the Diarist himself is placed behind them. This work will appear at the next Academy gathering.

The National Gallery, British School, which is temporarily housed at South Kensington, has just received a noteworthy addition by means of the donation by Mrs. Martha Beaumont of two fine portraits on one canvas, by Reynolds, half-lengths of gentlemen in Vandyke dresses; the one holds an engraved portrait of a clergyman in his hand, the other looks over. This picture is in good condition, and is entitled 'Portraits of Two Gentlemen.'

Mr. Woolner has just finished one of the most beautiful modern sculptured monuments. This is in alto-relief, to be erected near the altar of the church at Wrexham, and is intended to commemorate the wife of Mr. Archibald Peel, son of General Jonathan Peel. The lady died not long since, and soon after the death of her infant son. From this circumstance Mr. Woolner has derived what may be called the incident of his sculpture. The lady is seen as if received at the entrance of a heavenly abode by an angel or genius, who bears in arms the formerly lost infant, and allows it to stoop forward to caress once more the fainting mother, who, in an ecstasy, hesitates at the moment of ascending a step at the gate of the "heavenly mansion." The child, leaning forward, with the sweetest conceivable attitude of caressing, places one hand behind the mother's head, the other beneath her chin, with a very tender action, that may seem commonplace enough to a reader,

but which, when seen, is obviously possessed of pathos. As the child thus leans forward, its weight is borne by both hands of the genius, the one under its side, where the flesh softly yields to the pressure; the other bears up one of the child's feet, the action of which, no less than the subtle manner of rendering the effect of such a weight upon the arm and hand of the genius, is beautifully and most thoughtfully expressed in the sculpture. The arm is exquisitely carved, from the delicate modelling of the upper portion of the limb to where the tendons of the wrist pronounce themselves. The child's feet are diverse in action; that which the genius sustains clasps the hand with the toes; the other—which is free from pressure—hangs free in front, so that the toes are not in action. There is purity, quite free from commonplace sentiment, in the face of the genius, withal singular and peculiar beauty. Not less grand is the figure of the genius, in the full dignity and grace of its contours, that are perfect in execution. The fluttering drapery and hair express the lightness of this figure no less than its ineffable freedom of motion. Contrasted with this admirable figure's freedom and gravity of attitude, and suave dignity of design, are the mother's form and draperies, which, on the other hand, as if to express the sinking ecstatic placidity of her state, fall in broad and simple folds, or adapt themselves to the slender form and pure contours within their substance. The face of the mother expresses, with extraordinary delicacy and perfect feeling on the sculptor's part, the languors of attained delight that are too great for demonstration by the frame.

Mr. A. Cooper has tendered his resignation as full R.A., and retires to the Honorary Academician-ship. This act creates another vacancy. In the next election, of E.A.s and A.R.A.s, the new laws will be carried into effect, and the Associates vote with the full members.

The works of restoration at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, are to be continued at the further cost of a relation of the late Mr. B. Foster, who began the, in this case, good work of renovation. The modern staircase is to be removed from the west side of the gate, the rooms restored to their original size, the wood-work cleaned and put in order; the wooden newel in the north-west tower and the stone doorway, so far as the altered level of the ground permits, are to be restored.

Wren's church of St. James's, Westminster, has been closed for repairs for some time past; these works are now completed, to the great benefit of the interior, inasmuch as the architect's original intentions with regard to its arrangement and appearance have been, at least to a great extent, realized. The organ has been placed in a less injurious position than heretofore, and is to be greatly increased in power.

The recent discoveries of ancient work beneath the altar at Westminster Abbey, as stated by us some weeks since, have led to the re-consideration of the plans, which, until then, were in process of execution on that famous spot. It is probable that the new rerados—which was designed by Messrs. Clayton & Bell, and produced by M. Salvati—will not be erected in the originally-intended manner. Some time, probably twelve months, may elapse before we shall have an opportunity of examining this important work in its proper situation.

Messrs. A. Mansell & Son, of Gloucester, have published a valuable series of photographs, forty in number, and apparently taken from lithographed or copper-plate engraved drawings of the famous and more ancient frescoes in the Campo Santo, at Pisa, by Benozzo Gozzoli, or Pietro di Orvieto, Spinello Aretino, Antonio Veneziano, Giotto, Buffalmacco, Simone Memmi, Orcagna, Laurati, and Bruno. Although it would have been desirable to reproduce this series in completeness, and direct from the frescoes themselves, the collection before us, notwithstanding the rather small size of the photographs, is most welcome as supplying memoranda for reference. The forty works in question leave, we are bound to add, but one or two pictures and a few comparatively unimportant fragments unrepresented here. Essentially, this is the Campo Santo. Few care for copies of the

seventeenth-century pictures which have space on the walls of the famous burial-place. As a gift-book of the graver sort for artists and archaeologists, no less than for general use, we cordially commend this publication.

The opening address of the President of the Institute of British Architects was delivered on the 5th inst. Mr. Beresford Hope reviewed the positions of the Society and the profession, their relationship and influence. He alluded, as was to be expected, to the so-called "loss" which might occur by the destruction of Burlington House, and described the positions of the Royal Academy, the National Gallery, the Courts of Justice, the arrangements for the forthcoming contribution to the Exposition in Paris; as regards architecture in this country, the Architectural Museum, the history of its origin and connexion with the South Kensington establishment. The President added some interesting and pertinent remarks on the series of prizes that have been offered by the Council of the Society, the first of which is for a Gothic theatre, a preference for the style of which he acknowledged, together with belief in the peculiar aptitude of the style to modern theatrical requirements. He also stated a conviction that recent architects had overlooked this alleged fitness, and gave perfectly valid reasons for the advantages he claimed as the birth-right of his favourite style. The second subject for a prize is the restoration of old St. Paul's Cathedral, a very curious and nearly perfect subject for an essay; the original he believes to have been more like Ely Cathedral than any other of our known great churches. Mr. Hope alluded to the destructive "restoration" of Lincoln Cathedral with that regret, and we suppose some share of that profound shame, for the inconceivable ignorance and obstinacy which neglected, if they did not resent, the remonstrances and expositions of those most competent and disinterested advisers who spoke of "the deplorable scraping" to which the once noble Minster has been subjected by those whose obstinacy scarcely excuses their ignorance, and is not accounted for by their indifference.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

THE EDINBURGH CHAIR OF MUSIC.

THE fact stated as follows by a Correspondent, might have been foreseen:—

"Being one who has cordially agreed with your strictures on the recent appointment to the Music Chair in our University, I write to inform you of the last stage in the proceedings. Prof. Oakeley has intimated to the *Senatus Academicus* that the state of his health is such as to prevent him doing any work here this winter. He sent a medical certificate from Brighton that his nerves were much shattered, and that he required complete rest for some months. This singular upshot to an unfortunate and discreditable job is, I think, worth mentioning in the *Athenæum*."

A second communication on the subject must be added:—

"As you may be interested in knowing how the Music Chair at Edinburgh—the most richly endowed in the kingdom—is getting on, I may mention that I inquired this week at the office of the University secretary, when that gentleman informed me that as Prof. Oakeley is in bad health there will be no music class during the session now commencing. I understand Prof. Oakeley has just applied for three months' leave, which the *Senatus*, though indignant, have granted. They asked if he would be prepared, at the expiry of the leave, to lecture, but he did not promise to do so. In February last, at the time of the Reid Concert, the Professor addressed the students, and assured them he meant to make the class a reality, and to do his work earnestly and honourably. He was then in good health, and has had ample time to prepare lectures; yet though he has been appointed upwards of a year, he has not once lectured. Of thirty-four professors in Edinburgh University, all give lectures each session, and not one is non-resident during session but Mr. Oakeley. No one could object to his not lecturing when he is ill, but there is the handsome allowance of 200*l.* a year provided for an assistant. Year after year these

lectures have been put off, and the object of the munificent founder frustrated, to the discredit of the University of Edinburgh."

The discredit in this matter of the Reid Chair at Edinburgh is twofold; the first on the part of those who preferred a Professor merely because of family connexions; the second on the part of the gentleman thus appointed, presuming that he can satisfy himself to draw salary for work not done—not as yet even touched. The story is, throughout, one most disagreeable to follow, but one which ~~will~~ be followed, in every interest of Art. We wait for the sequel.

CONCERTS.—Mr. Mellon does not slacken his efforts as his concerts draw towards a close. Among the latest events of his performances has been the engagement there of Mr. Walter Bache, the pianist—Madame Goddard played at the *Popular Concert* on Monday Dussek's noble "Invocation" *Sonata* and Mendelssohn's *Sonata* in D major, with violin cello. The singer was Miss Edmonds. Mr. Sullivan's songs seem coming into request, Mr. Santle having given a new one at the first concert with such applause that it is to be repeated. There is really no need to travel about the world with 'Kitty Bonnet,' or 'Maria in the Back Lane,' by way of gratifying a public! We shall not cease to draw attention to every proof that sense in poetry and science, conjoined with sweet sound in music, have not lost their charm in this country, in spite of the persistent attempts of some among our bee-singers to degrade, in place of raising, the taste of their audiences. There has never been a time in England when trash was less essential to popular musical enjoyment than at the time present. There has never been a time when it has been so pertinaciously thrust on the public.

The managers of the *Crystal Palace* concert leave no stone unturned in the production of novelty. This day week the principal orchestra pieces were Haydn's ninth Symphony of the *Salm* mon set, Mendelssohn's 'Meerestille' overture almost matchless among sea pictures, and three pieces of the music written by Schubert for Madame von Chezy's stupid drama, 'Rosemonde.' No recent case of rescue and disinterment has excited greater interest than this. Every day's experience, without deadening our sense of the disproportion which impairs many of the composer's most ambitious efforts, cannot but quicken our appreciation of his deliciously poetical fancy—of his affluence in a vein of German melody entirely *sui generis*, perfectly distinct from those of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Weber,—of his amazing fertility which bore him up against want of hearing for the productions which possibly he valued the most, and which (to name but one, the *Mass*, lately published, rich in beauties of the highest and most religious order) contain many separate portions as exquisite and distinguished as the *Lieder* by which he at once rose into a special fame. For the moment we must condense from the *Times* the account there given of these remarkable fragments. They were "an *entr'acte* in B minor, a romance for mezzo-soprano voice, and an *entr'acte* in B flat major. The first *entr'acte* (*allegro molto moderato*) and by far the most important, is one of those magnificently gloomy inspirations with which Schubert was so frequently visited. The sudden transition from the minor to the major key near the close is one of the most extraordinary surprises in music; but the entire movement is a masterpiece of sombre colouring. A sense of power is ever there, and a feeling that the master is bending you to his tone of mind with irresistible fascination. The other *entr'acte* (*andantino*) is of a wholly opposite character. Those acquainted with the charming pianoforte *improvisations* in the same key (B flat major) will recognize a slight reminiscence in the opening bars, but all the rest is different. This *entr'acte* is one unbroken flow of tone—in a strain of gentle softness of its kind unique—and arranged for the orchestra with consummate art. We can hardly recall an unpretentious score more full of subtle and delicate touches. The performance of these remarkable *entr'actes* would alone have repaid a visit to the Crystal Palace. The *entr'actes* were heard with Schubert's own instrumentation. Not

so the romance ('Der Vollmond strahlt auf Bergeshöh'n'), the instrumental parts of which are unfortunately unobtainable. Herr Manns, however, undertook the not very grateful responsibility of scoring the accompaniment for orchestra; and though we cannot but think it would have been discreeter, under the circumstances, had he used the pianoforte arrangement, we must in fairness compliment the zealous conductor on the good taste and extreme ability with which he has accomplished his task. The romance—a beautiful romance even for Schubert—was sung with such charming expression by Mdlle. Enquist as to win a hearty and unanimous encore."—To-day Handel's 'Alexander's Feast' is to be given. If Herr Manns is in such force as to be able to bring forward choral works on so large a scale, why should he not extend our obligations in *re Schubert* by producing the best numbers, if not all, of the Mass aforesaid?

PRINCESS'S.—On Monday was produced a four-act drama, on the subject of 'Barnaby Rudge,' which gives a new view of it, according to our English notions, but one we believe perfectly familiar to American audiences. It is probable, indeed, that Messrs. Watts Phillips and Vining have somewhat moderated the tone of the Transatlantic version, and that they have, in more senses than one, "adapted it to the stage, and expressly for this theatre." With the play, the chief performer in it is imported, "the celebrated comic actress from America, Mrs. John Wood," who made her "first appearance in London," on Monday evening. The part which she has made the leading character in the piece is *Miss Miggs*, whom we all know as the splanetic spinster of Mr. Dickens's novel, but whom we should scarcely recognize in "the Yankee girl" of Mrs. Wood. This lady evidently follows in the steps of Mrs. Barney Williams and Mrs. Florence, as an eccentric character-actress; but while she far outstrips them in the extravagance of her caricature, she is much inferior to them in those more natural touches of acting by which the burlesque is redeemed within the limits of legitimate Art. Mrs. Wood aims only at the absurd, and affects the most awkward attitudes, and the coarsest utterances, to compel the unreflecting laugh. There is undoubtedly fun in what she does, but it is hard and forced, and also bolstered up with conventional tricks which, with the vulgar low-comedian, are the substitute for real humour. Unfortunately for Mrs. Wood, the precise quality of her style was detected early in the evening, and considerable sibilation was audible. As might have been expected, the manager was aroused to a sense of her danger, and gallantly came to her rescue. Accordingly, at the end of the third act, Mr. George Vining announced that he had been watching his audience from a private box, and there were some hissing individuals whom he should like to expel. "To the degradation of their manhood," he exclaimed, "they had hissed a lady who was a stranger to this country." Such an exhibition of bad taste stands self-condemned. With regard to the play itself, we may add that it very imperfectly represents the substance and characters of the novel, omitting many of the latter, and altering the former to suit stage exigencies; and that it is very clumsily constructed, so that it gives no clear outline of any story at all. It consists of long-sustained scenes, which are made endurable only by crowded groups, and the eccentricities of the principal performers,—for Mrs. Wood is not the only offender who seeks to secure attention by stage tact rather than by true histrionic merit. There seemed to be a general understanding that each was to make himself as ridiculous or as violent as possible,—that effect might be produced anyhow, so that it was produced. We may except from this censure the *Gabriel Varden* of Mr. E. Shepherd, who certainly acted like an artist; and the *Sir John Chester* of Mr. J. G. Shore, who attempted the fine gentleman with much success. Mr. Charles Horsman, as *Maypole Hugh*, was a striking personage, but not enough careful in some situations, which should scarcely have been ventured or suffered on the boards at all. The part of *Barnaby Rudge* himself was picturesquely realized by Miss Katherine Rodgers, who gave to her portion of the dialogue a

natural pathos, which favourably contrasted with the artificial delivery of the rest; nevertheless, she too sinned by an exaggeration of manner, which it will be wise in her to subdue on future occasions. Two songs were introduced; one, entirely new, sung by Miss Augusta Thomson, who represented the part of *Dolly Varden*, and the other by Mrs. John Wood, entitled, "My Love he is a Prentice Boy," a shrieking ditty, usually sung by her in the United States. The scenery, by Messrs. Lloyds & Hann, was throughout superb; particularly one scene in the second act, in which the setting sun, in its transit from glory to shadow, was grandly portrayed. As a spectacle, the production is magnificent; as a drama, below criticism.

STRAND.—A new comedietta, by Mr. John Oxenford, was produced on Saturday under the title of 'Neighbours.' The piece is in two acts, and makes us acquainted with one *Mr. Ebenezer Block* (Mr. Parselle), who has retired to Pedlington, a country town, where he meets with *Mr. Benjamin Bunn*, who, though formerly only a pastry-cook, is elected mayor, notwithstanding that Block himself was a candidate for the office. Block's daughter, also, is in love with an artist, whereas he intends her for a wealthy husband. Bunn's daughter, meanwhile, is in the same predicament in relation to a foppish cousin. But *Miss Marian Block* (Miss Ada Swanborough) is a clever girl, and suggests to her father that the true object of her own lover's attachment is *Angelina Brown* (Miss Fanny Hughes). Having failed to induce old Bunn to consent to their union, he counsels an elopement. Marian and *Frederick Mastick*, her lover (Mr. Gaston Murray), are disposed to take his advice to themselves, and, indeed, proceed to act upon it; but honest scruples intervene, and ultimately they confess all, and obtain old Block's consent. The sprightliness of the dialogue compensated the slightness of the plot, and, being well spoken, sustained the interest, so that the piece was more than usually successful.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE publication of Mr. Benedict's *Canata*, 'St. Cecilia,' by Messrs. Lamborn Cock & Co., may be here announced.

The energetic gentlemen of Birmingham are already up and doing with a view to next year's Festival. It is to open on the 27th of August.

The concerts of the *Sacred Harmonic Society* will commence on Friday next, with Beethoven's Mass in C and Mendelssohn's 'Lobgesang.'

The following reply to a communication from an intelligent instrumental amateur, with reference to the variety possible to be given to concerts made up of non-professional players, may not be without general interest:—"We should only," says the writer, "be too happy to offer variety, but the difficulty we feel is *how* to do it. We have a very extensive library of music already, and there are those amongst us always ready to present the Society with new pieces when wanted; but it is not desirable, I think, for amateurs to fly at such high game as the 'Italian' and 'Scotch' and 'Power of Sound' symphonies. Better stick to Haydn and such like, which we can play very creditably, and which always please, than make a hash of Mendelssohn and come to grief! Again, our best men (fiddles), too, are so wonderfully impressed with classic music, that were we to suggest a waltz, for the sake of variety, one-half would walk out of the orchestra, and the other moiety would not play, or, if they did play, they would do their best to play the — with the music. What is to be done, then?"—We are not wholly inexperienced in the difficulties besetting caterers for amateur societies, in part arising from that want of self-knowledge which permits players to attempt that for which they are manifestly unfit, and singers to fly "at the game" of the newest bravura, not always safely brought down by the opera queens and kings of the minute. It would appear on theory inconceivable that refined and appreciating persons (such as are the majority of our musical amateurs) can be so deaf to their own inevitable shortcomings as is the case. The difference betwixt what is almost tolerable and altogether

complete in execution,—betwixt a vain struggle with difficulties and that conquest over them lacking which there is no real Art,—is greater in no other world of imagination than that of Music. It was disregarded of this distinction which, some years ago, made an end of Mr. H. Leslie's well-organized and zealously-directed amateur Society. No magic of mutual admiration could make its audiences conceive that Beethoven's C minor Symphony and works of the kind could be adequately presented there. Yet, without audiences, amateur musicians thrive worse even than professional ones do; seeing that, whereas the latter may sue for their pay in public court of law, whether they succeed or not, the former can hardly dispense with private praise and sympathy. Surely the programmes of Mr. Halle at Manchester, and of Herr Manns at the capital Crystal Palace concerts, might be studied with advantage by the managers of amateur entertainments. There are single movements in orchestral works perfectly accessible to such players as can be assembled. There are such things as *entr'actes*, which, nevertheless, are not waltzes. There is a large amount of ballet music (Gluck's among the rest, and the best) lying about among the scores of foreign, and especially French, operas. To produce these adequately in their own characteristic fashion would be for the players a better thing to do, and for the audiences more amusing to hear, than for incomplete players to "toil and moil" at effects which are totally impossible to be brought out by those who come together.

Mrs. Kemble, every true lover of Shakespeare will be glad to hear, is again giving dramatic readings in the provinces. Miss Glyn is about to do the same thing in London; and at her reading of 'Macbeth,' Mr. H. Leslie's capital choir, with the aid of "principals," will sing the equivocal music ascribed to Lock, possibly belonging in reality to Eccles. The whole thing is a mistake because an interpolation.

Cherubini's magnificent 'Requiem' in C minor (*the 'Requiem'* we cannot but think) has been executed at the first of the Gürzenich concerts at Cologne.—The Mass to be given by annual usage in Paris on St. Cecilia's Day, is to be Beethoven's 'Missa Solennis' in D.—A mortuary Mass was performed the other day, in the church of St. Roch, for the souls of the victims of the late frightful American catastrophe,—the wreck of the *Evening Star*, which involved the destruction of an entire Opera company.

Madame Cziliag, announced by some of our contemporaries as a complete novelty, is about to try her fortune before the fastidious audience of the Italian Opera at Paris. In London, when she was some years younger, she was not able to maintain her ground.—Mdlle. La Grée (an artist to whom our public failed to do due honour) appears to have made a Parisian success as *Desdemona*. But, then the journal which recounts this has equal praise for Signor Pancani!—the *Otello* of Signor Rosmini's finest tragic opera.

The *Romeo*, of M. Gounod's coming Shakespearean opera at the Théâtre Lyrique, is not after all to be M. Capoul, for whose possession managers have been fighting as though he were a (tenor) pearl of great price, but M. Michot.

The re-opening of the revived Teatro Fenice at Venice (closed so long by political doubts and disasters) has not been brilliant. The truth seems to be that there are not, at the time present, vocalists enough to serve the theatres of Italy.

Herr Albert's 'Astorga' has been produced with great success (we are told) at Leipzig. Marschner's 'Templar and Jewess' is to follow it. A new setting of what—no offence to M. David's 'Herculanum'—we deem an intractable story for the stage, 'The Last Days of Pompeii,' by Dr. Muck, is in preparation at Darmstadt.

MISCELLANEA

Reproduction of Manuscripts.—The increasing demand amongst literary men and students for the materials necessary to them in pursuing their studies amidst the higher branches of literature, and the difficulties of obtaining access, except to the few who reside within a limited distance, to those

original sources of information which are contained in many of the manuscripts preserved in the national libraries of Europe, renders it necessary that some means should be taken to supply the desideratum. I venture to suggest whether this could not in part be effected by photography. If a few important manuscripts were selected and negatives of them taken page for page, copies could be obtained from these, which even were they no larger than a *carte de visite*, yet, if carefully taken, would, by the aid of a common reading-glass, become of the utmost service to many who at present are unable to consult the originals, and thus, at a trifling expense, almost fac-similes might be possessed not only by our many public libraries, but also be brought within the reach of a numerous class of students and others who, debarred by present difficulties, would gladly avail themselves of this opportunity for studying and comparing some of the most valuable documents contained in the various European libraries. Nor would the advantage thus produced end here; it would tend, by giving a greater impulse to the reading and deciphering of ancient manuscripts, to perfect the knowledge of our historical sources, and at the same time faithful copies of the text would be preserved of many precious manuscripts, so that in the event of any accident ever occurring to the originals the severity of the loss would thus in some slight measure be mitigated. D.

Egyptian Locks in Devon and Cornwall.—In your review of Mr. Tildesley's article on locks, you give a quotation from him that the Egyptian lock "may still be found in the Faroe Islands, and in some parts of Devon and Cornwall." The statement has been repeatedly made that these locks are known in Devon and Cornwall; but after many inquiries, I have failed to discover them. I should be greatly obliged if any of your readers can give me any reliable information on the matter. I have specimens of these locks from Egypt and the Faroe Islands, and there were some also in the Great Exhibition of 1862 from Chili, all identical in principle, and differing but slightly in details.

JOHN CHUBB.

57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Disputed Readings.—You perhaps may again find room for a word or two on Shakspeare readings in illustration of what I have already said in your columns on the necessity of not altering a word unless it is clearly a misprint, and of attending to the sound of a word or expression that appears erroneous, on the supposition that the text was read to the printer. In 'Twelfth Night' (act 1, sc. i.) is the well-known passage,

—It had a dying fall;
Oh! it came o'er my ear like the sweet sound
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odour.

The word *sound* has been objected to by all the commentators from Rowe downwards, and no end of substitutes have been suggested. Now, the expression "to sound" is used in 'As You Like It' (act 5, sc. ii.) for "to swoon"; with this to guide us, why should not "sound" stand? meaning a sigh or sigh, "a dying fall" so very faint as not to break upon the general stillness. Perhaps there is not another single word that would so well convey the true shade of meaning sought. Using similarity of *sound* as a guide to restoration, Leonato, in 'Much Ado' (act 5, sc. i.), says, speaking of any one who could have been overwhelmed by such misery as his,

If such a one will smile and stroke his beard
And "sorrow wag" cry; hem when he should groan.

This is Knight's text, treating "sorrow wag" as a proverbial phrase. To say nothing of the utter dislocation of the pause and cadence, the interpretation seems very far-fetched. I should read, as retaining the sound and being much more in keeping with the train of thought,

And sorrow *gag*—cry hem when he should groan.

To *gag* sorrow is to stop its utterance, to think to choke down the cry that cannot be stifled. Leonato is justifying himself for speaking of his misery, challenges his hearers to find a man that can help it, and says, "but there is no such man." H. D.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—X. X. X.—W. T.—
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Printed by JAMES HOLMES, at No. 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Middlesex; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 30, Wellington-street, in said county.
Publisher, at 30, Wellington-street aforesaid. Agents: for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for Ireland, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, November 17, 1866.

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1866.

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LITERATURE

History of the United States, from the Discovery of the American Continent. By George Bancroft. Vol. IX., 1776 to 1778. (Boston, U.S., Little, Brown & Co.; London, Low & Co.)

COVERING the interval between the summer of 1776 and the spring of 1778, the Declaration of Independence, and the publication of the American-French treaty, this ninth volume of Mr. Bancroft's great work recounts the trials of George Washington during the gloomiest period of the struggle that resulted in well-deserved victory to the young republic; and with a full sense of the responsibilities of an historian venturing to deal with a subject of such grandeur and importance, the writer has done his utmost to prove himself worthy of his theme. From the date of Lord Howe's arrival at Staten Island on July 12, 1776, till the Christmas Day of that year, the commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces had few grounds for hope, apart from confidence in the goodness of his cause, and a religious assurance that the God of Battles would not eventually permit the unjust to triumph; and whilst the leader strove to conceal his reasonable depression and fears, not a few of his less resolute and less patriotic followers surrendered themselves to despair. On both sides of the Atlantic clouds were rapidly gathering over the fortunes of the insurgents. In Europe the first announcement of the Declaration of Independence had caused impressions unfavourable to their purpose. In England the immediate effect of that bold renunciation of the mother-country was most disheartening to the small band of statesmen and politicians who had denounced the ministerial policy and demanded justice for the colonies. Englishmen, who were fully satisfied that the British Parliament had no right to impose taxes on the settlers of New England, could not see that the colonists were justified in revolution as well as resistance. To such men, scarcely less than to the most violent defenders of George the Third's ministers, it seemed that the dignity and authority of the Crown were to be maintained at any cost, and that the submission of the insurgent states must precede the enactment of measures for the relief of their grievances. Nor was this feeling confined to the mother-country. Though the French King desired nothing more than that Great Britain should be embarrassed by the discontents and commotions of her Transatlantic States, he was not prepared to sanction revolution, and give his support to principles which even his dull vision could see were fraught with menace and peril to monarchical interests. There were also other reasons which made the young Louis reluctant to take a step which would be necessarily followed by war with the first naval power in the world; and though he could not quench the generous enthusiasm of the youthful Marquis de Lafayette, —to whose chivalric mind the glory of fighting for liberty was far preferable to all the delights which princely wealth placed within his reach,—he turned from the solicitations of Vergennes with a prudent resolve to wait awhile before he committed himself to all that would inevitably follow his recognition of the new nation. Similar considerations influenced Spain. Thus the European agents of the American States endured the mortification of seeing their influence wane on the Continent, just at the time when England was making it clear to her conscience it was the duty of her king to punish

disaffection and subjugate rebels. "The new attitude of the United States," says Mr. Bancroft, "changed the relation of parties in England. The former friends to the rights of Americans as fellow-subjects were not friends to their separate existence; and all parties were summoned, as Englishmen, to unanimity. The virtue of patriotism is more attractive than that of justice; and the minority opposed to the Government, dwindling almost to nothing, was now to have against them king, lords and commons, nearly the whole body of the law, the more considerable part of the landed and mercantile interests, and the political weight of the Church."

Whilst this was the state of things in Europe, the affairs of the revolutionists were not more hopeful on the actual ground of struggle. With the exception of a small number of brave leaders, distrust and despondency prevailed throughout the ranks of the colonial malecontents. Jealousy of supreme power was the chief cause of their weakness. Having just broken from their connexion with a tyrant in Europe, they were resolved not to create for themselves a new tyrant nearer to their doors. To such a degree were the United States suspicious of each other that, after taking ample precautions to preserve their individual sovereignty and mutual independence, they could not, for their common security and the triumph of their common cause, bring themselves to invest their commander-in-chief with requisite powers or to furnish him with adequate supplies of men and arms. A similar distrust prevailed in all classes. The sentiment which Cobden happily designated "fireside jealousy" produced its natural fruit in dissensions and petty rivalries. Inferior captains of the army despised their commander; private soldiers had no faith in the ability or patriotism of their regimental officers; a considerable proportion of the non-belligerents had so little respect for an army of militiamen, drawn from just such people as themselves, that they could not believe in their ability to win a grand battle over regular troops. As might be expected, this faithlessness in and despair for the rebellion were less general amongst the rural populations than in the towns, where the official supporters of King George's Government were concentrated, where men had been trained in habits of respect for long-established authority, and where the consequences of war upon commerce and trade were most sharply and immediately felt. Amongst the superior classes of the colonists there was a general feeling that the rebellion would be speedily crushed by the King's troops; and consequently, many men who wished success to Washington's operations deemed it prudent to hold aloof from his army. "In New York," says Mr. Bancroft, "where two-thirds of the men of wealth kept aloof from the struggle, or sided with the enemy, the country people turned out of their harvest-fields with surprising alacrity, leaving their grain to perish for want of the sickle."

Whilst the timidity and jealousies of the colonists left George Washington to maintain the struggle with a handful of raw troops, the British Government poured mercenaries and munitions upon the scene of contest; and for a time their energy was rewarded with a series of successes. The battle of Long Island may not have heightened the lustre of British arms, but it was a grievous blow to the States, increasing the despondency of the people, whilst it compelled their commander-in-chief to withdraw his men from Long Island. Sixteen days later the King's army took possession of New York, in which city a conflagration, that broke

out just five days after the entry of the Hessians, consumed one out of every ten houses, and roused the victorious soldiery to wild and savage fury against the inoffensive populace. "The British troops," says the historian, "angry at the destruction of houses which they had looked upon as their shelter for the coming winter, haunted with the thought of incendiaries, and unwilling to own the consequences of their own careless carousals, seized persons who had come out to save property from destruction, and, without trial or inquiry, killed some with the bayonet, tossed others into the flames, and one, who happened to be a royalist, they hanged by the heels till he died." The affair of White Plains, a comparatively trivial reverse for the Americans, was followed by the disaster at Fort Washington; and during the dark days of his famous "retreat through the Jerseys" Washington saw from their conduct that the inhabitants looked upon his ruin as inevitable. "The men of New Jersey, instead of turning out to defend their country, made their submissions as fast as they could, moved by the wavering of their Chief Justice and the example of Samuel Tucker, who, though he had been president of the convention which formed the constitution of the state, chairman of the committee of safety, treasurer and judge of the supreme court, yet signed the pledge of fidelity to the British." It seemed that the Howes and the Hessians, aided by Indian mercenaries, were destined to carry all before them.

In Europe these successes, which to men of ordinary vision appeared the beginning of the end of the rebellion, lost none of their importance. They inflated with insolence the English ministers and their supporters, who by this time numbered ninety and nine out of every hundred persons in the entire population. Howe was extolled as the greatest general of modern times; and the King's firmness in declining to retire before his contumacious subjects was the theme of admiration throughout the country. Corresponding depression existed amongst the few Englishmen who still remained true to the colonies. "Franklin's troops," wrote Voltaire, giving utterance to gloom which possessed the hearts of those Frenchmen who wished success to America, "have been beaten by those of the King of England: alas! reason and liberty are ill received in this world." But whilst English ministers were congratulating themselves on their victory, and chuckling over the discomfiture of the rebels, intelligence was crossing the Atlantic of events that had altogether changed the aspect of affairs. Even in his retreat before an overwhelming force the American commander had snatched successive victories from his enemy. The brilliant surprise of Trenton—concerning which Lord George Germain exclaimed, "All our hopes were blasted by the unhappy affair of Trenton"—was followed by the battle of Princeton; and before the first month of 1777 had closed, Washington was in a position to order all the Jerseymen who had sworn allegiance to Britain to "withdraw within the enemy's lines, or take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America." It would have been well for British fame if our statesmen had seen the lesson of this change in the tide of war; but instead of yielding or making any overtures for a just settlement of the dispute, they continued the war with a brutal ferocity for which Burgoyne's capitulation and Cornwallis's surrender were insufficient punishments. Englishmen of the present day blush for the shame of their land when they read the story which sets forth the dealings of our ancestors with the red men who

were hired by English ministers to plunder and burn the homesteads of defenceless backwoods-men, and slay their inoffensive wives and children. "Il faut," said Le Corne Saint-Luc, the ruthless partisan, "lâcher les sauvages sur les frontières de ces Canals, pour imposer des terreurs, et pour les faire soumettre au pied de la Trône de sa Majesté Britannic." In accordance with this counsel, the savages were let loose upon the settlers, their women and their babes, to inspire terror and make them submit. It is enough to hint at atrocities the details of which shock humanity; and yet when Edmund Burke ventured to denounce the employment of such means of warfare, and to declare that red men armed with tomahawks were no fit allies for the King of England, no fit companions for British soldiers, or even for Hessian mercenaries, he was upbraided for his lack of patriotism, and sneered at in good society for his sentimental softness. Englishmen reverend by years and profession were heard to argue that, for the subjugation of rebels, ministers were bound to employ "every means that Providence had put into His Majesty's hands"; and amongst prosperous people at London dinner-parties it was an affair of good breeding to say that critics sitting in their arm-chairs in England had no business to condemn measures which received the approval of officers in America, who knew from personal experience the exigencies of the war, and were employed to bring it to an honourable conclusion. So his Britannic Majesty fought on with his Hessians and his red men, with results that justified Chatham's words, "My lords, you cannot conquer America." Mr. Bancroft's ninth volume, however, stops short of the date which witnessed the final justification of the elder Pitt's prediction, and closes with the reception of the American Commissioners by Louis the Sixteenth.

Smart Sayings of Great Personages. A Repertory of Wit, Anecdote, Apophthegm, and Repartee, of Statesmen, Courtiers, Divines, Lawyers, Actors, Poets, Painters, and Philosophers. (Darton & Co.)

THE title-page of this book bears for epigraph a supposed smart saying of Dr. Channing's, "One anecdote of a man is worth a volume of biography,"—the absurdity of which need not be demonstrated. The anecdote may be good in itself, but it will not enable us to mark the lights and shadows of a whole life. Any one ingredient of a compound mixture has but little in it, after all, of the one composite flavour. The choice of this epigraph or motto led us to doubt the editor's capacity for selection, and the latter seems to have been made rather from old books of *ana* than by a process of original reading, and notes made in the course of that process. It may be doubted, moreover, whether the collector understands the meaning of a "smart saying," of which he says, that "although necessarily brief, it may be either grave or gay in its subject." Can it be said of solemn truths that they are smart truths? Yet we find ranked among "Smart Sayings" the solemn lines by Francis Quarles on Man and Death; the sage advice of Polonius to his son; the profound earnestness of Luther's sentiments on children being educated in the love and fear of God; the definition of wisdom by Lavater; and the words of wisdom that fell from Jeremy Taylor. We should as soon have thought of describing an elephant as *lively*, or Dr. Johnson as a *smart fellow*, as including the terse gravity and truth of the great teachers of mankind among specimens of smartness.

It may be that the editor thinks it a smart

thing to joke with his readers. For instance, we have the following presented to us as a sample of the quality to which we have alluded:—

By all means use sometimes to be alone:
Salute thyself, see what thy soul doth wear;
Dare to look in thy chest, for 'tis thine own,
And tumble up and down what thou find'st there.

In these lines the reader is told that he has "Wordsworth's Counsel to Mankind." We do not see the joke of such an intimation, or perhaps the latter is founded on ignorance. The lines themselves form part of the twenty-fifth verse of grave George Herbert's 'Church Porch.' It certainly never entered the poet's head to imagine that they would be quoted as specimens of smartness.

Occasionally, there appears to be a lurking sentiment of satire in some of the selections. The following is not particularly smart on the part of Thackeray, though it may produce feelings that may be so described on the part of his more intimate friends. Under the head of "Scarcity of Gentlemen," we read: "Thackeray says, 'A gentleman is a rarer thing than some of us think for. Which of us can point out many such in his circle,—men whose aims are generous, whose truth is constant and elevated, who can look the world honestly in the face, with an equal manly sympathy for the great and the small? We all know a hundred whose coats are well made, and a score who have excellent manners; but of gentlemen—how many? Let us take a little scrap of paper, and each make out his list.'" We can fancy that the friends and acquaintances of the late writer, who had studied them so narrowly, might be a little fluttered at the above, if it were seriously meant. They would naturally cast over in their own minds whether they were likely to be registered on the long list of the well-dressed, on the briefer roll of the good mannered, or, with a brace, perhaps, of others, on the little scrap of paper considered sufficiently large to hold all the writer knew who might fairly be recorded as gentlemen. The incident reminds us somewhat of an occurrence which led to a really smart saying by Foote. At an evening party, he was reminded by the master of the house that his handkerchief was hanging out from his coat-pocket. "I thank you, Sir," said the humorist, as he thrust the embroidered cambric out of sight, "you know the company better than I do!"

The editor's shortcomings extend to ignorance of the descent of anecdotes. Some of the stories told here have had for heroes or heroines personages earlier by centuries than those who figure in them in these pages. On questions of locality there is equal uncertainty. For example, "Dibdin, the Ocean Minstrel, the sailors' poet, once gave a musical entertainment at Torbay, and called the rooms in which it was given "*Sans Souci*," which gave occasion to the following quib:—

What more conviction need there be,
That Dibdin's plan will do?
Since now we see him *sans souci*
Who late was "*sans six sous*."

Dibdin's *Sans Souci* theatre was first established in the Strand, opposite Beaufort Buildings; a new one was subsequently opened by him in Leicester Place, Leicester Square. It was in the latter that Charles Dibdin gave during several seasons his entertainment of recitations and songs, having a house adjoining for the sale of his musical compositions. The house was opened as a theatre, but generally for private theatricals, within these thirty years. During the "fashion" of Fanny Kemble's early performances, a daughter of her cousin, Henry Kemble, acted at the *Sans Souci*, where she showed considerable dramatic power, especially in her performance of *Mrs. Haller*.

The portion of the volume we now close, which is devoted to the "Smart Sayings of Distinguished Women," is even more didactic and solemn than that occupied by the "distinguished men." The fact is, that selection is not so easy a task as it seems.

The States of the River Plate: their Industries and Commerce. By Wilfred Latham. (Longmans & Co.)

ALTHOUGH the author of this work professes to have no pretension "to the detail, interesting or amusing, which usually makes up works descriptive of foreign countries," and though much of his subject-matter is in itself unattractive, he has written an interesting volume.

Be it known that Mr. Latham writes from an agricultural point of view. He dwells on the advantages to colonists afforded by the States of the River Plate, their delicious climate, their richness of resources, the low price at which land is to be had, and the high rate of wages. He wishes to tempt all those for whom England is too narrow and too crowded, who are told by their parents or guardians that farming is ruinous in the mother-country, and that they must either sign articles or emigrate. There has always been a repugnance to articles in the young and enterprising mind, and some whose sole occupation in life has been to see the moon grow yellow over the lessening riot of the streets would gladly exchange that sight for the sunrise of the Pampas. We have no doubt that Mr. Latham will find many willing ears to hear him. Whether he will succeed with the owners of large capitals, which he says cannot fail to produce profitable results under ordinarily intelligent management, may be a question. Large capitals do that in England. But there is not the same chance at home for "smaller capitals, even to the smallest," for "practical and enterprising young men of small means," "sons of country gentlemen, professional men, farmers," unless their fathers can find them an opening, and have not cut off the entail of brains and industry. As for agricultural labourers, they might certainly better their fortunes if they could get a lift across the ocean. Mr. Latham promises them wages of from 4*l.* to 5*l.* per month, with every prospect of speedy promotion to the rank of bailiffs if they are sober, industrious, and intelligent. Yet the life is not free from care or hardship either to the small capitalist or the labourer. What the capitalist who invests in farming or in sheep has to encounter must be studied in Mr. Latham's book by all who would follow his advice. Here is a picture of the shepherd's life:—

"The life of a shepherd in the camp is solitary enough: a man who does his duty should never leave his flock, until, at least, they are shut up at night; and then not for long. It is not always that a flock is shut up in the 'corral'; in fine weather they are left on the 'rodeo,' a bare piece of ground near the house, to which they are driven to pass the night, where they have more space, are kept cleaner, and can rest perfectly quiet; in wet and dirty weather it becomes impossible, without serious prejudice, to put them into 'corral,' on account of the accumulation of excrements and mud. Under these circumstances, on stormy nights, the shepherd is required to be up with his flock, riding or walking round them ('rodeando' them), to prevent their driving before the wind and rain; in heavy gales there have been instances of large numbers being swept away, running before the blast, and encountering a swollen brook, plunging head foremost into it, under the influence of the hindmost, and perishing to the last. In the daytime, in a storm, they are very apt to drive, and especially in a dust storm, by which, occasionally, great losses and

considerable inconvenience through the mixing of the flocks is incurred."

At the same time, the price of everything has risen so much during the last twenty years that fortunes are not to be made so easily as they were before that time. The value of sheep has increased tenfold; but with this the breeds have undergone a great improvement. Mr. Latham alludes to the time when Creole sheep were of so little value as to be killed that their carcasses might be used as fuel; and, from his judgment of the "Plate beef," he seems to think that both the breed of cattle and the mode of killing them are nearly as backward. At the time when so much is expected of South American meat, and so many companies are being started for its exploitation, Mr. Latham's words will seem disappointing. But we are glad to find him approving of the extract of meat which has Baron Liebig for its sponsor. The preparations of South American beef to which he chiefly objects are those preserved by salt. Dr. Morgan he thinks would be very salt; and the meat generally is not in such good condition as to take salt well. The cattle are too wild; their feeding is unequal and irregular. In order to drive a regular trade in supplies of meat it would be necessary to organize a regular system of cattle-feeding, and to have large farms closely adjoining the cities. But not only is this organization wanting; the meat put on the tables of dwellers on the Rio de la Plata is poor, and the cooking is as defective as the salting. On this matter we will hear Mr. Latham:—

"The beef in these countries is almost universally, if roasted (baked) in the oven or fried, cooked with a large quantity of grease. The lean quality of the beef, the absence of layering or veining of fat in the flesh, renders this necessary, to supply the needful proportions of heat-giving substance or carbon on the one hand, and on the other to check the drawing away of the albuminous matters from the substance of the beef in the cooking process. When meat is boiled, 'puchero' is the dish usually made from it; that is, meat boiled with vegetables of various descriptions, and rice, the vegetables, &c. supplying the deficient starchy or carbonaceous matters, and taking up the albuminous juices so readily parted with by ill-fed beef. In all stews and 'made dishes' the beef is found to be hard, almost horny, and perfectly tasteless. It is the mere fibre of flesh; such nutritious matter as it contained, as in the case of salting, has drained away from it. To compensate for the deficiencies of nutritious and carbonaceous matters, and to absorb the juices that drain from the flesh, a variety of fruits and vegetables are cooked with it. Pumpkins, maize, raisins, olives, apples, pears, peaches, &c. &c., supplying saccharine matters—alkalies, vegetable acids, &c.—compensating to a certain extent for deficiencies in nutrient matters, or adjusting the proportions of the food elements. These things are not only desired by the palate, but are absolutely requisite to constitute food, and as correctives; much in the same way as raisins, limes, &c., are necessary with a salt meat diet."

Of the process of Messrs. Paris & Sloper, by which meat is to be transported to England in hermetically-sealed tins, and is to emerge from them as fresh and palatable as butchers' meat, Mr. Latham scarcely speaks. He seems only to have heard of their process after writing his chapter on the 'Utilization of River Plate Beef,' and he alludes to it very briefly in a note. All these schemes are seen by him in the same light, and all must answer the same question—Can the Plate beef be preserved, and be nutritious, without an improved system of feeding? He answers in the negative, but he looks forward most sanguinely to another answer being given when the breeds and the food are improved. Meanwhile, he gives in his adhesion to the "Extractum Carnis

Liebig," as thoroughly nutritious, as capable of being packed in the smallest compass, and as promising to be cheap when the manufacture is no longer confined to a part where meat is comparatively costly. We have said that Mr. Latham attributes some of the defects of La Plata beef to the mode of killing; let us give his sketch of the mode in use at Buenos Ayres:—

"Herds of fine semi-wild cattle, consisting of several hundred head, are driven in from the country by mounted herdsmen, looking as wild, if not really so, as the cattle they drive—the affrighted animals bellowing and making desperate attempts to break away as they approach the pens—the mounted herdsmen swinging their lassoes and dashing at the cattle on flank and rear, to close them into a compact phalanx, so as to force the foremost on. The slightest break in the mass, from an inequality of pressure, through which an animal or two can contrive to turn, and there is a wheel and a stampede: and then look out! away go the gaucho drivers, as if fleeing before the galloping, maddened herd; but, with their fleet horses, crossing and recrossing in front and on the sides, they gradually close up the ranks, succeed in turning the cattle again, and so work them till they get them into the pens (corrals) of tall hard wood posts, six to eight inches in diameter, by eight or ten feet high, ranged alongside each other, and bound together by cross bars securely lashed. Occasionally, indeed frequently, a point of two, three, or half-a-dozen animals will break away from the lot, and then away go the skirmishers of the party of drovers, lassoes whirling in the air, at headlong gallop, to come up with the runaway beasts; a vain attempt would it be to turn them, so the lasso is thrown, the noose goes over the animal's horns, the well-trained horse answers to the rein, he gallops to one side and comes suddenly to a stop; the animal is swung round, a second lasso is thrown by another horseman; one takes one side, the other the other; the enraged animal rushes to and fro, but he is checked by the lassoes; and so, by the dragging of the lasso-men and his own mad rushes, he is worked on to the remainder of the herd. At other times, he is hamstrung by a third person, and left until the herd being penned, they return to kill and skin him."

We might have chosen a more pleasing specimen of Mr. Latham's style; but there is true spirit in this extract, even if it remind us of some of Sir Francis Head's hasty jottings, so evidently written on the saddle. There are more scenes like this to describe, and Mr. Latham would not have found less favour with the enterprising young men whom he hopes to allure up the River Plate, if he had been freer with stirring episodes and not so lavish of practical suggestions.

NEW NOVELS.

Madonna Mary. By Mrs. Oliphant. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Few novelists in the higher ranks of literary artists have written to better purpose, and few have at times used their pens with less satisfactory results, than Mrs. Oliphant. In the exercise of her vocation she is an uncertain player; at one time exhibiting the most perfect knowledge and mastery of a difficult art, at another failing in the simplest strokes. Just as she happens to be in the right humour, or "out of play," she writes with a fineness of humour and delicacy of touch that are delicious to critical readers, or flounders about in a mire of words, wasting her strength in futile endeavours to be gracefully agile at moments when she has lost the command of her feet. This variability of merit, which is the perplexing feature of her labours, is in a great measure attributable to the unintermitting constancy with which she works away through darkness as well as light, through periods of mental

vacuity no less than seasons of intellectual activity and productiveness, alike through days of despondent heaviness and times of spiritual elasticity. However sincere he may be, and however honestly bent on working to the best of his powers, physical inability and mental disinclination for arduous exertion can be neither concealed by the artifices nor counteracted by the volition of the writer who persists in unseasonable toil. The best efforts of the artist working "against the grain" are feeble and fruitless in comparison with the unlaboured achievements of his brighter hours. Of these truisms Mrs. Oliphant is a notable illustration. On opening a new story from her pen, we are prepared to find it very good indeed, or very far below the high standard by which the great excellence of some of her tales has taught us to judge her. And even when we have read the earlier chapters with satisfaction, such is our experience of the writer's unevenness that until we are fairly within sight of the end we cannot dismiss the fear that on the turn of a leaf she will make a sudden drop to a low level. The present volumes, however, contain no passage that gives a colour of justification to the nervous apprehensions for the author with which we perused them. From first to last 'Madonna Mary' is written with evenness and vigour, and overflows with the best qualities of its writer's fancy and humour.

Save that it depends on the defective evidence of a Scotch marriage—a basis of operations which has been the foundation of so many novels since the first outbreak of the Yelverton-Longworth scandal—the story is thoroughly original, so far as its plot and leading incidents are concerned; and though its main interest is open to objection on the ground of its exceeding painfulness, the strength of the narrative is such that we question if any reader will lay it aside, notwithstanding the fullness in his throat and the constriction of his heart, until he has shared in the happiness which is liberally assigned to the actors of the drama, before the falling of the green curtain. But the principal charms of the work are the subtle humour, fineness of touch, and seeming ease with which Mrs. Oliphant delineates and contrasts her numerous characters. The tone and spirit of the listless, languid, fretful life of the Indian station are indicated with skilful suggestiveness; and the residents, especially the female residents, are in keeping with the life of the place, where Mrs. Ochterlony—the Madonna Mary of the story—is induced by her worrying, honest husband to raise suspicions as to the validity of her Gretna Green marriage by submitting to a second union performed in accordance with the Church of England ceremony. The colonel's wife, Mrs. Kirkman, is described as "troubled by an abiding consciousness that it was into her hands that Providence had committed the souls of the station. 'Which was an awful responsibility for a sinful creature,' she said in her letters home; 'and one that required constant watch over herself.'" If we did not know how slow people are to detect the force of satire that is especially applicable to themselves, we should be inclined to think that the ridicule with which Mrs. Oliphant covers Mrs. Kirkman's affectations must have been very unpalatable to the readers of the publication in which 'Madonna Mary' first appeared. Nor is the author less successful in her pictures of the domestic circle to which Madonna Mary returns on the death of her husband, bringing with her the three boys, whose education becomes henceforth her chief care. Nothing but true poetic insight could have enabled Mrs. Oliphant to bring her readers

face to face with the unselfishness and womanly purity of Aunt Agatha, in whose heart, deeper than the strong love which she bears all her kith and kin, there burns, inextinguishable and for years almost unrecognized by herself, a sacred lamp of maidenly affection for one whose wife she might have been, had he been as simple, brave and strong as she. Very pathetic—all the more so because the circumstances of the case are not wanting in something that borders closely on the ludicrous—is the joy of this gentle old spinster on learning after her lover's death that throughout his long career of selfish dilettantism he had cherished a sentimental tenderness for the woman to whose devotion he had responded with neglect, if not with contempt. "It was the truest grief that was in her heart, and yet with that there was an exquisite pang of delight, such as goes through and through a girl when first she perceives she is loved, and sees her power! She was as a widow, and yet she was an innocent maiden, full of experience and inexperience, feeling the heaviness of the evening shadows, and yet still in the age of splendour in the grass and glory in the flower." Upon the whole, we are inclined to place Aunt Agatha, as an artistic achievement, above all the other creations of the book,—above the heroine, whose simple nature and maternal influence over her boys are excellently described,—above the buoyant, prosperous, self-complacent Mr. Penrose, in whose portrait the typical qualities of the energetic, unrefined and domineering Englishman are given broadly, but without undue harshness,—and even above Wilfred Ochterlony, whose precocious cleverness, constitutional jealousy, and unprovoked badness aid largely in bringing about the positions which wring his mother's heart with anguish, and when they have discharged their function, as sources of nervous agitation to the reader, result in the marvellous boy's penitence and moral reformation.

Paul Massie: a Romance. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

A long extinct and unhappy love, a lost ring, a designing, middle-aged (but of course still beautiful) lady, of democratic tendencies, are three points quite sufficient to form the groundwork for a story which disdains all circumlocution, and at once proclaims itself a "romance." And the anonymous author has made no bad use of the materials thus briefly described. There is a deep veil of mystery hanging over the story, which is carefully kept from the various persons interested until the proper time arrives for its revelation. We may add, that out of the main plot several minor complications arise, in which the agents are unconsciously working out their proper destiny, while apparently striving for objects inconsistent with the author's intended climax. It is only just to say that the various plots and counterplots are contrived and worked out with considerable dexterity. On the other hand, the reader will probably find some difficulty in taking an earnest interest in any of the most important characters. It is not that the power of a draughtsman is wanting, for it must be admitted that the various figures are well designed and well carried out as far as they go. But there is an absence of that warmth of colouring which is necessary to enlist the feelings and to call out human sympathies. The prim young High Church rector, indeed, is not intended to be a sympathetic character; and, looking at rectors from the author's point of view, we are content to find him very correct and very cold. But we wished to be able to open our eyes to the reality to Sarah,

his young cousin and fiancée, who, though brought up in a dull school of conventionality, allows true feeling to triumph in the great struggle of her life. We should have wished, too, to feel rather more enthusiastically towards Paul Massie, the hero, who is honest, clever, truthful, and evidently a "good fellow" besides. But somehow or other we do not care very much about them, or even about old Mrs. Massie, whose early romance and misfortunes form the pivot on which the whole machinery turns. When we come, however, to speak of the lighter features of the book, we have no fault to find. There is much humour in the description of Salome (the democratic lady above mentioned), and the motley assemblage of native and foreign "Bohemians" in her drawing-room. Whether such drawing-rooms exist in London we cannot say; but it is quite possible, now that, as the author says, people "take to patronizing revolutions as they might to patronizing Art or high farming." We may mention, *par parenthèse*, that Salome, otherwise Madame de Luca, is a little more forward than we should expect a well-connected lady, living in the English metropolis, to be; but she is an eccentric character, a privileged person, and it is part of her rôle to transgress a little the ordinary rules of society. Madame de Luca is, doubtless, the character on which the author has bestowed his principal care, and he has no reason to regret the result of his labours. In his descriptions and incidental remarks, the author is sometimes very happy. He is evidently rather hostile to High Church clergymen, and he shows this feeling without disguise, but, at the same time, in a very quiet way. The account of the inquest in the third volume is rather slovenly; and we doubt whether a death by violence could have been smuggled up and represented as an accident in the manner there represented. The author atones to some extent for this in his graphic account of a "maiden speech," and a "count out," which is full of humour and truth.

No Easy Task. By Mark Francis. 2 vols. (Skeet.)

THE heroine of this novel is, we presume, Miss Augusta Bennington, a young lady of large fortune and strong will, whose peculiarities of character render her, in the eyes of the reader, far the most important person in the book. In the eyes of Mr. Philip Davison, the hero, alas! poor Augusta is uninteresting, and hence arises Miss Bennington's enmity for the fair girl who becomes his wife, an enmity which, together with a mad woman and a family mystery, forms the groundwork of a story constructed with considerable ingenuity. The inventive power of the writer is cleverly exercised in the artifices by which the heroine, goaded by secret jealousy and by certain imaginary wrongs, manages to set husband against wife, lover against lover, and friend against friend, while all the time she maintains a friendly demeanour, and avoids rousing the suspicions of her victims. At length a looker-on discovers the whole game, and in the end several loving couples are happily married, and "all's well that ends well." Mr. Francis has no bad idea of sketching character; and Mr. Tom Gurdon, the rusticated Oxonian, who exhausts his slender energies in drinking and playing music-hall tunes on the cornet, and whom the artful Miss Bennington permits, for certain dark purposes of her own, to flutter moth-like about her, is especially amusing.

Angelo Lyons: a Novel. By William Platt. 3 vols. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)

Angelo Lyons is a hero who has inscrutable, black eyes, but who is so handsome, so amiable,

so popular, so rich—he comes from the West Indies, where he has inherited the fortune of a rich planter, his kinsman,—that he wins the heart of the mayor and corporation and all the inhabitants of Shiphampton,—which may stand, if the reader pleases, for Southampton.—He has taken up his abode in a house where two dreadful and mysterious murders had been committed some years before. The house had gone to ruin, for no one would live there; but Mr. Angelo Lyons repairs it and adorns it and furnishes it, regardless of expense, and lives there with his only daughter, an angel with blue eyes, who loves wild flowers and white muslin better than fine clothes and jewels, and who is an exasperatingly "sweet creature." There is a mysterious housekeeper named Faith Lincoln, who is bound to Mr. Lyons by some bond, which is not that of matrimony, and who is constantly singing a plaintive song, called 'The Lost Boy,' which always has a peculiar effect upon Mr. Angelo Lyons. At last, after a good many years, Mr. Angelo Lyons, who has been growing better and brighter and richer every day in the eyes of his admiring fellow-townsmen, is accused by a negro, who, immediately after seeing him, becomes "a jabbering idiot," of having been the actual murderer of the two ladies whose mysterious fate had baffled all the police detectives of Great Britain, and horrified the inhabitants of Shiphampton. Another negro accuses him of having made away with the lawful heir of his kinsman, who is the original "lost boy" of whom Faith Lincoln is always singing,—the "lost boy" himself having, meanwhile, grown into a handsome young man, and won the affections of Rachel Lyons, to the extreme displeasure of her father, who has contemplated aristocratic marriages both for himself and his daughter. The heretofore admiring townsmen of Mr. Angelo Lyons seem to credit the accusation of the two negroes with great facility; for a deputation of them come to his house provided with a warrant, and constables in attendance. Mr. Angelo Lyons does not wait to be committed to prison; he shoots himself through the head with a pocket pistol, in the presence of them all, his daughter entering the room at the fatal moment. The "lost boy" immediately becomes the possessor of his lawful inheritance, and Rachel becomes a Sister of Charity, in spite of all persuasion to the contrary. How the discovery which causes the catastrophe took place will require a sagacious reader to discover; for the plot of the novel is vague, rambling, and overrun with digressions. It is, indeed, entire nonsense, from one end to the other; but as it contains a murder and a mystery, it may meet with readers who will have the patience to follow them out.

A Brief Essay on the Position of Women. By Mrs. C. H. Spear. (Trübner & Co.)

THAT blessing which women really need, and which underlies all the arguments which are raised and wrangled about as to their "position," is—that the need of education, the thirst for self-improvement, should be awakened within them: the rest will follow. It is of no use to begin arguing their abstract right as human beings to become watch-makers, jewellers, wood-engravers, book-keepers, clerks, or even physicians and lawyers: the first thing needed is to impress women with a genuine desire to learn, to be, to do, anything thoroughly, whether it be learning in college classes, or being put to a business. If the desire be once awakened, the object will be accomplished; but, until then, it is a case of trying to make water run up-hill. Nobody in the present day denies the importance of woman's place in nature, and there is

no sort of restraint put upon any genuine wish she may feel to be taught whatever she wishes to learn in the way of education; the *thoroughness* of what she learns must, and ever will, depend on her own nature. The average of girls' schools are quite as good as those for boys; with the addition, that the common necessities of learning are better taught. Writing, ciphering, geography and grammar are better known by girls on leaving school than by the generality of boys; only girls come to live at home until they are married, and forget their book-learning, whilst boys are put out to some business by which to earn their living, unless they go through the intermediate training of college to fit them for higher professions. Even then it would be curious to know how many young men of the average class of intellect either have to learn their common things afterwards or remain in ignorance of them. The present movement in favour of general education is a mark of an awakened conscience, that to educate both boys and girls thoroughly is not an optional, but an imperative duty; as imperative as to give them food and clothing. That *female* education should be as good, as thorough, as general in its scope as that given to boys, is a point that is conceded—in theory: it depends on the students themselves how far it goes into practice. That women themselves claim to be brought to the test of examination is the best proof that they have an earnest desire to grasp the solid benefit of learning, to be *thorough* in what they do. It is the want of *thoroughness* that has been their great hindrance in the task of gaining their own livelihood. Men have at present the monopoly of many ways of earning money because women have not yet steadily settled in their own mind that to earn a living in any department they must give up their lives to it, as men do. A man marries a wife, and goes to his work with more energy than ever; but a young woman is always haunted by the idea that she will be married. Let her be bound apprentice like a boy, grant her any of the trades so much pleaded for to be thrown open to women, the prominent idea in her mind is not that her trade is the chief object of her life; but that when she is married she will have a house of her own and have no need to work for herself. It is this sense of the uncertain and insecure tenure of her services that keeps employment for women scarce. What girl of the average class of ability would give the seven brightest years of her youth to serve an apprenticeship—say to a druggist—with the prospect of becoming at the end of that time a druggist's assistant? If a chance of marriage came in the mean time, would the indentures hold her? A woman who should steadily make up her mind to follow a business, except it be such as can be followed in her own house, diminishes her chances of matrimony. She changes her position, takes her stand as a man, and must put marriage on one side as secondary to her work or profession. If she marries, her work must still stand foremost, if it is to be the staff of subsistence; and the family, if there is one, must be relegated to others. If a woman takes the outside life of work in the world, some other person must be found to undertake her inner family life and responsibilities.

We read the other day the announcement of an American lady physician who had passed a brilliant examination, and who visited Middlesex Hospital, being shown through the wards by the authorities, dressed in modified male costume,—a low felt hat, and long plush coat, and trousers. If she had a strong bent to the medical science, such as makes men fling themselves into a profession, she would find the power of

obtaining the knowledge she sought its own reward; but if she went into the profession merely to earn her living as a medical practitioner, she would only lose her womanly nature to become an uncomfortable anomaly. The fact of women being capable of being trained into excellent nurses, and having, in fact, a natural aptitude and instinct for taking care of the sick, has nothing to do with her qualifications to become a doctor. They are two distinct employments, and their duties cannot be muddled together as the author imagines. The author of the brief treatise before us, which has been the text for what we have written, pleads a series of passionate commonplaces to prove that women and the feminine influence are essential to the elevation and civilization of men. She pleads that "rich young women whose time is not at all consumed in providing for the external necessities of life," shall be saved, by a more complete education from the miseries, follies, and vices coming of idleness or absorption of mind upon themselves and dress. She goes on to say, as though it were a natural sequence, "Pure science, pure literature, and pure art must sometime find votaries: and where may those lofty pursuits be so closely followed as among those free from the need of fame and care for worldly wealth?" Nothing could be more desirable than that rich and idle young women should be induced to employ themselves; but riches and idleness are not the materials out of which artists are made. The author goes on to say, "The fact that woman has an intellect which needs developing signifies that it must be brought out towards perfection, and until it is developed in proportion to her other powers, her character must be incomplete," which is a truism that holds good of men as well as of women. "I only ask," continues the author, "that arbitrary barriers imposed by custom and superstition may be removed; that woman may think and act from principle, not from conventionality; that inward and outward freedom may be acknowledged as her right, not yielded as a concession, the same as for a man." Nobody can be made free by acclamation or Act of Parliament. Both men and women must work out their own freedom, as well as their own salvation; it cannot be done for them. Women have nothing to hinder them externally from starting or running the race to perfection, and nobody wants to hinder them. But before the question of equal rights in all that pertains to legislation can be settled, women must be at least qualified to exercise them. The thorough education and cultivation which is now called for on behalf of women, as well as for men, is the real need of both. It is not mere knowledge for the sake of knowing, but the cultivation and more perfect balance of all the faculties which is hoped for as the result. The social position of women may safely be left to adjust itself. As regards their "right" to have every career thrown open to them, the matter practically settles itself every day. Whoever can do anything well enough to make it worth the while of others to pay for it, such person, man or woman, is allowed to do it; but a mere declaration of freedom does not give capacity; and all the discussions about the "rights of women to labour" resolve themselves into the old saying of "tools to those who can use them."

St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians. A Revised Text, with Introduction, Notes and Dissertations, by J. B. Lightfoot, D.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

THERE are many commentaries on the Epistle to the Galatians. That of Winer is excellent as

a critical one—less so as purely exegetical. On the contrary, that of Prof. Jowett is expository rather than critical. The present work is more ambitious than either, in scope and aim. The author intended it to be as comprehensive as possible, embracing everything necessary for the right understanding of the text as well as of the apostle's meaning. Collateral topics are discussed, and allusions fully explained.

Dr. Lightfoot appears to possess the amount of knowledge and learning requisite for his task. He has read preceding works on the Epistle, is able to estimate their respective values, and is evidently familiar with Hellenistic as well as classical Greek. His book bears on its pages the stamp of solid, substantial scholarship. Good judgment and critical sagacity are seen throughout it. He has done well to avail himself so largely of Winer, whose Grammar leaves little to be desired in the province to which it is devoted. His sentiments are orthodox, as those of a Cambridge Divinity Professor must be; and his attachment to the Church of England is patent, even to the ignoring of Dissenters' books. But he moves freely within a certain compass, and is not afraid to avail himself of the researches of Germans, however heretical he may think them. We know no English commentary on the Epistle that can be compared with it in fullness. The notes are copious, and accompanying dissertations largely swell the pages. Whether it be superior to that of Prof. Jowett is a point which need not be mooted here, depending as it does on the theological opinions which readers may have previously formed.

On consulting various passages which involve points of the most difficult and delicate criticism we have been much disappointed. The author's prepossessions and his incompetence for the highest criticism prevent him from perceiving the meaning in several cases, or, at least, from bringing it out to the light. Thus his note on iii. 16 is most unsatisfactory. What is meant by saying that the question involved is "no longer one of grammatical accuracy, but of theological interpretation"? Does not the theological interpretation depend on the grammatical accuracy, or, in other words, on the grammatical sense? The apostle undoubtedly reasons from the language he quotes, and rests the force of his argument on the word "seed." Neither our author nor Tholuck expounds the Pauline reasoning aright, because of their prejudgments. Again, the note on iii. 19, respecting the presence of angels at the giving of the Law, throws no light on the exact point in which a difficulty lies. Indeed, we see a sort of evasion in the statement, "the theology of the schools having thus enlarged upon the casual notices in the Old Testament, a prominence was given to the mediation of angels, which would render St. Paul's allusion the more significant." In the Old Testament there is but *one* notice of angels in connexion with the announcement of the Law; and there the text is undoubtedly corrupt. Why could not the critic afford to say that the apostle followed a Rabbinical speculation, for which the Old Testament affords no basis?

The note on iii. 11 does not properly bring out the apostle's meaning. The commentator never tells us whether the translation should be "the just shall live by faith" or "the just by faith shall live." Doubtless he would agree with Winer; but the latter sense has been held by many, from Jerome down to Rückert, and deserves special mention. In v. 5 the expression *ἐκ πίστεως* is not expounded in its connexion. Indeed, the whole verse is slurred over loosely. The author should consult Rückert's note, from which he will see that there is need of elucidation.

There is a good note on St. Paul's allegorizing

the story of Hagar and Sarah, in which Dr. Lightfoot admits that St. Paul's mode of teaching was coloured by his early education in the Rabbinical schools. The bearing of this on inspiration is touched with a timid hand.

The Introduction comprises several essays, which, though containing nothing new, are valuable and judicious. In settling the date of the epistle the writer's reasoning is unsatisfactory. The close of the volume consists of three dissertations, respecting the Galatians being Celts or Teutons, the brethren of the Lord, and St. Paul and the Three, i.e. Peter, James and John. The first two are excellent; the last, one-sided, apologetic and inconclusive. The original preface shows that the writer has tolerably strong prepossessions, which blind his mind to the perception of the merits of some critical editors; while the dissertation on St. Paul and the Three equally proves his incapacity to deal with the highest problems of New Testament interpretation. "The difference between the earlier and the later writings of St. John," says our author, "is not in the fundamental conception of the Gospel, but in the subject and treatment and language." This assertion advertises critics of the perfunctory method in which great questions are disposed of. The note on page 345 about the Paschal controversy and St. John wearing the priestly mitre, as Polycrates tells us, is as superficial as the observations about the apostle's writings.

Dr. Lightfoot is a good guide up to a certain point. He cannot, however, be followed implicitly in the region of the difficult and disputed. His book might be greatly improved by the careful exclusion of all superfluous matters. We think it unnecessary for him to give the Greek text, though it professes to be a revised one. It is no better than Tischendorf's last—hardly so good. It is also useless to give from Wetstein and Schöttgen information bearing on Hebrew and Rabbinical questions. References to Winer's Grammar and to the linguistic remarks of Fritzsche might also be dispensed with. Some of his dissertations should be omitted. By such means the work could be reduced to one-half its present dimensions, without much disadvantage. The masterly condensation of De Wette's commentary should be imitated; and thus the lumber of useless learning excised. As it is, students will thank him for his copious commentary; but scholars will go elsewhere for the elucidation of such passages and the true solution of such difficulties as his theological standard precludes him from giving.

English Children as painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. An Essay on some of the Characteristics of Reynolds as a Painter, with especial reference to his Portraiture of Children. By Frederic G. Stephens. Illustrated with fifteen Photographs by A. and E. Seeley. (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday.)

On the 7th of August, 1865, there calmly died, in her quiet home, a lady between ninety and a hundred years old, who is said to have been, for a brief time before she died, the sole survivor of the thousands who had sat for their portraits to Sir Joshua Reynolds. The lady in question was the Dowager Countess of Shaftesbury. The last survivor but one was, we believe, the once stalwart drayman who, at a sale at Christie & Manson's, stood beside the picture of 'Puck' or 'Robin Goodfellow,' then being sold, for which he had originally sat on Reynolds's doorstep when the great-grandfathers of many persons then in the room were boys.

They have all passed away, those magnificent men, those graceful women, those matchless

children,—whose living, breathing, almost speaking presentments, still glow from the canvas with fuller or fainter flush. No artist has had more admirers or more commentators than Reynolds. Some of the latter have addressed themselves to his failures in classical illustration, others to his lack of success in the ultra-romantic, the heroic which is beyond nature,—giving a natural tone to which destroys the heroic element. Some, again, debate upon the truthful character, not merely the facial likeness, but the spirit and sentiment of Sir Joshua's male portraits; others love to dwell upon the ineffable graces of his women, whom he has handed down to posterity, as mere mortals have a fair right to be, at their very best. You may reasonably guess at the disposition of any one of those delicious creatures. The mind is there as unmistakably as the form. If Sterne's forefinger to his temple, Elliott's iron key in his iron hand, and the evanescent air of fine gentlemanism in some of his fops of good blood, bespeak not only the men, but what sort of men they were, so the falling of a curl, the glancing of an eye, the wave or the composure of a petticoat, all help the spectator to conclude the manner of woman before him, and whether a paradise with her would be likely or not to be traversed by storms.

All having gone, and the last survivors having been two individuals belonging to Sir Joshua's very numerous family of children, the subject of 'English Children as painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds' was one of the most appropriate that could have been chosen. It has met with corresponding success in its treatment at the hands of Mr. Stephens. As a painter of children, his estimate of Reynolds is of the very highest. He places the old bachelor artist—who had no children, yet possessed many in his love for, appreciation of, and sympathy with them—above Fra Angelico with his seraphic babies, above Raphael with his adult cherubs, above Murillo with his elfish, dirty rogues, above Velasquez, at least in extent of labour, and even above Rubens, who, Mr. Stephens thinks, cannot "be compared with Reynolds, either with regard to the refined quality, or the number of the pictures that are recorded in the Appendix to this Essay, which, let it be borne in mind, comprises only engraved works." The number of only these engraved works amounts to 299. Some of these contain whole families of children; and when we think of the numbers that were not engraved, we may have some idea of what a bright and brilliant crowd might be made up of the "boys and girls" of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

His great success lay in his discernment of what was natural, and his power in giving it expression and beauty. Sir Joshua painted also 'The Russell Family,' in 1777, in which there is much mythological nonsense and classical blundering. There is also an exquisite child, little Lord William Russell. The little lord—he was ten years old—was most unwilling to be painted, sulked, and cowered down in one corner of the room. Reynolds saw the appropriateness of the action to the feeling, and out of both put the only bit of nature that is to be found in the "Russell Family," the chief of which is St. George handsomely pinking the dragon, and the rest of the members decently glad at what is going on. Lord William, as he entered for his sitting, huddled against the wall in sulky anger and distrust. Reynolds, who knew how to deal with children, and could manage them so perfectly that he contrived to paint more of them, and better, than any one else, cried out, "Ah, my little man! Keep where you are." The little fellow obeyed.

Three-and-sixty years later, he lay, an old man, with his throat cut by his Swiss valet Courvoisier, who went as quietly to bed as if he, too, had only been concerned on a work of Art.

Reynolds, in his youthful portraits, could seldom lift himself from earth to heaven. His 'Angels' Heads,' comprise five portraits, in different positions, of Miss Frances Gordon. They are beautiful, innocent English faces, worthy of heaven, but with human expression belonging to what is purest and brightest of the earth. As readily as Sir Joshua saw the effect to be produced from the picturesque reluctance of Lord William Russell, did the artist perceive the beauty presented to him in a little street child sitting enthroned on his door-steps in Lincoln's Inn Fields. He did not, indeed, take the child's portrait, but he made of the little, lively, happy fellow, a joyous, undraped child, which gave such delight to Alderman Boydell, who was then producing his "Shakespeare Gallery," and whose thoughts and purposes were directed thitherward exclusively, that he expressed a wish for its introduction into the Gallery in question. "Well, Mr. Alderman," said Nicol, who was of the party, "it can very easily come into the Shakspeare, if Sir Joshua will kindly place him on a mushroom, give him faun's ears, and make a Puck of him." Sir Joshua, we are told, "liked the notion, and painted the picture accordingly." Nevertheless, as Mr. Stephens remarks, it is not a Puck at all, nor was it originally intended for one. As such, indeed, it is "really an absurd picture," but it is, as he says, "of the widest fame," "inexhaustible of character, splendidly spirited as the portrait of a gleeful baby brimming over with life." The artist obtained a hundred guineas for his work. At Rogers's sale, the Earl Fitzwilliam purchased it for nine hundred and eighty guineas.

In family portraits, where children abounded, Reynolds was even more successful. When we look at 'Cornelia,' Lady Cockburn and her three baby boys (all of whom inherited the baronetcy), we can hardly fancy that in one we see the Sir George who conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena (and whose figure is still remembered about the Admiralty), or in the youngest, that dignified Dean of York who used to preside with such solemn grace at the musical festivals in York Cathedral. A singular incident, sample of rare and spontaneous homage, occurred when this charming picture was brought (in 1774) before the Royal Academicians, to be hung in the Exhibition. Every Royal Academician then present stood forward and received it with loud clapping of hands. "Conceive the painters, each in his swallow-tailed coat, his ruffles and broad cuffs, his knee-breeches, buckles, long waistcoat, and the rest of the garments of those days, thus uniting in one acclaim." For this great work, including four portraits, the President received the poor guerdon of 183*l.* 15*s.* It lives only in the engraving. The original has simply disappeared. No search after it has ever yet brought the earnest and indefatigable seeker to any other conclusion than that it has disappeared. There is no record either of robbery or destruction. It is not to be found, and that is all that is known about it.

Some of the early sitters have looked in their old days on the portraiture of their youth only with saddened, sometimes with angry feelings. A once reigning toast, a queen of beauty in her beauty's prime, met a portrait of herself as a child, when she had become an octogenarian; she gazed eagerly, sighed deeply, and said as she raised her "still tightly-gloved though trembling finger, 'Ah! you would never think

that pretty thing could ever become a wrinkled old hag like me." Probably, the person thus addressed was as gallant as the Frenchman who remarked to a lady thus disparaging herself, "Madame, la beauté est de tout âge!" for Mr. Stephens says, "The apt compliment that was expected was promptly paid, and the lady went her way less displeased than most persons would be after a *rencontre* with the picture of their youth." That such pictures could ever offend at all seems to us stranger still. That one at least gave great offence is shown by the present condition of a picture which formerly represented Miss Greville and her brother as "Hebe and Cupid," but which now presents to us only Hebe and a tripod. Fulke Greville, the father of this pair, happened to quarrel with his son. The bitterness of his wrath had a touch of insanity in it; for he had the undraped, bright-limbed figure of his son clinging to the Hebe who holds a vase, cut out of the picture, and a tripod inserted in its place. It stands, the monument of the father's mean revenge.

Another instance may be added to those we have mentioned of Sir Joshua's happy readiness in taking models suitable to his purpose. There was a little street hero of his day, an orphan boy, who supported his brothers and sisters by selling the cabbage-nets he taught them to make. Sir Joshua painted him with one of his sisters, and if every one of the meshes of his nets reckoned for a guinea, it would not purchase this exquisite sample of the painter's art. Of the famous 'Gipsy Boy,' the head only is by Sir Joshua, apparently from the same model as that of the well-known 'Blackguard Mercury.' The body was added, we are told, by R. Westall, R.A.; his brother, W. Westall, A.R.A., then a boy, sat for this figure. How Reynolds kept (he being court-painter) portraits of the King and Queen on hand, ready for presentation, how he failed in religious subjects, how he *did* paint his own landscape backgrounds, these, with a large measure of illustrations of Reynolds's power in various branches of his art, are told succinctly, with much sound criticism, in this beautiful volume. How well the writer can himself create word-pictures, the following will show:—

"Reynolds painted scores of portraits of ladies with their children, and did none better than those in which his exquisite sense of beauty and power in characterization were employed in depicting the maternal instinct at its most lovely phase. Of such compositions none is more simple and beautiful than the well-known 'Pickaback.' He depicted Lady Cockburn, with a triad of rollicking babies; Lady Dashwood and her child, repentant after naughtiness, with pretty, blubbered face, and fondest gesture, embracing the maternal cheek, which from the lips to the eyes ripples to a smile; pretty Lady Betty Delmé, with her shy daughter and bolder son. The Duchess of Devonshire, a buxom dame, dances the crowing Lady Georgiana Cavendish upon her knee, and enjoys the child's delight, as it watches her hand waving to the tune of—

Ride a cock-horse
To Banbury Cross.

The same tune seems to be sung in that other portrait, Caroline, Duchess of Marlborough, whose baby, wild with fun, capers on her knee. Lady Harrington's 'big baby' is by its mother held up to be seen. Mrs. Hartley carries her child as a Bacchus minor, and crowned with vine-leaves, astride of her shoulder, as she dashes along and sings aloud. Lady Herbert's naked infant—a mischief-loving imp—chucks its pleased mother under the chin. Mrs. Lascelles' strapping boy sits in his mother's lap, and bending back pulls down her face to his, using hands that are all fists. There are at least a score of these charming compositions. The only foolish one among them is that

of the Duchess of Manchester, as 'Diana stealing the bow of Cupid.' This was probably produced under similar inspiration to that which dictated to the painter the sentimental 'Ladies with the Term of Hymen,' in the National Gallery. As we said just now, no work of this class is sweeter than 'Pickaback, Mrs. Payne Galloway and Child,' the young mother with her little one upon her shoulders, as if they were thus in a park together; the child wears a broad-brimmed hat that scarcely holds to its head, looks over the lady's shoulder with a pair of dove-like eyes, and clings with a fairy arm, that is stayed in its place by one of the mother's hands, while the other holds up the little burden behind. The companionship thus simply indicated was not destined to last."

Of some of the "young gentlemen" we have the subjoined notices:—

"We have not said much to illustrate the ways and manners of Sir Joshua's boy-sitters; there are, however, some rather amusing stories told of them. One of them displays Reynolds's kindly consideration and knowledge of the nature of lads. A picture by Reynolds was exhibited in 1758, entitled 'Master Mudge,' a portrait of the younger son of Dr. Mudge, whom the artist also painted. This boy was taken ill during a residence in London, and, with that natural longing to go home which is anything but wholly selfish, fretted with desire to see his father on his sixteenth birthday. Going was out of the question, so Reynolds, moved by the boy's distress, and glad of an opportunity to please his own old friend the doctor, said, 'Never mind, I will send you to your father.' And he accordingly, says Mr. Cotton ('Reynolds and his Works,' p. 83), so painted his portrait, that when the case containing it was opened, the doctor should be agreeably surprised by seeing his son looking at him, with a boyish and glad smile, from behind the heavy folds of a curtain. The portrait thus produced has been engraved by S. W. Reynolds. * * Among other anecdotes of children in connexion with the painter take this. The Master Wynn who sat to Reynolds for 'St. John at the Spring,' grew up and had a grandson, who sat to Lawrence while yet a boy. In the middle of the operation this lad, with the most evident gravity, and as if after long meditation, suddenly demanded of that President who above all things dreaded a blunder in tact, and was not a little sensitive about his own age and appearance, 'Are you the man who painted my grandfather?'"

This well got-up volume is superbly illustrated with photographs of some of Sir Joshua's portraits of children; but its abiding value lies in what is said of them in Mr. Stephens's text.

The Mormon Prophet and his Harem; or, an Authentic History of Brigham Young, his numerous Wives and Children. By Mrs. C. V. Waite. 3rd edition. (New York, Hurd & Houghton; London, Low & Co.)

AMONG the many silly books about Brigham Young and his singular colony at Salt Lake City, which for our sins we have been condemned to read, Mrs. Waite's is beyond all question the silliest. Unlike a recent writer, who began her revelations of the private life of this lord of harems and odalisques with the words "The sun was setting on the domes and spires of the city"—there being neither dome nor spire in the place,—Mrs. Waite seems to have actually visited Utah; but we certainly cannot offer her congratulations on her mastery of the arts of what to observe and how to describe. She means to abuse the Mormon men, to pity and caress the Mormon women; but she lacks all power of carrying out her purpose in such a way as to entrap the reader into sympathy with her ideas, if indeed she has any other idea than that of making an indecorous, popular book.

Mrs. Waite does not say in what capacity she lived at Salt Lake. From the respect with which she invariably speaks of the Prophet

Joseph, the reverence with which she quotes the Book of Mormon, we might infer that she is one of the Saints. She does not choose to explain how she came to be so intimate in Brigham's house, and under what circumstances she acquired her familiarity with his private habits. She leaves us wholly in the dark as to her means, her motives, and her opportunities. We only know, from her own pen, that nothing at Salt Lake was hidden from her eyes. She knew every chamber in the Prophet's house; in all his houses, both within and without the walls; in the Bee house; in the Lion house; in the White house; in the School house. She knows what lady is immured in each cell. She can tell you which is the present favourite; which was the recent favourite; how long the reign of each new wife endured in her husband's heart; in what phrases she was courted; by what pledges she was won. She is free of the Prophet's office, of his study, of his private bed-room, "which few even of his own family are permitted to enter without special invitation." Mrs. Waite knows all about this bedroom:—"Here is the 'veil,' behind which the Prophet receives his 'revelations.' Here he consults on his most private and important matters. He usually occupies this room alone, and when he desires the company of one of his wives, sends a message to that effect. When he is sick, he designates one of them to attend upon him." All this seems odd for an enemy of the Mormons and their Prophet to have been allowed to see and learn. Was Mrs. Waite an enemy? But this knowledge of external things in Salt Lake City is far from all. Mrs. Waite is no common person. She has penetrated to the centre of all mysteries. She knows everybody's motives; she is aware of everybody's hypocrisies. No Cynthia of the minute can deceive her vigilance. A wife of the impostor may be gay in public, quiet in private; ordinary people might be taken in by this show of happiness: not Mrs. Waite; she can draw aside the veil of cunning, unmask to scorn the designing wretch who is trying to make the world believe in her domestic bliss. To wit, there is Amelia Folsom, a Mormon lady, who is attempting to deceive people in this brazen manner: "Amelia is evidently living under constraint, and acting an assumed character. She is playing the rôle of a happy wife, with a breaking heart." Fie, Amelia! how can you! What is the use of your pretending to be happy, when you know that you are in this miserable, neglected, and degraded state? "Amelia stands the recognized Queen of the Harem. She leads the *ton*, and is the model woman for the Saints. Thousands bow low as she passes, and think themselves happy to receive her passing recognition. She is now a queen, and is to be a goddess in the celestial world." Is not this state and splendour evidence enough of her unhappiness? But this is not the whole: Amelia is actually the spoiled and petted child of the American Mohammed. "The new wife sometimes becomes restive and impatient, and treats her liege lord rather shabbily. She is at times notional and imperious, and somewhat coquettish,—to all of which her husband submits with good grace for the present, and pets her as a child." How can a woman be otherwise than wretched under such conditions?

The case is nearly as bad with Harriet Barney. "This lady is tall, slender, and graceful. She has hazel eyes, light-brown hair, mild, sweet expression of countenance, and is indeed a beautiful woman. Her character is as lovely as her face, and the suffering and sorrowing always find a friend in her. She is patient and forbearing, and would rather suffer wrong than do wrong. Her kind and sympathetic nature

and excellent character place her far above all the other inmates of the harem." But Harriet is a deceiver—a gay and smiling deceiver—like the rest; even with her hazel eyes and her sweet expression, she is a deceiver; pretending to be happy when she is perfectly miserable. "She loves, with all the intensity of her nature, him for whom she has sacrificed everything. Of course, she deeply feels his neglect, but, like a true woman, complains not." How ungrateful of her not to complain! Why doesn't she complain? If she feels her husband's neglect so deeply, what prevents her saying so? Why will she compel Mrs. Waite to feel for her, and to publish her misery, on her sole authority? "Having sacrificed her happiness upon the altar of her faith, she continues to love, to endure, and to suffer." What a shameful hypocrite!

But all these ladies—mistresses and harlots, Mrs. Waite is polite enough to call them—"are infatuated with their religion and devoted to their husband." So much the worse for them, no doubt. If they had only a little more spirit of their own, something might be done for them. But in the presence of Brigham they have no spirit left in them at all. "If they cannot obtain his love, they content themselves with his kindness, and endeavour to think themselves happy. As religion is their only solace, they try to make it their only object. If it does not elevate their minds, it deadens their susceptibilities, and as they are not permitted to be women, they try to convince themselves that it is God's will they should be slaves."

Eliza Snow, known to many English readers as the chief Mormon poetess, though the laurel she so long wore alone is now contested by Miss Carmichael, is let off with a softer slap on the face:—

"*Eliza Roxy Snow* is of middling stature, dark hair, well silvered with gray; dark eyes, noble intelligent countenance, and quiet and dignified in manner. She is the most intellectual of the women. Her literary taste and acquirements are good, and she has composed some very creditable hymns for the church of which she is a conscientious and devoted member. A volume of her poems has also been published, some of which evince genius of a high order. She is quite exclusive in her tastes, and associates but little with the 'women.' She occupies a small room on the third floor of the Harem, about twelve by fifteen feet in size. A neat carpet covers the floor; a common bedstead occupies one corner. There are some oak chairs grained, with crochet covers, white window-curtains and bed-spread, her 'own handiwork.' Behind the door is a neat little wardrobe. On a shelf over the window, stands a vase of artificial flowers. A stand, covered with books, usually occupies the centre of the room, and these articles, with a neat little stove, make up the furniture. This is the home of 'the sweet singer of Israel.' She has cast the charm of her genius over the rude materials, and there is an air of neatness, comfort, and refinement about her little sanctum which is not apparent in any other portion of the house. Here she receives and entertains her company. She occupies her time chiefly in writing, and in needle-work. She is highly respected by the family, who call her 'one of the nobles of the earth.' When tired of writing and study, she walks out and visits her friends. If any one is sick in the house she looks after the invalid, and shows every kindness and attention. She soothes the afflicted, and cares for the infirm and aged. She and Zina D. Huntington are the most lady-like and accomplished of the wives."

Nearly all this happens to be really true; but why Mrs. Waite forgets to say that Eliza is a pretender and a hypocrite, we cannot presume to say. However, the poetess may be included in the general judgment—"in fact, all the women are miserable."

Enough of this. The Saints of

Utah offer a tempting subject to strong-minded New England spinsters and matrons; and especially for such as have no genius for the higher branches of romantic art. If Mrs. Waite's 'Mormon Prophet' were not slightly indecent, it would be considered insufferably dull.

Translations from Alexander Petöfi, the Magyar Poet. By Sir John Bowring, LL.D. (Trübner & Co.)

Alexander Petöfi, successively actor, soldier, and poet, was born in 1823, his father being a butcher in the county of Pesth. Educated through the kindness of relatives, but betraying early an erratic disposition, and a delight rather in the indulgence of poetic fancy than in the acquisition of learning, his youth was alternately passed in the army, from which he procured his discharge, and on the stage, for which he seems to have had an intense passion, but no corresponding qualifications. At twenty, discarding his Hungarian name of Petrovich Sándor for that of Petöfi, he made his way to Pesth. "He had hidden," says Sir John Bowring, "a volume of manuscript poetry between his shirt and his breast; he wore shoes padded with straw, and, carrying a staff in his hand, started for the capital, full of dreams for the future." Through the good offices of Vörösmarty, the most celebrated Magyar poet of that time, Petöfi gained an immediate entrance into the literary society of Pesth. His first poems were published and received with such encouragement that fresh ventures followed rapidly, each with increasing success, until his fame was established. The extent of his popularity, the affection borne for him by his countrymen, and the romantic circumstances of his death, are thus set forth in Sir John Bowring's brief memoir:

"His position in Hungary resembled that of Robert Burns in Scotland. As the kirk called the Ayrshire bard 'profane,' the *dilettanti* of Pesth insisted that Petöfi was 'vulgar.' The popular voice awarded him, however, more renown than dainty critics were able sensibly to diminish. 'He never went to bed at night, he never arose in the morning,' says a contemporary, 'without hearing his songs from the multitudinous passengers in the public streets.' In the very theatre where his mimic powers had been put to shame, the whole audience afterwards rose at his entrance, and the Eljén (Hail!) was repeatedly reiterated until he took his seat. Once in an obscure village in Transylvania, his presence was suddenly announced to a regiment of peasant soldiers. 'Is it the poet?' was the inquiry, and to the affirmative reply every voice re-echoed 'All hail!' The political storm which burst out in Central Europe in 1848 roused the Magyar spirit, and Petöfi was one of its most influential and most eloquent representatives. Many an harangue he delivered at public assemblies, and launched the first newspaper which was emancipated from the censorship. In October of that year he joined the patriot army, and was made a captain in the Honvéd battalion. In the beginning of 1849 he joined Bem, whose adjutant he became, and whose correspondence he conducted. He was present at the fearful slaughter in Segesvár, on the following 31st of July. What part he took, if any, in that disastrous day, is not certain, but it is believed he was trampled to death in the flight and confusion which followed the retreat of the Magyar army. The body was never discovered, but was thrown undistinguished, and probably undistinguishable, into an enormous trench, which received the corpses of many hundreds of men who thus perished. More than one false Petöfi presented himself to the Hungarians, and much spurious poetry was published under his name. As the Portuguese believe that King Sebastian will re-appear, and lead them forth to victory, so Petöfi is said by his countrymen to be 'not dead, but sleeping.'"

So great a renown—confirmed not only by the translation of the poet's works into various

European tongues, but by the verdicts of such authorities as Heine, Bettina von Arnim, and Alexander Humboldt—will excite expectations in those who have only heard of the poet which will hardly be fulfilled by the volume of selections before us. Let it at once be admitted, however, that (putting aside, for the present, the question of adequate or inadequate translation, justice can hardly be done to Petöfi by such a method as Sir John Bowring has here adopted with respect to one of his principal achievements. That Sir John has condensed 'Janós, the Hero,' interpolating various explanations for the sake of brevity, is not in itself a matter for censure, as in a mere volume of specimens we thus gain some idea of Petöfi's most remarkable work. Still, a series of fragmentary relations, strung together, like beads, on a too apparent thread of prose statement, certainly exhibits the poet to disadvantage. But were all justice done to the original, we should be at a loss to account for the renown which 'Janós, the Hero,' acquired in Hungary. Its variety of description and invention entitle it to high praise, though (as regards the latter quality, at least) not to the highest. The invention here shown rather ignores difficulties than overcomes them. Janós comes triumphantly out of all his adventures less by his own wit and endurance than by the magic of his weapon and the stupidity of his foes. With a small band he encounters vast hosts, yet victory is ever on his side. At another time his companions perish at sea in a fearful storm; but the obliging billows only lift Janós high enough to catch the skirt of a convenient cloud, to which he firmly holds, until, having drifted shoreward, it deposits him upon dry land. Again, he goes to the land of giants, cuts down the sentinel with the greatest ease, and slays the giant king in his own palace with a pebble. Though the king falls surrounded by a whole court of giants, the latter, so far from taking revenge on Janós, look "bewildered and affrighted":—

One said this, one that,—there was a dreadful quarrel,
And they dropped big tears, one tear would fill a barrel.

Finally, they invite Janós, whose life the least of them might have pinched out with ease, to be their king. Relations of this kind belong rather to burlesque than to the true heroic narrative, from which, however marvellous the events, human sagacity and enterprise cannot be absent. There are touches of Gulliver, and even of Münchhausen, in the adventures of Janós; while, as a hero, he has his prototype rather in a "Jack the Giant-Killer" than in a Hector or an Æneas.

The invention of Petöfi, as seen in this poem, though not of the best kind, is unflagging, and, joined to his powers of description, well calculated to maintain interest. We cannot think, however, that his merits, so far, at least, as 'Janós' is concerned, are adequately reflected in the present translation. There is a frequent carelessness—we had almost said recklessness—in Sir John Bowring's version of this poem, which makes it seem as if his great object had been to press rhymes into his service at any price. Upon what other principle does he write such a forced couplet as this—

He who laughs at death, and looks on life as zero,
He was born for us, and born to be a hero?

A modern burlesque-writer might emulate the word-twisting of the following lines:—

She was childless—but she had a husband brutal—
When she urged her suit, he negatived her suit-all.

But he would scarcely admit into his work such awkwardness of expression, such diffuseness and repetition of idea, as Sir John shows when he continues—

On my head he hurl'd a heavy imprecation,
Spoke of her with scorn and rage and indignation.

We cite a few more examples of redundant expression. Janós catches hold of the cloud,—

Firmly did he hold, both of his hands applying,
So was Janós saved, and lived instead of dying.

Janós discovers that his beloved Iluska is dead,—

Had he not been seated, he had fallen lifeless—
Dreadful, dreadful doom—the widowed and the wifeless!

A fisherman, whom Janós would induce by money to row him over the lake, utters this disinterested sentiment,—

Money I desire not, and as I desire not,
For my friendly service money I require not.

The charge of strained or uncouth rhymes already preferred we must support by such evidence as this:—

Two companions never, never Janós quitted—
One was the deep grief with all his feelings knitted.
For that pathway leads to strongholds of the giants—
Better not go there, for they are ugly clients.

On the corpse he trod, it served him for a bridge there,
Happy augury was such a privilege there.

A giant

Asked to be dismissed, and after long farewelling,
Crossed the lake alone, returning to his dwelling.

It is scarcely credible that these inelegancies and superfluities of diction find their parallels in Petöfi himself; to whatever source attributable, they form grave blemishes in the poem of 'Janós,' as here rendered. The minor pieces in this selection are, as a rule, more carefully finished. That indifference of Nature to individual suffering, which is the constant source of pathetic mystery with modern poets, is very delicately and concisely expressed in three verses:—

How the ancient earth
The young sun, her brother,
Welcomes,—in their mirth,
Kissing one another.

See! the sunny beams
Temple, steeple, shrine.
Mountains, valleys, streams,
Kissing as they shine.

Calmly wakes the sun,
Calmly wends him home—
Has the careless one
Seen Etelka's tomb?

We pass over 'Hungarian Plains,' 'The Stork,' 'The Pusztá in Winter,' and several other poems which show the author's keen eye for the picturesque characteristics of his native land, and extract one of the political lyrics, which have, perhaps, most of all conducted to the idolizing admiration of his countrymen:—

ONE ONLY THOUGHT.

Egy gondolat bánt engemet.

One thought torments me sorely—'tis that I,
Pillowed on a soft bed of down, may die—
Fade slowly, like a flower, and pass away
Under the gentle pressure of decay.
Falling as pales a fading, flickering light
In the dark, lonesome solitude of night.
O God! let not my Magyar name
Be linked with such a death of shame;
No! rather let it be
A lightning-struck, uprooted tree—
A rock, which, torn from mountain-brow,
Comes rattling, thundering down below.
Where every fettered race, tired with their chains,
Must their ranks and seek the battle plains;
And with red flushes the red flag unfold,
The sacred signal there inscribed in gold—
'For the world's liberty!'

As, far and wide, the summons to be free
Fills east and west,—and to the glorious fight
Heroes press forward, battling for the right:
There will I die!
There, drowned in mine own heart's blood, lie,—
Poured out so willingly; th' expiring voice,
Even in its own extinction shall rejoice.
While the sword's clashing, and the trumpet's sound,
And rifles and artillery thunder round;
Then may the trampling horse
Gallop upon my corpse,
When o'er the battle-field the warriors fly.
There let me rest till glorious victory
Shall crown the right—my bones upgathered be
At the sublime interment of the free!
When million voices shout their elegy
Under the unfurled banners waving high:
On the gigantic grave which covers all
The heroes, who for freedom fall,
And welcome death because they die for thee—
All holy! world-delivering Liberty!

The poet's fervour here is contagious. A lyric like the above resembles the first beacon-light

at the signal of which answers of fire spring up far and near. On the whole, we have in Petöfi a poet of a wide range,—of a fancy discursive though often extravagant,—and of a sympathy so general that, with whatever faults, he is not out of his element either in wild and fairy-like legends or in the cosy details of a modern interior. He responds with tender and subtle feeling to the claims of personal affection—with large and generous impulsiveness to the claims of a nation. His humorous attempts are not his happiest; but he now and then paints snug and comfortable pictures with almost Dutch fidelity. If he be not found in England so high or perfect in any one function of poetic genius as might have been expected from his fame, the universality of his gifts will still claim admiration and surprise. Sir John Bowring has done a service in presenting these specimens of the poet—a service which would have been much enhanced had the longer poems in the book been as carefully and felicitously rendered as are some of the shorter ones.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

On the Jostedal-Bræ Glaciers in Norway; with some General Remarks, and a Plate. By C. M. Doughty. (Stanford.)

"Bræ" is the Norwegian word for glacier, and the Jostedal-Bræ lies between the parallels of 61° and 62°. It consists of a ridge of irregular shape, and is about sixty miles long and of inconsiderable breadth. Mr. Doughty visited and partly explored it, and gives the results very concisely in fourteen pages. He describes the southern slope, and the several ice-streams, whose names are given in a small chart appended. He states the results of his measurements of the diurnal motion of four principal ice-streams, and it appears that this motion varies considerably, from one to fourteen inches (Norwegian). His observations tend to confirm the opinion of the perfect identity of the glacier-streams of Norway with those of the Alps. Some casual remarks are instructive, as that the Norwegian geologists maintain that scores of Norwegian lakes have more than one outlet. If capable tourists would observe as carefully and report as concisely as Mr. Doughty, they would render service; and a volume or two of such tracts would embody much information, which should not be lost.

Lays of Ancient Rome. By Lord Macaulay. With illustrations, original and from the antique, by G. Scharf. (Longmans & Co.)

This new edition of a well-known publication, with Mr. Scharf's capital illustrations, needs only the announcement of its appearance, to which may be added a general expression of esteem for the spirit with which the artist has caught the true character of a certain class of antique art. The work is learnedly decorated with drawings from Roman antiquities, coins, sculptures and the like, such as refer incidentally or directly to the subjects and matter of the "Lays."

A Sketch of the Geology of Fife and the Lothians; including Detailed Descriptions of Arthur's Seat and Pentland Hills. By Charles Maclaren. Second Edition. (Edinburgh, Black.)

A remarkable second edition is this, in its almost resurrection from the limbo of old geology. The first edition was dated October, 1838, and the second comes to hand in October, 1866. In this same month, also, the venerable author died, at the age of eighty-four. He wrote the Preface to this second edition in August last. Known to the northern country as the editor of the *Scotsman*, he was only known to geologists as the author of this sketch, which has long been out of print. We remember reading it many years ago with advantage, but to day we glance over it only with a melancholy interest in its departed author. The work served a good purpose in its day; generally, by teaching and exemplifying a habit of patient and careful observation; and locally, by giving accurate geological information on the districts

named, without admixture of fanciful inferences. Even now it will be found locally instructive to students and tourists, for it abounds in detail. But the reader must have been over the ground himself, or be such a thorough Scotchman as to love even what is under the ground in Scotland, in order that he may persevere in going through the volume. Had the author chosen to modernize the terminology, and to recast the whole, he might have added to his claims upon our respect. But it was hardly doing his old fame justice to let the volume reappear with such abrogated terms as "grey-wacke," "greywacke slate," &c. The chapter on the Alluvial Phenomena of the district described is one of those which most betrays the lack of revision. At least the author might have added a few notes and some references to recent publications and opinions on the subject. The getting up of the volume does display the advance of typography; but nothing shall be said of the few maps and plans at the end, which look as old as the author.

Journal of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland. Vol. I. Part II. 1865-66.

WE are glad to afford a line or two to the *Journal* of this Society, recording the papers read during its second session. As the members increase, so, doubtless, will the number and interest of its communications increase. Much good geological work in Ireland demands resident workers; and the members of this Society appear to be zealous as well as accomplished residents. Mr. J. Beete Jukes contributes to the present part a careful comparison between certain rocks in the south-west of Ireland and similar ones in North Devon and in Rhenish Prussia. From their lithological characters and their imbedded fossils (a list of which is added), the writer forms two conclusions: first, that it was a mistake to include under one designation the Old Red Sandstone and the beds containing marine shells to which the name Devonian has been given; secondly, that these latter are merely geographical representatives of the beds commonly called carboniferous, and are chronologically identical with them. The value of constant local research is manifested by some remarkable fossils—alleged to include six or seven new genera of reptiles—brought from a part of the Leinster coalfield. Altogether, this Part of the *Journal*, though small in bulk, is satisfactory and promising.

We have on our table new editions of *A History of the Jews, from the Earliest Period down to Modern Times*, by Henry Hart Milman, D.D. (Murray);—*On the Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of favoured Races in the Struggle for Life*, by Charles Darwin (Murray);—*Essays*, by Dora Greenwell (Strahan);—*The Use of the Laryngoscope in Diseases of the Throat; with an Appendix on Rhinoscopy*, by Morell Mackenzie, M.D. (Hardwicke);—*Albuminuria, with and without Dropsy: its different Forms, Pathology, and Treatment*, by George Harley, M.D. (Walton & Maberly);—*Sir Walter Scott's Waverley, Kenilworth, Old Mortality, The Monastery, Rob Roy, The Pirate (Hotten)*,—*Hans Christian Andersen's Stories for the Household*, translated by H. W. Dulcken, Ph.D. (Routledge);—*The Rich Husband: a Novel*, by Mrs. J. H. Riddell (Tinsley);—*Peter of the Castle and the Fetches*, by the O'Hara Family, with an Introduction and Notes by Michael Bannin, Esq. (Dublin, Duffy);—*Dan's Treasure; or, Labour and Love*, by Leigh Tempest (Darton & Co.);—*Wildflower; or, Rights and Wrongs*, by Frederick William Robinson (Chapman & Hall);—*A Tangled Web, and other Interesting and Amusing Stories*, by Eminent Authors (Edinburgh, Nimmo);—*The Eldest Miss Simpson and her Matrimonial Mishaps* (Ward & Lock);—*Penny Readings in Prose and Verse*, selected and edited by J. E. Carpenter (Warne);—*Original Penny Readings: a Series of Short Sketches*, by George Manville Fenn (Routledge);—*Our Charades, and How we Played them*, by Jean Francis (Houston & Wright). We have also the following pamphlets: *The Law relating to Ritualism in the United Church of England and Ireland*; with Practical Suggestions for Amendment of the Law, &c. Form of Bill

for that purpose, by F. Hargrave Hamel (Butterworths).—*The Alleged Conversion of the Irish Bishops to the Reformed Religion, at the Accession of Queen Elizabeth, and the assumed Descent of the present established Hierarchy in Ireland, from the Ancient Irish Church disproved*, by W. Maziere Brady, D.D. (Longmans).—*Dogma versus Morality: a Reply to Church Congress*, by Charles Voysey, B.A. (Trübner & Co.).—*A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the United Dioceses of Dublin and Glendalagh and Kildare, at the Ordinary Visitation, September, 1866*, by Richard Chenevix (Hodges, Smith & Co.).—*The Conscience Clause in 1866: Speeches delivered in the Chapter-House of York Minster, on the 13th of October, 1866*, by John Gellibrand Hubbard, M.P., and Rev. George Trevor (Masters).—*The Continuity of the Schemes of Nature and of Revelation: a Sermon*, preached by request, on the occasion of the Meeting of the British Association at Nottingham, with Remarks on some Relations of Modern Knowledge to Theology, by the Rev. C. Pritchard, M.A. (Bell & Daldy).—*Probatio Sacerdotalis: Scenes from Scottish Clerical Life*, by Bryce (Glasgow, Graham).—*and Devout Moments*, by Lord Kinloch (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

Wild Roses; or, Simple Stories of Country Life. By Frances Freeling Broderip. With Illustrations. (Griffith & Farran.)

ROUSING herself under the burden of a recent sorrow, to which an unobtrusive allusion is made in the dedicatory page of this pleasant volume, Mrs. Broderip has bravely put forth her best powers, so that her readers might not in the holidays of the coming Christmas ask in vain for a new book from her pen. The six stories which are the result of this effort, made amidst depressing circumstances, and in the gloom of domestic bereavement, will endure comparison with the best things that have come from the same fresh and graceful writer. 'Polly's Pupil' is a truthful and humorous picture of country life. Dame Simcoe reminds us of Shenstone's 'Schoolmistress.' Mr. Anelay's illustrations, unlike the artistic disfigurements of many a book for children, heighten the attractiveness of the volume.

Cassell's Story-Books for the Young.—The Elcheater College Boys, by Mrs. Henry Wood: followed by *A Christmas Story*, by T. S. Arthur; and *Red-headed Andy*, and *A Rainy Day*, by Fanny Fern. (Cassell, Pether & Galpin.)

OF course Elcheater School is in the centre of a cathedral town, and has a strong ecclesiastical aroma pervading its lecture-rooms and corridors. Of course the cathedral choristers are taught within its walls, and the clerical powers of the cathedral—the dean and his whole army of canons—are made to watch, lecture, and influence the king's scholars in a fashion peculiar to the clergy who hover about Mrs. Wood's grammar-schools. Needless, also, is it to say that the model boy of Elcheater School is birched when he deserves no punishment whatever, and is compelled to endure the slings and arrows of a very outrageous fortune during a period of moral probation and intense intellectual exertion, which terminates with his successful candidature for a scholarship, and the humiliation of his adversaries; after which occurrences he moves off to one of our old universities, amidst the applause of spectators, and with the approval of his own conscience. Such matters are expected in a story of schoolboy-life by Mrs. Wood; and, on the present occasion, her king's scholars are just as talkative, her choristers just as mischievous, and her clergymen just as didactic as we have always found them in times past. 'Elcheater College' has the virtue of brevity; and it is followed by three slight sketches, which serve to pad out the volume, though they do not contribute much to the entertainment that may be found within its boards.

The Texan Ranger; or, Real Life in the Buckwoods. By Capt. Flack. (Darton & Co.)

Capt. Flack, whose writings on the sport of the American prairies and forests met with the approval of readers, is now to judge such compositions, and

amongst the hunters of the bear and the buffalo, has here thrown together some of his most stirring recollections of perilous exploits for the diversion of schoolboys. Besides anecdotes about sport, Capt. Flack finds occasion to give his readers a considerable amount of useful information concerning the agriculture and manufactures of the Southern plantations. He is a writer of sterling stuff, and will not fail to find as many readers amongst the young as he has already gathered amongst persons of riper years.

Lucy West; or, the Orphans of Highcliff. By Mrs. H. B. Paull. With Illustrations. (Warne & Co.)

Mrs. Paull has succeeded in combining the most disagreeable qualities of the religious tale with the most ridiculous characteristics of the Rosa-Matilda novel. The heroine of the story, Lady Arabella, is a pious young lady who delights in reading the Bible and praying with her maid, Patty, whilst her sisters, the Lady Esther and the Lady Alice, fix their thoughts upon the things of this world, and beyond all other possessions, earthly or spiritual, desire to get rich and distinguished husbands. To show how the wicked are frustrated, and the good are rewarded with plenteousness in this world as well as in the life to come, the story makes Lady Arabella a duchess, and assigns altogether inferior social positions to her unregenerate sisters. "Oh!" said Lady Alice, laughing, "Arabella is an exception. She thinks these gaieties very wicked; she is a Methodist."—"A Methodist is she? Pray what is that?" asked the Duke.—"Really," said the young lady, "it is quite out of my province to discuss theology, especially with gentlemen." After this reply the Duke said no more; and, in a few days, the sisters found he had left town—not, however, without an invitation from the Earl to visit Denham Court in the autumn. At first he felt inclined to excuse himself, but then the recollection of the little "Methodist" who resided there altered his intention. Yes, he would pay the Earl a visit. A real Methodist in an earl's house was just what he wanted to find. In the autumn he came, and found the little Methodist so charming that he determined to make her his wife, with the Earl's permission and her own consent. None could be more surprised than the sisters of Lady Arabella; and some little feeling of envy was mixed with the surprise. No one could be more pleased than the Earl,—yes, and surprised, too. Both he and his daughters had forgotten the text, "Them that honour me, I will honour." Such is the religion of not a few prosperous and self-complacent people in this nineteenth century of the Christian era.

The Cumberstone Contest: a Story for the Young. By the Author of 'The Best Cheer,' &c. (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday.)

WITH commendable pains, though to no very satisfactory purpose, the author of 'The Best Cheer' and 'The Battle Worth Fighting' has written a story which sets forth the folly of the boy who runs away from home because he has a quarrel with his bread-and-butter, or deems himself to have been treated with undue severity by his domestic authorities. The moral is unassailable; but we question whether tales inculcating the wholesome and sound doctrine are likely to exercise any beneficial effect on boys who, in a fit of black temper, are foolish enough to meditate flight from parental control, and to imagine themselves capable of making their way in the world without parental assistance. A few weeks since we encountered in a Welsh hotel a miserable lady, whose only child had run away from school with two companions. In her natural grief and anxiety she had dispersed handbills, setting forth the personal characteristics of the truant lads, throughout the Snowdon country, whither they had turned their steps in search of adventures and fortune; and she was urging the police to employ every measure that might discover her darling and restore him to her arms. The poor lady could not see that her best course was to remain quietly at home, and rest assured that when he had spent his pocket-money and made salutary acquaintance with the sufferings and privations of vagrancy, her foolish child would return to her roof, properly disciplined by hunger and exposure,

and by no means likely to repeat his absurd freak. The moral disease of the runaway boy is not to be treated with mildly dissuasive homilies. 'Cumberstone Contest' opens better than it closes. Perhaps on a future occasion and for other work, we shall be able to say more in praise of its author.

The Red Shoes; and other Stories.—The Little Match Girl; and other Stories.—The Silver Skilling; and other Stories. By Hans Christian Andersen. Translated by H. W. Dulcken, Ph.D. Illustrated with many Pictures. (Routledge & Sons.)

AT this season of comparative dullness in the manufacture of new literature for the play-room, Messrs. Routledge & Sons present us with three volumes of selections from the tales of Hans Christian Andersen, whose stories have already found their way into the hands of English children in almost every social grade, and to whose special powers the *Athenæum* has on more than one occasion paid an appropriate tribute of respect. The present series consists of handy little volumes, skilfully embellished, and in all respects "well got up." Concerning the method pursued by the editor in selecting and arranging the tales for publication we are told by a prefatory advertisement, "The more simple stories have been taken for the earlier volumes, and thus the reader, gradually progressing, will find the most advanced in the concluding volumes, each book being complete in itself." Each volume of this "Andersen Library," it may be added, contains about one hundred and fifty pages.

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 Xenophon's Anabasis, books 1-3, Notes by Lister, 12mo. 3 s. 6 d.
 Yanker's Illustrated Crest Book for Monograms, 4to. 11 s. 6 d.

ISRAEL IN EGYPT.

7, Hamilton Terrace, Nov. 16, 1866.

I hope it may not yet be too late to take up the challenge offered me in the remarks of the *Athenæum* on the performance of 'Israel in Egypt' at the recent Norwich Festival.

I reply to the demand, "Is Mr. Macfarren sure that the accompaniment of recitative, namely, that of chords in *arpeggi* on the violoncello, is a modern practice?" that, though sure of nothing, I fully believe the testimony upon the subject of Sir George Smart, who, when a choir-boy in the

Chapel Royal, under the mastership of Dr. Ayrton, was habitually selected from among his fellows to turn over the leaves for Joah Bates, at the public performances under his direction. In Handel's oratorios, Bates used to accompany the choruses and songs upon the organ, the latter, not with simple chords alone, but often with contrapuntal figures, and to accompany the recitatives, in plain or spread chords, upon the harpsichord or pianoforte that stood beside the organ, the bass notes of which were strengthened by the principal violoncello and double bass. He distinctly forbade Cervetto, who was famous for his *arpeggiando* accompaniment of recitative on the violoncello at the Opera, to follow the same practice in oratorios. Further than this, when asked why he commonly played so much that was not written, Bates replied, "Because Handel used to do so." Bates was born nineteen years before the death of Handel, who died one week after playing in a performance of 'The Messiah.' He founded the Ancient Concerts, first held at the room in Tottenham Street, now known as the Prince of Wales's Theatre, and subsequently at the Hanover Square Rooms; he originated, planned and directed the famous Commemoration of Handel in Westminster Abbey, and he died in 1799. His brother, who long survived him, often deplored the innovations he witnessed in the manner of performing Handel's music, and this one particularly, in the method of accompanying recitative. Sir George Smart's only dispute in his long career as a conductor was on this very subject, with Lindley, who wished to play *arpeggios* after the manner of Cervetto, but was always reproved upon the authority of Bates.

Let me refer to M. Scholcher's 'Life of Handel' for evidence of the prominent importance of the composer's playing on the organ and harpsichord in the public performances of his works; again, to Herr Jahn's 'Life of Mozart,' for proof that this master wrote his instrumentation of 'The Messiah,' 'Acis and Galatea,' and 'Alexander's Feast' at the suggestion of the intelligent and well-informed Baron von Swieten, not to "embellish," but to complete those works by filling up the hiatus caused by the absence of Handel's organ or harpsichord accompaniment; and yet again, let me cite Mendelssohn's letter of the 10th of July, 1838, to Herr Simrock, and the preface to his edition of 'Israel in Egypt' (dated July 4, 1844, though published between two and three years later) for a sound, recent opinion as to the necessity for such additions for the good effect of Handel's works.

I will only prolong this letter to remind you that 'The Messiah' was given on a very large scale at the Stratford Festival in 1864, and at the inauguration of the Surrey Gardens in 1856, at both without organ, and both performances having been "since the days when sacred music was travestied on the London stage in Lent," to which instances I might add others.

G. A. MACFARREN.

* * We are obliged to Mr. Macfarren for answering, not a challenge, but a question. When time serves, we may have something more to say on the subject; the matter is not finally disposed of in this letter.

FEELING OF BEAUTY AMONG ANIMALS.

Tynron, Dumfriesshire, Nov. 19, 1866.

FROM the ancient references in Eastern literature to the serpent charmers down to modern times, the facts showing that certain animals are gratified by music have been accumulating. He would be a bold man who should say that birds have no delight in their own songs. I have been led to conclude from experiments which I have made, and from other observations, that certain animals, especially birds, have not only an ear for fine sounds, but also a preference for the things they see out of respect to fine colours or other pleasing external features. To begin with ourselves, the pleasure which we derive from a certain class of objects is universal and well marked; even when man becomes animalized this instinct is never lost, but only undergoes modification. Christian babes and cannibals are equally vain of fine clothes, and have a similar passion for beads and glittering toys. Carlyle suggests that the love of ornament

rather than the desire of comfort was at the origin of clothes. It is chiefly among birds, when we consider the case of animals, that a taste for ornament and for glittering objects, often very startling and human-like, is to be found. The habits of the pheasant, peacock, turkey, bird of paradise, several birds of the pigeon and crow kind, and certain singing birds, are evidence. The Australian satin bower-bird is the most remarkable of that class which exhibit taste for beauty or for glittering objects out of themselves, that is, beauty not directly personal; collecting, in fact, little museums of shells, gaudy feathers, shining glass, or bits of coloured cloth or pottery. It will be found with many birds that fine plumes, a mirror and an admirer, are not altogether objects devoid of interest.

Another consideration leading me to the same conclusion, is the fact that beauty in animals is placed on prominent parts, or on parts which by erection or expansion are easily, and at the pairing season, frequently rendered prominent, such as a crest or tail. A spangle of ruby or emerald does not exist, for instance, on the side under the wing, which is seldom raised, of our domestic poultry. Such jewels are hung where man himself wears his, on the face and forehead, or court attention, like our own crowns, trains, shoulder-knots, breast-knots, painted cheeks, or jewelled ears. I cannot account for the existence of these gaudy ornaments to please man, for nowhere are they more gorgeous than in birds which live in the depth of the tropical forest, where man is rarely a visitor; I cannot account for them on the principle that they do good to their possessors in the battle for life because they rather render them conspicuous to their enemies, or coveted by man. But when I consider that the beauty of these beings glows most brightly at the season of their love-making, and that most observers agree that the female is won partly by strength, partly by gestures, and partly by voice, and that the male, whose interest it is to be most attractive, is often in his wedding-suit, the most gaily decorated, it seems to me that beauty, through a wider range than has yet been generally acknowledged, is accessory to love.

Butterflies, it is true, have gay patterns on the under wing, but this rather strengthens than diminishes the force of my argument, for with them, in a state of rest, the wings are folded erect, whereas others of that class, as moths and hawk-moths, whose wings, when at rest, are either inclined, horizontal, or wrapped round the body, have only the upper side of the wings beautiful. It is to be noticed also that these creatures, out of the three states in which they exist, are only remarkable for beauty in that state in which they seek their mates, and whoever compares many of their males (as that of the orange-tip) to the females will find that gaudy colouring also favours the former. These delicate and ephemeral creatures are often to be observed flying lazily, as if aware of their splendour, and as if giving time that it might be seen.

Among fishes it is amusing to watch the combats of male sticklebacks for the females, which can be witnessed in an aquarium, and to note how the victor waxes brilliant in hue, and the vanquished, if he survive, wanes greatly in splendour. Fishes, and more especially insects, are often destroyed through the strange attraction which light has for them.

Birds are sometimes caught, especially larks in France, through the same allurements; and those very fire-flies, whose luminosity is so pretty to us, I have no doubt find it attractive to themselves. They are caught by means of their eagerness for light by those West Indian ladies who use them as jewels for their head-dress at a dance.

I am much strengthened in the conclusions at which I have arrived on this subject by the reference made to it by Mr. Darwin in the fourth edition of his work on Species, a copy of which has just now reached me. The selection of beauty in their mates by some animals is there made to follow from their appreciation of it, so that effect and cause mutually throw light on each other. Some profound and interesting remarks are further added by the author, explanatory, on scientific grounds, of the origin of flowers, which strike

me, although the remarks are very brief, as being the first likely solution of what has been for ages an inscrutable problem.

J. SHAW.

LUMINOUS METEORS.

Pall Mall East, Nov. 21, 1866.

THE splendid phenomenon of the 13th and 14th inst. will not soon be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to witness it. Although the appearance of these luminous and fleeting bodies had been predicted, indicating an advance in the knowledge of their position, or, so to speak, of their chief rendezvous, yet their nature, source, destination and uses cannot be said to have been made out with equal satisfaction. Wonderment, admiration, awe, and even worship, have been excited by their display; but the question—What are they? finds answer in little more than hypothesis.

One of the oldest treatises on Astronomy in the English language contains some curious opinions relative to these bodies. The book referred to is by William Fulce, and was published in London in the year 1563, and is thus entitled: 'A Goodly Gallerye, with a most pleasant Prospect into the garden of naturall contemplation, to behold the naturall causes of all kynde of *Meteors*, as wel fyery and aery, as watry and earthly, of whiche sort be blasing Starres, shooting Starres, flames in the ayre, &c., th'oder, lightning, earthquakes, &c., rayne, dewe, snowe, cloudes, springes, &c., stones, metales, earthes, &c. to the glory of God, and the profit of his creatures.'

The following extract will show the author's opinions about "shooting starres," &c.—(we take the liberty to modernize the spelling):—

"Of the general Cause of all *Meteors*.—The matter whereof the most part of meteors doth consist, is either water or earth, for out of the water proceed vapours, and out of the earth come exhalations. Vapour, as the philosopher saith, is a certain watery thing, and yet is not water; so exhalation hath a certain earthy nature in it, but yet it is not earth. For the better understanding of vapours, understand that they be as it were fumes or smokes, warm and moist, which will easily be resolved into water, much like to the breath that proceedeth out of a man's mouth, or out of a pot of water standing on the fire. These vapours are drawn up from the waters and watery places, by the heat of the sun, even unto the middle region of the air, and there, after divers manners of meeting with coldness, many kind of moist *meteors* are generated, as sometimes clouds and rain, sometimes snow and hail, and that such vapours are so drawn up by the sun, it is plain by experience. *Exhalations* are as smokes that be hot and dry, which, because they be thin, and lighter than vapours, pass the lowest and middle region of the air, and are carried up even to the highest region, wherefore the excessive heat; by nearness of the fire they are kindled, and cause many kind of impressions. The first and efficient cause is God, the worker of all wonders. The second cause efficient, is double, either remote, that is to say, far off, or next of all. The further cause of them, as of all other natural effects, are the same, the sun, with the other planets and stars, and the very heaven itself in which they are moved: but chiefly the sun, by whose heat all, or at leastwise the most part, of the vapours and exhalations are drawn up. But to return to the heat of the sun, which is a very near cause . . . he draweth vapours out of the water, and exhalations out of the earth, and not only draweth them out, but also lifteth them up very high from the earth, into the air, where they are turned into divers kinds of *Meteors*. Concerning the formal and final cause, we have little to say, because the one is so secret that it is known of no man, the other so evident that it is plain to all men.

"Of *Fiery Meteors*.—A fiery impression is an exhalation set on fire, in the highest or lowest region of the air, or else appearing as though it were set on fire and burning. If it (the matter) be great, heavy and gross it cannot be carried so far as the middle region of the air, and therefore is set on fire in the lowest region; if it be not so great, light and full of heat, it passeth the middle region and ascendeth to the highest, where it is easily kindled and set on fire. According to their

diverse fashions, they have diverse names, for they are called burning stubble, torches, dancing or leaping goats, shooting or falling stars, or candles, burning beams, round pillars, spears, shields, globes or bowls, firebrands, tapes, flying dragons, or firebrakes, pointed pillars, or broched steeples, or blazing stars, called comets.

"Of Shooting and Falling Stars.—A flying, shooting, or falling star, is when the exhalation being gathered, as it were, on a round heap, and yet not thoroughly compacted in the highest part of the lowest region of the air, being kindled by the sudden cold of the middle region is beaten back, and so appeareth as though a star should fall, or fly from place to place. Sometimes it is generated after another sort, for there is an exhalation long and narrow, which being kindled at one end burneth swiftly, the fire running from end to end; as when a silk thread is set on fire at the one end. Some say it is not so much set on fire, as that it is direct under some star in the firmament, and so receiving light of that star, seemeth to our eyes to be a star. Indeed, sometimes it may be so, but that is not so always, nor yet most commonly, as it may be easily demonstrated. The *Epicurians*, as they are very gross in determining the chief goodness, so they are very fond in assigning the cause of this meteor. For they say, if the stars fall out of the firmament, and that by the fall of them, both thunder and lightning are caused; for the lightning (say they) is nothing else but the shining of that star that falleth, which falling into a watery cloud, and being quenched in it, causeth that great thunder, even as hot iron maketh a noise if it be cast into cold water. But it is evident that the stars of the firmament cannot fall; for God hath set them fast for ever, he has given them a commandment which they shall not pass. And though they should fall into the cloud, yet could they not rest there, but with their weight being driven down would cover the whole earth. For the least star that is seen in the firmament is greater than all the earth. Here will step forth some merry fellow, which of his conscience thinketh them not to be above three yards about, and say it is a loud lie, for he can see within the compass of a bushel more than twenty stars. But if his bushel were on fire twenty miles off, I demand how big it would seem unto him. He that hath any wit will easily perceive that stars being by all men's confession so many thousand miles distant from the earth, must needs be very great, that so far off should be seen in any quantity. Thus much for the shooting or falling stars."

And thus much for the ratiocinations of our forefathers three centuries ago. W. C.

Dumfries, Nov. 21, 1866.

Was it to some meteoric shower which had happened about the time, that Dryden alludes in the following curious passage of 'The Hind and Panther' (Part II., *sub fin.*)?—

Such were the pleasing triumphs of the sky
For James's late nocturnal victory;
The pledge of his Almighty patron's love,
The fireworks which his angels made above.
I saw myself the lambent easy light
Gild the brown horror and dispel the night.
The messenger with speed the tidings bore,
News which three labouring nations did restore.
But Heaven's own Nuntius was arrived before."

Was this the poet's actual belief (he was, latterly, superstitious), or a mere poetical flight? How remote, either of them, from this age. X.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society will be held next Friday (St. Andrew's Day), and will, as usual, be followed by the annual dinner at Willis's Rooms.

We regret to hear that Prof. De Morgan has sent in his resignation of the Chair of Mathematics in University College.

Two more theatres are to be forthwith erected, one on the site of the Horse Bazaar in High Holborn, and the other on that of Saville House, in Leicester Square.

Prof. Tischendorf, during his sojourn in Rome in the spring of this year, succeeded in clearing up many contradictions in C. Mai's edition of

the New Testament—from the Codex Vaticanus—and in discovering many readings and peculiarities of the manuscript which have hitherto been overlooked. Partly by actual transcription, partly by careful collation; he is now in a position to publish, for the first time, the New Testament of the Codex Vaticanus, in a text which will be perfectly trustworthy and to offer exact information on the state of the text, and on its palaeographic peculiarities. This work will be published in the spring of next year. A companion volume will contain an Appendix, with fac-similes of Greek originals from Sinai, the Vatican and the British Museum.

The most important event connected with our Early Ballad Literature that has occurred in our time is Mr. Furnivall's announcement that the Early English Text Society has obtained possession, for a few months, of Bishop Percy's Ballad Manuscript, with permission to copy and publish it. "Wherever English Literature has been studied for the last hundred years," says Mr. Furnivall, "Bishop Percy's 'Reliques' have been household words among ever-increasing circles of readers. The 'Ancient English Poetry,' from the time of its appearance, greatly influenced our literature. It inspired in a greater or less degree Southey and Coleridge, Burns and Scott, and has been the delight of untold thousands of boys and men. Yet not one in ten thousand of all these readers has ever known how much or how little of the different poems was really ancient, how much was sham antique of Percy's own. By the Bishop's own showing, he altered his manuscripts at discretion. His introduction to 'Sir Cauline' marks the spirit in which he regarded his authorities:—'The whole [poem in his manuscript] appeared so far short of the perfection it seemed to deserve, that the editor was tempted to add several stanzas in the first part, and still more in the second, to connect and complete the story in the manner which appeared to him most interesting and affecting.' Accordingly, as the manuscript Ballad married Sir Cauline to his love—

then he did marry this King's daughter
with gold & silver bright;
& 15 sonnes this Ladye beere
to Sir Cawline the knight—

and the Bishop thought this ending a most unaffecting one, he wrote some fresh verses, killed both knight and lady in what he considered a pathetic style, and of course abolished the fifteen sons. With a true instinct Prof. Child remarked in his 'Ballads' (edit. 1861, vol. iii. p. 172), 'It is difficult to believe that this charming romance had so tragic and so sentimental a conclusion.' By way of justification, the Bishop tells his readers that 'His object was to please both the judicious antiquary and the reader of taste; and he has endeavoured to gratify both without offending either.' Now 'in a polished age like the present,' as Percy described his own time, a judicious antiquary (unlike Ritson) might possibly be pleased with such treatment of manuscripts as the Bishop's was; but in an age which (like our Victorian) has, thank Heaven, lost that kind of polish, a judicious antiquary would get judiciously furious at such tampering with a text, and demand imperatively the very words of the manuscript. After their production he might listen to any retouchings and additions of editors clever or foolish, but not before. He cares first for the earliest known authority (however late it may be), and its sentiment, not for the 'interesting and affecting' alterations made in a 'polished age.' This feeling led Prof. Child, of Harvard University, years ago to apply to me to find out where Bishop Percy's folio manuscript was, and print it—that manuscript of which Percy, speaking of his 'Reliques,' says, 'The greater part of them are extracted from an ancient folio manuscript in the editor's possession, which contains near 200 poems, songs, and metrical romances.' My request to the Bishop's descendants to see the manuscript was (like that of nearly every other applicant) refused, as was also my offer of 100*l.* for the right to copy and print it. But lately a fresh negotiation, through Mr. Thurstan Holland, a friend of Prof. Child's, has resulted in my obtaining (for 150*l.*) possession, for six months, of the long-hidden manuscript, with the right to make

one copy of it and print it. The MS. contains 189 pieces (some fragments) in nearly 40,000 lines, and is in a hand of James the First's reign. Percy's list of its contents at the end of this circular shows how many unprinted ballads and romances it contains—for what the Bishop printed of the manuscript must be considered unprinted for our purpose—and how incumbent it is on all men who care for such things to get the whole manuscript into type as speedily as possible. As above said, the sum paid for the right to print the manuscript was 150*l.* The copying and printing of it will cost at least 350*l.* more, and for extras and incidental expenses another 100*l.* should be provided: altogether 600*l.*"

The British Museum has lately received a series of specimens of the beautiful sponge called Venus's flower-basket (*Euplectella speciosa*). It is more like the work of the lace-maker than a congeries or republic of minute jelly-like animals; and the thread of which it is woven is so hard that it will scratch glass.

Mr. Bonomi writes:—

"13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Nov. 19, 1866.

"Will you allow me to correct a statement respecting the name of the donor of the last addition to the Egyptian collection in the British Museum, and to make a few remarks on the statue itself. In the first place, then, the statue was presented to the nation by Mr. Samuel Sharpe (not Edmund), the well-known Egyptologist, and author of a History of Egypt, better known and esteemed in Germany than in England. Now with respect to the statue. It represents, as you remark, a son of Rameses the Second, who was a standard-bearer in the Egyptian army, and very likely the same who accompanied his father into Ethiopia, as recorded in the sculpture of the small temple at Kalabsha. The material of the statue is from the quarries of Gebel el Ahmar, the red mountain, a few miles to the east of Cairo, and was very likely chosen on account of its durability and peculiar colour, resembling as it does the complexion of the people of Thebes; for, in other respects, it would be impossible to find a less adaptable material for sculpture. Nevertheless, it has been fashioned into the figure of a man, and may be reckoned one of the best specimens of Egyptian sculpture in our national collection. The statue is entire, except its beard, which was probably broken off by the invaders of Egypt under Nebuchadrezzar, of whom it is said in Jeremiah, chap. xlii. v. 13, 'He shall break also the images of Bethshemesh, that is in the land of Egypt; and the houses of the gods of the Egyptians shall be burn with fire.' Bethshemesh may mean Heliopolis, where was one of the most famous temples in all Egypt, and where this statue was probably standing on its pedestal when it received that blow on the chin which has deprived it of its beard, and which, according to Asiatic notions, is the greatest indignity that can be offered.—I am, &c.,

"JOSEPH BONOMI."

We witnessed on Saturday morning Madame Stodare's Séance at the Egyptian Hall. Mr. Firbank Burman, Col. Stodare's pupil, performed all the accustomed tricks with adroitness and politeness. After these, Madame Stodare appeared herself; and the Sphinx, the Marvel of Mecca, and the Basket-Trick were exhibited. The "Theatre of Mystery," as the chamber is named, was well attended.

What appears to have been the ancient stone altar-slab of the lady-chapel, Gloucester Cathedral, has been recently found, as tradition asserted it existed, in the pavement of the south porch. As usual, this slab was laid face downwards, having been so placed at the Reformation, or in Elizabeth's time, when all such altars were ordered to be removed from their original positions; these were, in many cases, ignominiously set in the common footway.

What appears to be the tomb-statue of Henry, eldest son of Henry the Second of England, and brother to Richard the First, has been discovered during the recent excavations in Rouen Cathedral. Readers will remember that a figure of the last-named monarch was also found at Rouen about

twenty years since. Henry Plantagenet, his brother, is sometimes called Henry the Third, because his father had him crowned, or was forced to do so, at Westminster, July 13, 1170; after this he was written of as "the young king," or "the king the son." He died after an extraordinary death-bed scene of self-humiliation and repentance, at Martel, near Limoges, in 1183.

The original correspondence between the late Dr. O'Donovan and Dr. R. R. Madden, respecting the literary frauds and forgeries professing to be the prophecies of St. Columbkille, has been presented to the Royal Hibernian Academy by Dr. Madden.

The Director of the Geological Survey of India, Dr. Oldham, states, in his last Reports on the coal-fields, that about 400,000 tons are raised annually in Eastern Bengal, while the large deposits in other parts of the empire appear to be neglected. The great beds in the valley of the Nerbudda, and in the Kurhurbari district, still lie undisturbed; but the latter will soon be traversed by a railway—a chord of the East Indian line. Another extensive deposit is the Peuch coal-field, discovered in 1852 by a missionary, the Rev. J. Hislop, in the Chendurua district of the Central Provinces, which is described as the thickest in India. Assam, too, besides its plantations of tea, abounds in coal of "rich" quality. Hence it is expected that, in course of years, there will be a great coal-trade in India. The demand for consumption on railways must necessarily increase; and when once a steady coal traffic is established between the mines and the coast, the Peninsular and Oriental, and other trading companies, will take their supplies from thence, and save the heavy expense of sending out coal from England. Among the advantages that may naturally be anticipated will be a reduction in the cost of travelling in Indian waters, and between India and Egypt.

A new magnet of considerable power has been introduced by M. Greiss, consisting of a long spiral iron or steel film, such as is obtained from iron-turning. According to M. Greiss, the south pole of such a magnet is always at that end of the spiral which the instrument has first touched. He also states that the magnetism of these spirals is of a very permanent nature.

A remarkable communication was made by M. Babinet at the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences, on the evolution of gas in the process of making coffee. If cold water be poured on roasted coffee finely ground, such as is generally used with boiling water, a considerable quantity of gas is generally evolved, about equal in volume to the amount of coffee used. If a bottle be half filled with this ground coffee, and cold water be then poured in until the cork is reached, which is to prevent the escape of the gas, a violent explosion, sufficient to force the cork out of the bottle, or even to break the latter, will result.

The Sculpture Gallery in the Louvre is about to be considerably enriched by a variety of Phœnician antiquities from the island of Cyprus, among which are several statues.

The body of Marmontel, the author of 'Bélisaire,' 'Contes Moraux,' and the once "Perpetual Secretary of the Academy," was transferred, on the 8th inst., from the private ground in which it lay, in the hamlet of Habloville (where he died, in retirement, in 1799) to the Cemetery of the commune, at St. Aubin. M. Marmontel, grandson of the celebrated writer, and Professor of Music in the *Conservatoire*, delivered an address at the side of the second grave, which was listened to amid marks of the liveliest emotion.

The great enterprise of tunnelling the Mont Cenis has been completed to one-half of its extent. The perforation now extends 6,110 metres; strong hopes are entertained that the entire work will be completed in three years.

In the course of recent excavations made in the Court of the Louvre, the workmen came upon the foundations of the fortress built by Philip Augustus. This sovereign considerably enlarged Paris. In his reign (1180) Notre Dame was commenced, and the city surrounded with a wall,

having on it 500 towers, with 130 gates. It is stated that the exact site and plan of the fortress in the court-yard of the Louvre were known from various historical documents preserved in the Imperial Library; the portions discovered consist of one of the principal entrances and two flanking towers.

A beautiful imitation of ivory is now made in France from a mixture of papier-mâché and gelatine. It is called Parisian marble.

A monumental statue is about to be erected at Feltre, in Italy, to Panfilo Castaldi, of that town, the inventor of movable printing type. The statue, which is completed, is by the sculptor Corti, of Milan, and, at its inauguration, a festival of Italian printers will be held at Feltre.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES, OPEN from Ten to Six, at their Gallery, 33, Pall Mall (opposite Marlborough House).—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gaiuslight at dusk. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

WINTER EXHIBITION.—THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of British Artists, is NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 130, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

LÉON LEFÈVRE, Secretary.

Will open on Monday, November 26.
SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES by the MEMBERS. 5, Pall Mall East.—Admission, 1s. Tea till Six. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN to the Public, at T. McLean's New Gallery, 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre.—Admission, 1s. R. CLOTHIER, Hon. Sec.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—E. M. Ward, R.A.—Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—Egg, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Bosa Bonheur—Henriette Browne—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—Calderon, R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andsell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Linn, sen. & Debono, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Munks—F. Hardy—John Faed—Frère—Rulperer—Lidderdale—George Smith—Duvrigny—Peter Graham, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ARTEMUS WARD.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—EVERY EVENING at Eight. Doors open at half past Seven. Saturday afternoon at Three P.M. In consequence of the great success of ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS, Stall seats should be engaged some days beforehand. They may be secured at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and at the Egyptian Hall, Stalls, 3s.; Floor, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

MADAME STODARE (Widow of the late Colonel Stodare) begs to announce that the THEATRE OF MYSTERY, Egyptian Hall, is NOW OPEN for the Season. Madame Stodare will have the honour to give the Sphinx, Marvel of Mecca, and Basket Trick, assisted by Mr. Firbank Burman, Pupil of the late Colonel Stodare, in Colonel Stodare's Royal Entertainment of Magic.—Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; which may be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, from 10 till 5; and at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street.—Mr. JAMES WEAVER, Manager.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Meat cooked at a distance of 100 feet from the fire by visible rays. A cigar lighted, and other combustibles set on fire in a darkened room, by invisible rays. These and other remarkable experiments will be exhibited in Professor Pepper's New Lecture on "Combustion by Invisible Rays," which will be given on Monday, Thursday and Friday at 3 and 5, Tuesday and Wednesday at 3.

SCIENCE

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India.—*Paleontologia Indica; being Figures and Descriptions of the Organic Remains procured during the Progress of the Geological Survey of India.* Parts 3 and 4.—*Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India.* Vol. IV. Part 3; and Vol. V. Part 1.—*Catalogue of the Organic Remains belonging to the Echinodermata in the Museum of the Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.*—*Annual Report of the Geological Survey of India and of the Museum of Geology, Calcutta.* Ninth Year, 1864-65. (Calcutta; and London, Williams & Norgate.)

THE several portions of the serials of the Geological Survey of India, which we have noted above, plainly indicate that the Survey is in continued operation, under the careful direction of its head officer, Dr. Thomas Oldham. The annual Report gives brief but sufficient particulars of the progress made for the year, which Dr. Oldham considers to be very satisfactory. "Good solid results," says he, "have been obtained, and much done to clear the way for

future inquiry." Fever and cholera, however, are formidable hindrances to the rapid execution of field geology in India, and obviously some years must elapse before the Survey can be fully completed. In looking through the *Memoirs* we note the carefulness with which the fossils are described and named, in connexion with the study of European geological publications. It is worth remarking that even so local a work as Stoppani's *Paleontology of Lombardy* has been received in Calcutta, together with other local publications, which have been made use of for comparison. The *Catalogue of Fossil Echinodermata* is another example of studious attention in the form of references to the several publications illustrating them. The Calcutta Museum appears to possess a singularly fine collection of Echinodermata, and large collections have been made by the Survey which have not yet been subjected to any careful examination.

Judging from the two Fasciculi of the *Paleontologia Indica* before us, this publication, when completed, will be a credit to all who are concerned in its production. The Cretaceous Cephalopoda of Southern India are admirably figured, and well described; while our own Prof. Huxley has written the text to the figures of vertebrate fossils submitted to him from the Panchet rocks, near Ranigunj, Bengal. Unusual interest is attached to some of these fossils, which prove to be remains of reptiles, and the first remains of Vertebrata, and, further, the only important remains of animals in the great group of rocks associated with the coal-bearing formations of Bengal,—rocks hitherto mainly distinguished from and classified by their fossil Flora. Geologists will peruse with interest Mr. Blanford's appended observations on the manner of occurrence of the reptilian remains found in the Panchet beds, and on the probable conditions existing at the time when the rocks were deposited. It is thought that these Panchet Reptilia were not marine, and that possibly they may have been terrestrial.

To the geologists of Europe the chief interest of the figures and descriptions of Indian fossils will be found in a comparison of them with European and other fossils of similar geological age. Thus, for instance, the remarkable similarity and partial identity of the Himalayan Triassic Fauna with that of the Alps has been noticed by Mr. Salter, and Prof. Suess, of Vienna. The uniformity of at least the Upper Trias, and its inclosed Fauna in all parts of the world, is a very striking and interesting fact in the geological history of our earth. Again, it has been found that more than one-fourth of the 148 species of Cephalopoda described in the series of the *Paleontologia Indica*, and derived from the cretaceous rocks of Southern India, are identical with species known in Europe and elsewhere. If we should be enabled, in the end, to correlate Indian with European and other strata, and to identify or discriminate their respective Fauna and Flora, one principal scientific object of the Indian Survey will have been attained. This expected ultimatum alone can impart any general interest to the often arid details of rocks and fossils contained in these publications; and in this prospect the officers of the Indian Geological Survey must be regarded as occupied in the slow and sober solution of a great geological problem, which cannot be fully and satisfactorily demonstrated for many years. Meanwhile, they should be encouraged in their arduous labours, and should not be subjected to a too rigid criticism. They are scientific pioneers, labouring under climatic difficulties, and sometimes only able to arrive at conjectural results. All that can be expected from them is a full and faithful discharge of

their duties to the best of their judgment and ability.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Nov. 15.—Gen. Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On a Crystalline Fatty Acid from Human Urine'; and 'On Oxalurate of Ammonia as a Constituent of Human Urine,' by Mr. E. Schunck.—'On the Structure of the Optic Lobes of the Cuttle-Fish,' by Mr. J. L. Clarke.—'Spectroscopic Observations of the Sun,' by Mr. J. N. Lockyer.—'On the Congelation of Animals,' by Dr. Davy.—'Letter to the President on the India Trigonometrical Survey,' by Lieut.-Col. Walker, R.E., Superintendent of the Survey.

ASIATIC.—Nov. 19.—Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart., in the chair.—Prof. Goldstücker communicated to the meeting the intelligence he had received from Lahore of the existence in that city of a most extensive Sanskrit Library, in the possession of Pandit Radha Kishen. From an examination of the Catalogue that had been sent him, he was able to state that the library contained a great many rare and valuable works, some of which had hitherto been supposed to be lost. He had also been promised catalogues of similar collections of Sanskrit MSS. in other parts of India, of the contents of which he would keep the Society informed as they came to hand.—The paper read was by Prof. Max Müller, 'On the Hymns of the Gaupāyana, and the Legend of King Asamāti.' After some remarks on the proper use to be made of Sanskrit manuscripts in general, and on the principles of criticism by which the writer was guided in his edition of Sāyana's Commentary on the Rig-Veda, he proceeded to show, by an example, the character of the three classes of MSS. he had made use of, and the manner in which the growth of legends was favoured by the traditional interpretation of the Vedic hymns. He had selected for this purpose the four hymns of the Gaupāyana (Mandala x, 57-60), and the legend of King Asamāti, quoted by Sāyana in explanation of them, and then related the latter according to the various forms in which it has been handed down to us, from the simple account given in the Tāndya Brāhmana and Katyāyana's Sarvānukrama, to the more expanded one in the Satyāyanaka Brāhmana, the Bṛhaddeśatī, and the Nēhmanjari. He then gave a double translation of the hymns in question, one in strict conformity to Sāyana's interpretation, and another in accordance with his own principles of translation, the latter as a specimen of what he intends to give in his forthcoming translation of the whole of the Rig-Veda. The writer concluded with a *résumé* of the various points of interest which these hymns, though by no means fair specimens of the best religious poetry of the Brahmins, present,—the healing powers of the hands, the constant dwelling on the divinities which govern the life of man and the clear conception of a soul as separate from the body, of a soul after death, going to Yama Vaivasrāta, the ruler of the departed, or hovering about heaven or earth, ready to be called back to a new life. If we reflected, he said, on these germinal thoughts, and on the vast proportions they were to assume in the later history of the Aryan world, we should have to admit that, even if we lost the legend of King Asamāti, and the squabbles of his rival priests, there was still enough left, even in these meagre hymns, that would repay the student for the patient deciphering of the sacred records left to us by the fathers of our own, the Aryan, race.

NUMISMATIC.—Nov. 15.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.—G. Feuillant, Esq., was elected a member.—The Rev. A. Pownall exhibited a cast of a groat of Edward the Fourth, countermarked with the arms of Dantzic; a silver medal of Charles the First and his queen.—Mr. Akerman exhibited a sterling of John, Duke of Brabant, who reigned from 1312 to 1346. The coin was struck at Brussels, and had lately been found near Abingdon.—Mr. Evans exhibited a small gold coin of Andocimus, found in Oxfordshire.—The Rev. A. Pownall read a paper by himself, entitled 'An Account of the Coins found at Hol-

well, in the County of Leicester, with Remarks on the Money of the Calais Mint.'—Mr. Evans read a paper, communicated by W. H. D. Longstaffe, Esq., entitled 'On the Distinctions between the Pennies of Henry the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth.'

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Actuarial, 7.—Value of Half-Yearly and Quarterly Annuities, Mr. Sprague.
— Royal Academy, 8.—'Anatomy,' Mr. Partridge.
— Geographical, 8.—'Letter from Dr. Livingstone, Rovuma River, E. Africa'; 'Physical Geography of Natal,' Dr. Inam.
TUES. Engineers, 8.—'Smelting of Copper Ores, Australia,' Mr. Morgan; 'Cofferdams for No. 2 Contract of the Thames Embankment,' Mr. Ridley.
WED. Society of Arts, 8.—'Effect of Unlimited Liability Partnership on Progress of Arts, &c.' Mr. Hawes.
THURS. Antiquaries, 8.
FRI. Royal, 4.—Anniversary.

FINE ARTS

The Proportions of the Human Figure, according to a New Canon, for Practical Use. By W. W. Story. Illustrated. (Chapman & Hall.)

THIS book has for its subjects what may be called those out-of-the-way matters—the Cabala of numbers and symbols, an examination of the Canon of Proportion of Polyclethus, and the author's proposed new canon. The connexion between these themes is clear enough to the student; the author's method of treating them is lucid, if not very complete, or, as it may be better to write, exhaustive. This, to a certain extent, is due to the narrow limits of the volume before us, which contains, nevertheless, enough for the already-informed reader. Although some of them have emanated from the brains of men who stand among the foremost in intellect, we do not believe the so-called "systems of proportion" are of the slightest use to ordinary artists, or, indeed, to any artists who could not master the things desired by eye rather than by numbers. It is, we are bound to say, undeniable that not only is the canon before us possessed of intense attraction to a peculiar order of minds, but that our author's theory is well worth the attention of sculptors, and in a less degree that of figure-painters, who may care to see how recondite are some of the sources of design. Mr. Story is the author of those statues of 'Cleopatra' and 'The Sibilla Libica' which attracted so much attention at the International Exhibition.

As to the Cabala, or Gematria of Numbers, Mr. Story, with gravity that is due to the tremendous nature of the subject, sketches the mysterious connexions, or rather the correlation and significance of the symbols, and states the qualities and characteristics which have been accepted by many nations as proper to those signs and whatever they represented; this is according to Pythagoras and Macrobius. As to the general use of the Cabala itself in antique art and science, there can be little doubt that something unknown to us but by this name did rule the artists of old. Certain formulae were for ages accepted, which, while they often resulted in mannerism, were really safe guides enough for mediocrity; for genius there was no such direction, it would seem. The danger of these patent safety arrangements is, that they almost serve to justify the domination of mediocrity over genius. Mr. Story, after referring to the "formalized and half-symbolical" school of Egypt, says it is needful for the student of Greek Art to study the former. It is undeniably advisable to do so, although the author does not seem to know that his further statement has been questioned, which is given as a reason for that extension of study he desires, and is to the effect that Greek Art was erected on the foundation of the Egyptian. The challengers of this common belief are probably in error; but their respectability is such that it might have called for notice at our present author's hands. He believes that

the scientific canons of Art—which, by the way, may mean much more than a mere canon of proportion—in Greece were probably derived from Egypt, and expressed by the Cabala, glimpses of the nature of which we must look in the ancient writings of the Jews and the Hellenic philosophers. It seems to us a bad course to examine the sculptures themselves that remain to us as outcomings of the all-influences of the Cabala.

Plato and Pythagoras declared alike in the Beautiful had a mathematical and geometrical foundation,—assertions they may safely make, because few indeed would venture to question their truth. The difficulty was to discover this foundation; it is more the doubtful if it was ever found. There are several attempts—or what seem to be such—which differ, however, in their elements exactly as the ideas of their proposers might be expected to differ. Thus, the so-called Sanskrit canon is characteristically different from others. This diversity seems to hint that the standard of the Beautiful shifted with differing races, which is exactly the thing we should expect. This alteration by no means exalts one's notions of the value of ancient canons. There are many such rules well known to us; no fewer than three have been found with Egyptian titles. Comparisons between these, with allowance for error, reduce at once their number and their value. We have a brief sketch of the history of other ancient canons, including that attributed to the statue, by Polyclethus, which was styled 'The Lance-Bearer,' and may have been the original of the later practice of antique artists. The famous passage in Pliny which refers to this statue and the achievement of Polyclethus with the canon may be, as Mr. Story says, read in three different ways; that which he adopts—describing the sculptor as deviser of the canon according to which he made 'The Lance-Bearer'—is the only reasonable one,—surely the only one acceptable to artists. Artists will also refuse to believe that the Greeks, and those who followed them, adopted any one canon of form as of universal application. If they accepted the Doryphorus as canonical, it must have been with strict limitation to figures of its own order. The use of a canon in any more extended fashion than this would be to impose fetters on sculpture to which the sternly logical practice of Egypt was comparatively licentious. It will be remembered that this Egyptian practice was generally architectonic in its purpose, while that of Greece in the middle and later stages was in sculpture proper. Admitting the canon of Polyclethus to have been adopted in the antique world of Art, for which admission there is ample warrant in tradition and in statuary, to it may be ascribed something of that formalized aspect which is dominant in all later and inferior sculptures. "Polyclethus was judged to have reduced art to a science, soon after which the end of noble design was nigh at hand. The gist of a remark of Pliny is patent to the student who goes with us in this matter; "he was the first," says that writer, "who made statues standing on one leg." To those who remember that almost all figures of the later and decadent antique times are so placed, there is a sardonic sense in this quaint remark, which has what may be called a reflected bitterness upon canons in general. What Pliny, who was the most accomplished among Roman members of the "lay element," really thought of the effect on Art of the deviser of statues "standing on one leg," we do not gather; it must not, however, be forgotten that he was but a gossip, who lived many centuries after the sculptor and the statuary's art itself were dead. The truth probably is, that Poly-

cletus devised a work so glorious that his followers and inferiors imitated it to the ruin of design, just as the imitators of Michael Angelo brought us to Bernini, those of Raphael to Albano. The sculptor of the great "Hera" did something more than statues "standing on one leg." The evil was in the misuse of the Canon, so that designers contented their genius with adherence to its dictates, and wrought statues rather to show how well they understood and observed the law than to express new thoughts of their own to which execution in any case should be subordinate.

What has been said of Pliny's report about Polycletus and his Canon may be said also of that account which Vitruvius gives of the same, an account which, although filled with mistakes and corrupt in its sense, is yet comprehensible and capable of explanation. The key to this seems to have been put into our author's hands by one of Da Vinci's marvellously sagacious remarks, which seem to penetrate the most intricate jargon for a meaning, and to get the truth out of a blundering reporter, who himself doubtless did not thoroughly understand the matter he described. The interpretation which suits our author of the sole remaining but imperfect record of the great Canon differs essentially from those adopted by artists and thinkers who lived between Giotto and Flaxman; these adopted as a key-note in their systems of proportion some element of the figure, *e.g.*, face or foot; on the other hand, Leonardo points clearly to twelve, the perfect number, as applied on an ideal system.

The recalcitrant nature of this subject, its purely technical applications, and the difficulty of dealing worthily with Mr. Story's theory, restrict us to general remarks and a positive recommendation of the book to those among our readers who may care to go further. Suffice it that, according to him, we have in 12 the perfect figure designated by the circle; in 4, the emblem of stability and law designated by a square; and in 3, the symbol of the triangle, the soul, we have not merely a mystical statement of man, but the symbol and canon of all his proportions. The writer shows how his theory is applicable to some of the best antiques; it is especially curious that this should be the case with that noteworthy statue the Egyptian Antinous of the Vatican, which was found at Hadrian's Villa about a century since, and has always been held as intended for a standard of proportion. This figure stands straight upright, looks right forward, and clenches the hands of both arms a little way from the hips; there is a cast of it in the Crystal Palace, none at South Kensington or the British Museum. Mr. Story tells us that the lines on the wings of the head-dress are twelve, and gives a scale for its proportions, which are remarkably well fitted to his "New Canon." A similar alleged coincidence occurs with regard to that statue which was recently acquired from the Farnese collection for the British Museum, and is named Diadumenos, a supposed copy of one of the most famous works of Polycletus.—This work comprises a series of elaborate comparisons of the "New Canon" with other systems, ancient and modern, and with antique statues.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE private view of the Winter Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours takes place to-day, Saturday. The Gallery will open to the public on Monday next.

The whole of the distemper pictures on the walls of the Chapter-House, at Westminster, are in a much injured condition. It is now under consideration whether or not they shall be restored, or

rather preserved. Mr. Richmond has offered to superintend the works which may be necessary in this case. We trust nothing of the "restoring" kind will be attempted. Few, indeed, are the relics of such Art as these pictures represent—the more need that their true character, be it what it may,—good, bad, or indifferent,—in design should be retained in a perfectly untouched state. The end of such works as are now begun in the Chapter-House is, we aver, not to make a fine and handsome interior, or smart show-place. This is easily attainable, although not by the process which made the Chapter-House at Salisbury so popularly attractive. Preservation only is desired for the Westminster Chapter-House, so that whatever time and the thoughtless have spared may remain original. This edifice is to be looked upon, and we trust will be accepted, not as a supplement in small to the Parliament House over the way, but as a relic to be retained for its own sake. A lamentable blunder will be made if anything like a common "restoration" is attempted for this famous chamber. We trust to take the public voice with us in this matter, and to have it insisted on that the structure shall remain without intrusion of new works of any kind. The secret of the destruction of all our ancient works lies, we believe, in the intrusion into them of new elements. Once the new, or sham old, and the really ancient things are brought together, the incongruity of one to the other is shocking to all, and the building which should remain in all its venerable, mournful decay, is renovated to be "as good as new." Our architects seem to mistake their duty when they make old buildings look new. We trust the public will not mistake the case of Westminster Chapter-House as a new or seemingly new building. It may serve to display the learning and taste of Mr. G. G. Scott, its restorer; but it will, by that very process, cease to be an historical relic. To replace whatever remains exist of the really original work, carvings, sculptures, and the like,—to make the building strong and weather-tight, and to remove intruded matter and rubbish, is all that ought to be done.

Messrs. Robinson & Hatley sold last week the pictures and drawings which were the property of Mr. Gurney. Of the latter, the following were noteworthy:—W. Hunt, Primroses, 157 guineas (White), White Grapes, Strawberries, and a Peach; another, Bunches of Grapes and a Pear, 162 gs. (Turner), The Monk, 190 gs. (Vokins).—Pictures: Gainsborough, Portrait of Mrs. Sparrow, of Worthingham, Suffolk, 240 gs. (Toovey).—Old Crome, View of Old Hethel Hall, Norfolk, and a smaller Landscape, with figures, 106 gs. (Herring).—G. Vincent, Cottage-Scene, with figures, 90 gs. (Cox).—M. Grönlund, Still Life, 200 gs. (Knight).—Mr. W. Linnell, Heath and Common (Graves).—Mr. W. Cooke, The Thames at Milwall, 215 gs. (King).

St. Anne's, Soho, one of the ugliest churches in London,—the reader who, like ourselves, has tried to find out the worst amongst these will know what that means,—has been improved, internally, by Mr. A. W. Blomfield, by the addition of a low, carved-oak screen, and choir-seats within it, and the formation of a chancel in one of the bays of the nave, paving with tiles, raising the floor of the choir by one step, the east end by three steps. The old paint has been taken off parts of the woodwork and coloured decorations and gold applied. A marble reredos and altar, inlaid, and otherwise enriched, have been added. Altogether there appears to be a good deal of what is now called "ritualism" imported into this hideous church.

Part XV., comprising the letter H, "Heger" to "Hysplenz," and the letter I, "Iadara" to "Impact," of the 'Dictionary of Architecture,' of the Architectural Publication Society (Conduit Street, Regent Street), has been issued. This appears to have been due in 1862. There can be no doubt of the great value of this most carefully compiled and elaborate work; the lengthy delays of its appearance are the only defects we are able to discover. The subjects are carefully treated, and, if not always at what appears to a sufficient length, they are accompanied by ample references to

larger accounts of the matters. The choice of headings is very minute: see the reference to Heimo, architect of the choir at Maestricht. In thus quoting the names of the architects of noteworthy buildings, good service is done, so that the book before us is valuable to the general student as well as to those who are more properly to be styled architectural students. Architects of all schools are thus treated, biography being a large portion of this text. We think the topographical notices are needlessly long in some instances and require judicious editing; at present they are neither terse nor complete; considerations of space would hardly admit the latter quality to these articles, but should compel the former. The same may be said for the article 'Hindoo Architecture.'—We have also received 'Illustrations to the Dictionary of Architecture,' Part I. of the volume for 1863-4-5, "Fortress" to "Triforium." This work is a very fine and most serviceable one in all respects. We wish it were further advanced, and that the plan of publication were simpler than it is, so far as the titles of the respective parts are concerned, together with the bewildering references and the long-delayed title-pages. The manager of this publication should have mercy on those who are now required to master trivial details of the most intricate nature, such as are suggested by his successive offers of receipts for subscriptions; these receipts are declared to be in at least ten different colours! The indexes to this book are anything but indicative. It is a pity thus to confuse good services and much zealous intelligence, such as the able editor affords us freely.

M. Meissonnier's well-known picture, 'La Rixe,' the gamblers' quarrel, has been, with great spirit as to the design and expressions, engraved by M. Paul Chenay. This print, which bears the signature of M. F. Sartorius, Rue de la Seine, Paris, as *éditeur*, lacks that richness of colour and chiaroscuro which we desire so greatly in a first-class engraving. It is capitally drawn; the modelling is excellent.

Very complete arrangements for the proper exhibition of stained glass have been made at Paris. The clerestory of the Grande Vestibule is to be devoted to the representation of this art; the whole of the west side is assigned to the works of the United Kingdom. The following artists have signified their intention to send their finest works, which in some cases, where they are already erected, have been liberally promised by the proprietors of them. It may, therefore, be expected that this exhibition on the part of Great Britain, at least, will far surpass any previous display by British Artists. Messrs. Clayton & Bell, Mr. D. Cottier, Messrs. Cox & Sons, Mr. Tony Dury, Messrs. A. Forrest & Sons, Messrs. Hardman & Co., Messrs. Heaton, Butler & Bayne, Messrs. Lavers & Barrard, Messrs. Morris & Co., Messrs. A. & W. H. O'Connor, Messrs. J. Powell & Sons, Mr. Wailes, Messrs. Ward & Hughes.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

CONCERTS.—It is impossible to come into contact with any work by Handel on any unfrequent meeting, and not to be struck afresh by his almost unparagoned versatility. Take his secular *Cantatas*,—his 'Acis,' his 'L'Allegro,' his more operatic 'Semele,' his 'Choice of Hercules,'—and in each will be found a humour, whether musical or dramatic, entirely distinct from that which animates its brother-works. Of this we are once more reminded when returning to 'Alexander's Feast,'—a work only once performed here in our recollection, under the presidency of Mr. Hullah; though among Handel's *Cantatas* it is perhaps the one most in favour and circulation in Germany.

We find in it a certain audacious fire and spirit which set it apart. One must not—or rather, must one not?—talk of false brilliancy when Dryden's genius is in question:—the genius of the pompous, splendid poet of the 'Annus Mirabilis,' an exercise in a form of versification well-nigh as inexorable as the triple rhyme of the Dantesque *Italiani*,—the genius which could produce the 'Abraham and Achitophel,'—which could fling out such a lyric as 'Britons, strike home,' for Purcell to set,

the pith, vigour and dramatic excitement of which cannot be better appraised than by comparing its words and music with the hybrid 'Rule Britannia,' written by a Scotchman, and set by Arne in a piece of patchwork cribbed from Handel's 'Occasional Oratorio,' and yet which by chance has become the rallying tune of British loyalty and arrogance. There can be small question that Dryden's Cecilian Ode, howbeit brilliant, howbeit majestic, is withal somewhat bombastic. What a line is that—

The king seized a flambeau with seal to destroy!
Of the brilliancy and the majesty of the poet his fellow-worker availed himself with wondrous power; but Handel's music has in it nothing bombastic or stilted, though it contains the most extreme expressions of some of his most brightly imaginative qualities. Let us merely specify in the First Part the short seven-part chorus, "The listening crowd," the drinking-song and chorus, "Bacchus ever fair and young," with that wondrous setting of the words—

Sweet is pleasure after pain;

and the effective use therein of the pedal bass,—the following air and chorus, "He sung Darius," the air "Softly-sweet in Lydian measures," and the final chorus, "The many rend the skies." The last is worth dwelling on for a moment. Its first movement in $\frac{3}{4}$, B major,—a bright key, so far as we can recollect, rarely used in choruses by Handel,—is one of those amazing specimens of free writing on a ground bass (his "Envy" choruses in 'Saul' being another) which show what power the ancients had as compared with the moderns. As, again, in the case of Bach's stupendous 'Crucifixus' (in his Mass in B minor) it is only by the eye that we can detect the trammels within which the great genius of the composer resigned itself to teach. What said Wordsworth on a subject something analogous, the inexorable rhythm of the Sonnet!—

Nuns fret not at the convent's narrow room,
And hermits are contented with their cells.

Here we admire the Giant, who never apparently stepped more freely and majestically than in self-imposed fetters. The *Allegro*, "So love was crowned," with its shorter, chopped-up phrases, is less happy; and in style may pair off with the chorus, "The dead shall live," in Handel's other Cecilian Ode. In the Second Part it is almost superfluous to mention the great bass air, "Revenge, Timotheus cries," because that is the best-known number of the work; but attention cannot be too earnestly drawn to the subsequent song and chorus, "Thais led the way," in its freedom of figure and delirious passion standing almost alone in Handel's works. The more familiar music of *Polyphemus* is not more dramatic. It is the only instance we recollect in Handel's mass of choral writings in which the voices (in the final passage with triplets, "She fired another Troy") have to scream downwards from a note so high as B in alt, thus producing a resistless rage and passion of effect. From this point both poem and music break down. When Dryden began to moralize on *Cecilia's*

mother wit and arts unknown before,
even Handel could not help becoming dull.

The above is, of course, a very meagre sketch of a few of the features of the superb poem on Saturday last happily revived at the Crystal Palace. The singers were Madame Lemmens-Sherrington (who cannot simulate, let her try ever so hard, the voluptuous fire of *Thais*), Mr. Wilbye Cooper (who of late has been heard too sparingly), and Mr. Lewis Thomas.

It is rumoured that the concerts of the *Musical Society* may, possibly, not be resumed next year.—Those of the *Philharmonic Society* will commence on Monday, the 11th of March. Mr. Stanley Lucas has been elected secretary, to replace Mr. Campbell Clarke. The new conductor is not yet named.—The chamber concerts of the *New Philharmonic Society* commenced on Tuesday, with Mr. Holmes, who is rising to his right place as principal violinist. We have had of late few such sterling acquisitions to our resident force of musicians as this excellent artist.—The *National Choral Society* gave a performance of 'Elijah' on Tuesday, with Mr. Santley singing the part of the Prophet better than ever, which was better than it

has ever been sung before. Some other singers less known to fame were tried, of whom there is no need to speak. Miss Lucy Franklein must be mentioned, because she may have a future as a *contralto*; but she has much to learn, and will hardly be encouraged to do so by the injudicious applause which called on her to repeat "O, rest in the Lord." *Jezebel's* recitative was much better delivered, in spite of an indistinctness of articulation, which cannot be too soon amended. The Oratorio, familiar as it now is, did not go well. That Mr. Martin wants decision as a conductor was expressly to be felt in the smatches of chorus, in antiphony with the solo voices which form such an important feature in the work.—The annual report of the *Sacred Harmonic Society* gives a satisfactory account of the concerns of that body, now the first musical institution of its kind in Europe. Its subscribers apparently increase in number, and with them its funded property. Seeing that promise of works to be produced does not enter into the report, we may once again, without indiscretion, represent to the managers of the Society that they could well afford to indulge in a little enterprise, without prejudice to the interests or wishes of their subscribers.

The pieces selected for Madame Arabella Goddard's performance at Monday's *Popular Concert*, were a Solo Fugue by Handel, and a Prelude and Fugue by Mendelssohn, and Beethoven's noblest Pianoforte Trio, No. 1, Op. 78.—Herr Wilhemj will play there on Monday next, also Mr. Halle.

The last-named gentleman's concerts at Manchester seem this year, as yet, to be more choral, also somewhat more conservative, than those of former seasons. However, at one he has adventured the Ball Scene from the 'Fantastic Symphony' of M. Berlioz, containing one of the freshest ideas of a composer who does not shine in freshness. We observe with pleasure that Mr. Sims Reeves is said to have been singing at his best. At one of the last concerts he sang an air from Mr. C. Horsley's 'Gideon,' a work which, had it been more carefully wrought and re-considered, might have been wrought up into a good Oratorio.

We have news from Glasgow of a very good concert, given the other evening there by the *Choral Society*, conducted by Mr. Lambeth, at which, among other music, Signor Rossini's 'Stabat' was performed. The singers consisted of Madame Sainton-Dolby's touring party, with Miss Edith Wynne for *soprano*.

DRURY LANE.—On Monday Miss Helen Faucit appeared, according to announcement, for the first of the twelve nights of her engagement, and supported the character of *Rosalind* in Shakspeare's pastoral drama of 'As You Like It'; and on Friday she performed *Pauline* in Lord Lytton's popular comedy of 'The Lady of Lyons.' Of her merits in these two characters we have already written so much—and so many years ago—that further criticism would be superfluous. On alternate nights 'Faust' still continues to be acted, after which the Shakspearean adaptation, called 'Katherine and Petruchio,' has been performed during the week.

HER MAJESTY'S.—The great event of the week has been the opening of this capacious theatre by Mr. Edmund Falconer, as its manager for the winter dramatic season,—a fact well calculated to awaken interest in professional circles. As enlarging the means of employment for numbers who live by the stage, it was, moreover, an event of importance. A large audience, accordingly, gathered on Monday to witness the proposed performance. This consisted of the burletta entitled 'No!' and a new drama by Mr. Falconer himself, "illustrative of peasant life in Ireland fifty years since;—constructed from some of the classical and most popular of the prose idylls of the Irish," and entitled 'Oonagh; or, the Lovers of Lisnamona.' Mr. Falconer's success in this species of drama justified an expectation that his new work would inaugurate his management in a manner answerable to the prestige already attached to his name. 'Oonagh' is in five acts, illustrated with spectacular scenery, and including at least one sensation-scene, an admirable ballet,

arranged by Mr. Oscar Byrne, and some situations that were effective. But those advantages were all thrown away because of one grave error. Mr. Falconer had prepared us for such a fatality by a confession which he made in a previous address—that his play was long. The first act alone occupied an hour and a half; the second and third more than an hour each; and then the audience began to move, until only those were left who remained to enjoy sport, and impeded the action of the play by laughter and clamour. The fact is that the public have spoilt Mr. Falconer. In all his previous plays he has introduced a quantity of didactic conversation, and the public have submitted to be lectured. He naturally thought that they had accorded him a privilege, which he was tempted to use in excess. His patriotism, too, appears to have betrayed him into this fault. It was in the second act, at a meeting of the Whiteboys, that dissatisfaction was first felt. These worthies met in a quarry under the Corrig-an-Dhionl, or Devil's Craig, and here they indulge in political tirades about the wrongs of Ireland, which the audience were clearly unwilling to hear. This augers ill for the future success of the Irish drama; and it is probable that the public have had enough of it. As to the story of the present, it has evidently been compiled from the works of Miss Edgeworth and Mr. William Carleton, and embodies similar incidents and characters to those in a melo-drama now acting at the Grecian, under the title of 'The Storm-Signal,' with success. The failure of Mr. Falconer's drama is, therefore, not owing to its argument, but to its structure and length. The leading character is that of a miser, *Fardoulougha O'Donovan* (played by Mr. Falconer himself, and well suited to his personal figure and style), who, like Shylock, is divided in his affections between his child and his money, and hesitates to provide a marriage portion for his son, and also to advance the fee to the lawyer for that son's defence. He draws a cheque, however, for the latter, only to find that his bankers have failed, and goes nearly mad with despair. A long trial-scene occupies the fourth act, in which counsel address the Lord Lieutenant in behalf of the accused youth in elaborate speeches, which were continually interrupted by the audience. At length, *Connor O'Donovan* (Mr. Edward Price) was found guilty. In the fifth act, all this is reversed, and we return to the hay-field of the first act, where the peasantry are enjoying a harvest festival, and where Connor and his sweetheart, *Oonagh O'Brien* (Miss Fanny Addison), are happily re-united. Perhaps Mr. Falconer, by compression, may yet be able to save his play; but the task will be difficult.

ADELPHI.—The drama of 'Ethel' having been withdrawn, that of 'Victorine,' according to wont and custom, has been substituted; and Miss Neilson, late of the Princess's, has essayed the character. This lady needs much instruction and practice before she can be entrusted with the lead in important parts, and it is to be hoped that she will seek it in the provinces before she ventures again before a London audience.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Mr. Mapleson's opera performances closed this day week with a performance of 'Don Giovanni,' said to be very successful. Of Mr. Santley's *Leporello*, and Mr. Tom Hobbler's *Don Ottavio*, we must speak on some future occasion.—It now appears possible that Leicester Square may fall into the possession of Mr. Mapleson, whose plan, Rumour says, is to build a new and splendid opera-house there. The architect named is the gentleman whose new theatre, just opened at Liverpool, is described on every hand as so perfect; unique, at least in England.

Among other signs of musical life may be mentioned a series of lectures on church music by Dr. French Flowers, one main object of which appears to be the production of that gentleman's sacred compositions.

The new ballet, 'La Source,' with music by M.M. Minkous (a Russian composer) and M. Délibes, just produced at the Grand Opéra, seems

to have entirely succeeded.—The new opera, 'Mignon,' by M. Ambroise Thomas, has been produced at the Opéra Comique. We may speak of it in more detail next week.

A new comic opera, in two acts, 'Une Charge de Dragons,' by M. Brion, is in preparation. Another, 'La Rose de Castille,' by M. Debillemont, has been accepted by the director of Les Bouffes Parisiens.

M. Bizet, who made a promising first appearance as an opera composer in 'Les Pêcheurs de Perles,' will produce a second work at M. Carvalho's theatre, on the story of Scott's 'Fair Maid of Perth.'

A Cecilian fête was to be held at Rouen, the day before yesterday (on the Saint's day), under the direction of M. Amédée Méraux, a mass by whom will be executed on the occasion.

The following is from a Correspondent in Milan: "The first representation of 'L'Africana,' given on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., at La Scala, was in nearly every respect successful. La Signora Destina (who has sung in London—Ed.) made her first appearance on the Italian stage as *Selika*, and acquitted herself well. Signor Fancelli took the arduous part of *Vasco di Gama* with success; his performance would have been very good had he exhibited more passion. *Nelusko* was intrusted to Signor Brignoli, an artist unequal to the part; the public, however, did not show any sign of disapprobation. The *duetto* for soprano and tenor, in the fourth act, was enthusiastically received.—The ballet, 'Devadacy,' has made an immense success.—Donizetti's 'Poliuto' is in rehearsal.—During the Carnival season we are promised 'Norma,' and 'Don Sebastiano,' with Madame Vilda and Signor Carrion. The autumn season at the Carcano Theatre commenced with 'La Vestale' of Mercadante, without success. The last week in January, Carlotta Patti, with her party, will give six concerts at this theatre. We are also promised David's 'Lalla Roukh.' Signor Picco, the blind Sardinian minstrel, is playing at the Teatro Radegonda."—The above, it will be owned, is anything but inspiring as an account to those who recall the glorious days of Milan.

Madame Parepa's second journey to America appears to be even more successful than her first one was. Nothing can be more droll than the tone of the American critics. Our guest "Artemus" is hardly more comical than the following "cutting" from the *Boston Gazette*—the extracts from which, as follows, are textually reprinted:—"On Wednesday, Mozart's 'Non temer' with Mr. Rosa's Violin Obligato was a delicious bit, tastefully rendered. 'Quinto Amore' Donizetti's famous duet from 'L'Elisir' with Signor Ferranti excited a furor of delight. It was replete with humor and life. 'Be sure you call as you pass by,' was another of those taking ballads which Madame Parepa gives with such enticing naïveté, sung for the first time, and we must not forget to add circumstances favored a hearing of a very charming song by Mr. Hutton which he has compared expressly for this lady since their arrival in Boston, entitled 'Happy thoughts.' It found a way to the hearts of all persons at once which was manifested by a demand for a repetition which was duly given. It will prove a valuable addition to her extensive repertoire. Friday evening, the programme was of the better class, more good things than we had had for some time, 'Qui la voce' again found Madame Parepa in rare vocal condition. It received a most superb interpretation, every appliance of the art was forthcoming in the delicacy and fervor with which she invested it. Bellini himself, could he have listened to it, would have been thankful that his music found such an able exponent. Dudley Buck, Jr., was indeed honored by having his 'Ave Maria' presented to the public by so distinguished an artist as Madame Parepa. It was well received. As a composition it is only clever, it has point, but it 'repeats itself' too frequently to be very effective. The closing note on double flat was sustained with that ease and grace for which she is remarkable. 'The Sailor's Wife' was again sung by request, appearing more lovely if possible by acquaintance. It is of a class of songs that cannot fail of becoming popular whenever introduced by her.

She responded to the encore it elicited by singing for the first time this season Gounod's 'Serenade' with violin obligato. As much as we have heretofore admired the music it seemed to have possessed additional charms at this time. Her voice responded to the romantic theme of music and poetry with an emotion so marked for its purity and delicacy of expression, accompanied as it was with Mr. Rosa's best tone and shading, that it left nothing to be desired, the audience appearing seemingly reluctant to break the spell it had produced by applauding at its close."

Signor Rossini, who possesses the "esprit de bête" in higher perfection than almost any other man living, and whose sayings and doings keep him perpetually before the world, has just done another gracious act, thus recorded in the *Gazette Musicale*. "At one of his last soirées" (says that journal), "Mlle. Nicolo (the daughter of Isouard, the composer) played an *Andante* of her composition, which produced a great effect. After the liveliest applause and congratulations on the part of the company and of Rossini, the master added, 'You must publish this work. I have found the publisher—myself, and will take charge of the title.' So a few days later the music shops displayed among their novelties 'Une Plainte,' *Andante* for the piano, by Mlle. Nicolo, published by her friend, and her father's admirer, G. Rossini."

The *Orchestra* announces the death of Madame Gassier as having lately taken place at Milan. She was a singular and disagreeable singer; not without a certain cleverness of its coarse kind. Her voice was one of those sour and acute *soprani* which have been curiously common of late in these days of the raised diapason; less pleasing in quality than the voice of Mlle. Carlotta Patti,—and she does not with us pass for an enchantress. Like that lady, Madame Gassier affected the repertory of astonishing *alissimo bravuras*; but she was less metallically neat in her execution than her successor. Still, the effect she produced, in certain parts, by the dash and audacity of her execution, when she sang at the Italian Opera at Paris, was such that Meyerbeer, in firm of purpose, and who was more easily seduced by special peculiarities, if they had anything in them calculated to attract and amaze the herd, than so great a musician should have been, absolutely, we know, had the notion of bringing about her engagement to sing as *Caterina* in his 'L'Étoile,' at our Royal Italian Opera, though it then possessed Madame Bosio—a notion of which he was only dispossessed by the lady's utter physical unfitness for a part demanding travestie in male attire being pointed out to him. Her last appearances in London were during a short season of Italian Opera at the Lyceum Theatre. Then, Time had exaggerated every peculiarity to an almost repulsive point. Her first were made as Signora Pasini, under the auspices of Mr. Lumley. These were not happy, as the record kept by the *Athenæum* commemorated,—in spite of the stress laid by the journalists retained to laud every singer, good, bad, or indifferent, who then appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, on her Arab eyebrows. In brief, Madame Gassier deserves a word as one who might, under different conditions, have done better things than she ever accomplished.

Two new Italian plays are mentioned in *Il Trovatore*. 'Maurizio,' by the Avvocato Ciampi, produced at Rome,—it is added, with uncommon success,—and a comedy, by the same author, 'Il Medico Tutore.'

A Correspondent writes:—"You have probably seen the announcement of the death of Col. Peter Bernard in the *Times*. It may be interesting to you to know that he was one of the best grounded and most scientific musicians among all our English amateurs. During a two years' residence at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in the years 1833-4, he placed himself under the tuition of the celebrated Schnyder von Wartensee, who often told me that he considered him one of his best pupils. Col. Bernard was the author of several charming songs, &c.; but I believe few of his productions have been published. AMATEUR."

M. Duveyrier, the dramatic author, who wrought largely in company with Scribe in Scribe's best

days,—witness their 'Michel Perrin,' 'La Chatte Metamorphosée,'—and 'Oscar,' died the other day.

MISCELLANEA

Hell Opened.—As a Catholic priest, who has for nearly half a century had the charge of souls, I must enter my protest against that part of Mr. Peacock's letter in the *Athenæum* of the 10th inst., which speaks of the well-known little treatise of Pinamonti, 'Hell opened to Christians, to caution them from entering into it.' Mr. Peacock, I believe, professes to be a Catholic. As such, he must believe in the fire of Hell, and that eternal punishment is incurred by mortal sin. He has read in the little book, which he presumes to censure, the memorable sentence of St. Augustine; "Quicquid vis, dicis de eternitate, quia quicquid dixeris, minus dicis" (St. Aug. Ps. lx). Yet he censures this book as containing *blasphemies*. I doubt if he understands what is blasphemy; but I am certain that he cannot point out a single sentence or expression in 'Hell Opened' that is blasphemous. I have known the book from childhood, and often read it, and meditated upon it, I hope with profit. I have been accustomed all through my pastoral career to place this book in the hands of both children and adults; and my experience will lead me to do so to the end. I leave others to their opinions, and to the consequences of them; but I earnestly protest against the sentiments and language of Mr. Peacock as inconsistent and very unbecoming in one who professes to be a Catholic. F. C. HUSENBETH, D.D.

Shakspeare Readings.—Regarding amendments of the diction of Shakspeare, it appears to me that the safest and almost the only useful mode of dealing with the vastly pregnant, and therefore necessarily involved and elliptical, style of a genius and intellect like Shakspeare's is to take the language as he has given it to us, and by inquiries into the use and signification of words in his time and in his works, and from a consideration of the drift of the passage, to evolve the meaning. This is likely to yield us results more trustworthy and valuable than any other course. With these views I do not regard as "notoriously corrupt" the passage from 'Hamlet,'—

The dram of eale
Doth all the noble substance of a doubt
To his owne scandele.

It seems to me simply incomplete, interrupted by the entrance of the ghost and the exclamation of Horatio. I should print it thus—

The dram of eale
Doth all the noble substance, of a doubt
To his owne scandele.—[Enter Ghost.
HORATIO. Look, my lord, it comes!

If completed it might be read

The dram of eale
Doth all the noble substance, of a doubt
To his owne scandele taint.

J. D. M.

Herodotus on "Lake Habitations."—The interesting review of Dr. Keller's 'Lake Dwellings of Switzerland,' in the *Athenæum* of November the 10th, reminds me of an equally curious account of the lake habitations of Italy, contained in the *Athenæum* of July 29, 1865. I allude to the review of the work of Bartolomeo Gastaldi, translated by Mr. C. H. Chambers. I must at once confess that I do not know much about lake dwellings; but after that admission, I may perhaps be allowed to ask why the word "pre-historic" is so often applied to them by the able writers who treat of them. In the time of Herodotus there was actually a lake community existing close to the Ægean Sea, and within half a day's walk of the modern Salonika. The "father of history" wrote his short account of this singular race with his usual terseness and simplicity, little dreaming, probably, that a phenomenon which did not much surprise him would agitate the civilized world two thousand years later. After relating how Darius sent one of his great captains with orders to transplant the Pœonians to Asia, and how that commander partially succeeded, he goes on to say:—"But the Pœonians about Lake Prasias itself were not conquered at all by Megabe-

zus. Yet an attempt was even made to subdue those in the lake who dwell there in the following manner. Beams fastened together are fixed on lofty piles in the middle of the lake, having a narrow approach from the shore by a single bridge. And all the citizens in common have been wont from some very ancient time to plant the piles which support the beams. And this is the custom followed as to planting the piles. They bring them from a mountain called Orbelus, and every bridegroom plants three piles for each woman that he marries; and every man marries a great many women; and they live in the following manner: each man possesses beams and a hut, in which he lives, and a trap-door through the beams, opening downwards to the lake. And they tie the little children by the foot with a cord, fearing lest they should tumble down into the lake. And they give to their horses and cattle fish for their food; and the multitude of fish is so great that when a man opens the trap-door and lets down an empty basket into the lake, after waiting only a little while, he draws it up full of fish. And there are two sorts of these fish, which they call *paprakes* and *tilones*.—*Herod. v. 16*. It may be remarked that this account is not accompanied by any of those qualifying expressions which Herodotus always uses when he has any doubt about the authenticity of his information. All readers of the history of Herodotus will remember how often such expressions occur, and will attach the more value to a statement which he makes without doubt or hesitation, respecting a people residing close to the sea, and within about 200 miles of Athens, then the centre of the civilized world. He speaks in a very different manner of the sources of the Nile, and does not scruple to hint that his informant, the worthy schoolmaster of Sale, was probably "chaffing" him (*ἡμῶν γε παίζων ἱστορεῖ*) when he discoursed of Kroph and Mophi, and the fathomless springs. Yet even as to that point it seems not unlikely that the researches of modern travellers may confirm to some extent the vague statements which the cautious historian refused, on the isolated testimony of one man, to accept. As to the lake dwellings, however, the account given by Herodotus is "on all-fours," as the lawyers say, with the conjecture of your writer in the number for July 29, 1865. The writer supposes the aquatic race in Italy to have been identical with the Galli, who are said by Livy to have first descended into Italy in the reign of Tarquinius Priscus, about 600 B.C. They made four incursions, your writer tells us, and were probably discomfited (i.e., I presume, brought under the Roman sway) about 183 B.C. The period thus indicated includes, of course, the time of Herodotus; and if people were wont to live on piles in Italy at that time, there is no reason for doubting that the barbarous inhabitants of the extremities of Macedonia may have adopted a similar custom. As to Switzerland, no writer whose works are now extant knew much (if anything) about that country so early; but it seems not unreasonable to conjecture that there certain tribes may have adopted this mode of life as a protection from the aggressive bipeds and quadrupeds around them. The Poonians of the lake seem to have found an advantage in this, since they were safe from the attacks of Megabazus, while many of the surrounding clans were subdued and compelled to migrate to Asia. It is certain that lake habitations have been found, with living people in them, at much more recent dates than any of those above alluded to; for Venezuela was on piles when first discovered, and the Dyaks, I believe, use this mode of construction at the present time. In short, this mode of living would seem to be natural to men in an uncivilized state, when the means and appliances are at hand, and when there are hostile septs in the neighbourhood. It is singular that we learned moderns should have lived so long before we discovered how nearly, in his uncultivated condition, our noble race approaches to the beaver!

A. R.

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No. 2040.

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LITERATURE

The Life of David Roberts, R.A. Compiled from his Journals and other Sources, by James Ballantine. With Etchings and Facsimiles of Pen-and-Ink Sketches by the Artist. (Edinburgh, Black.)

"It is better to be born lucky than rich," is an old proverb, and it applies to me! These words form a portion of the entry which the late David Roberts made in his Journal, on Good Friday, 1839, as he sat at his quarters in the house of a Greek Christian, in Jerusalem, after visiting, in solemn spirit, but with artist's eye, the shrine to which every Christian heart in the world turns with affection, reverence and awe. When the above words were written Roberts had won the battle of life, and had conquered fortune. His name was a name of power in art. In his absence the Academy did itself the honour of making him an Associate, and his numberless admirers were speculating on the amount of pictorial wealth he would bring back with him out of the "splendour and havoc" of the East.

The old proverb, however, was not applicable to Roberts. He was born rich in two of the best gifts that Heaven can confer on man. He was endowed with natural talent and an insatiable appetite for work. But great ability and great industry cannot command success without opportunity. Of the latter, nothing ever presented itself to Roberts in the time of his hard fight for bread; but what did not present itself he made; or rather, and yet it is the same thing,—he recognized opportunity where less energetic spirits would have failed to discern it. His industry, too, had qualified him to turn opportunity to profitable purpose, where men as naturally gifted, but with less application, let golden opportunity slip. "Born lucky"? Roberts was the son of a poor, honest, Scottish shoemaker, who had no little difficulty in keeping the souls and bodies of his family together. There was, seemingly at least, no great "luck" in such a starting-point towards honour and fortune. But the Scottish lad started from the point as from a "coign of vantage,"—had always a heart for work, however laborious,—lived to see his work crowned, and died with the reputation of having been a soldier in the noble army of workers.

Just seventy years ago the artist was born, in the village of Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, of parents "very industrious," and "very poor," and amid neighbours who, being as poor as the Roberts family, and not standing much upon shoes, were not likely to give very profitable employment to the Stockbridge shoemaker. A training, or a no-training, at a poor dame's school, and a barbarous course of cruelty, and no instruction, under a ferocious Scottish schoolmaster, in whose "academy" Roberts often got the skin flayed off his legs and fingers without any compensating amount of learning being imparted to his brain, were all the education he acquired in his unsunny youth. Yet not altogether unsunny. The coarse woodcuts of the cheapest chap-books lit up a new enjoyment and created an eager desire in his mind. On the so-called resemblances of beasts painted on the canvas of a travelling menagerie he gazed with ecstasy, and then sketched the brutes from memory on the whitewashed walls of the maternal kitchen. "What are you going to do with the boy?" was a question put by a well-to-do patron of the shoemaker, who inspected this boyish work. "I fancy," said Mrs. Roberts, "he'll just need to sit down on

the stool aside his father there, and learn to make and mend shoon." This was the very crisis of David Roberts's destiny; but it turned in his favour, and, we may add, in that of the world. "Nature has made him an artist, and he must be a painter!" said the patron in question; and as a means to an end, the young fellow was apprenticed to a house-painter, and thus launched forth in the course that was to culminate in his being an artist. There was, perhaps, some "luck" in this course after all. It was "lucky" for David that there was no "drawing-master" at his school to spoil him; and it was at least a sensible arrangement to put the aspiring lad to learn a trade, by which he might win honest bread in case the promise of his boyhood should not expand into performance. To achieve the latter he studied closely at home, after doing apprentice house-painting drudgery for fifteen or sixteen hours daily. On a chest, by the light of the father's lamp, son and sire worked stoutly, the latter at his vocation, the former at making himself worthy of one. The 'prentice-lad says: "Here was I to be found at work, night after night; and my father's customers, when they came in, were wont to examine my drawings, and exclaim, 'How has the callant learnt it?' I cannot say that my father ever encouraged me much, but my mother did, and was very proud of her 'Davie.'"

The mothers help most to make the men; but a young fellow's companions have much to do with the making (or the marring) of him too. The maternal encouragement was much; but the circumstance that young Roberts had fellow-apprentices of the same house or neighbourhood, who also had a turn or a vocation for art, was even of more importance. Some of these became of greater or less note; meanwhile, their sympathies united the lads in love and labour. They studied together. They opened a Life Academy by hiring a cellar, and obtaining a donkey to stand to them,—a beast who roused the disgust of the neighbourhood by his discordant, perhaps remonstrant, braying. The lads took turn with the donkey in standing as models to each other, to the immense advantage and profit of the biped students. When Roberts actually finished a picture which one of the apprentice's brothers framed for half-a-crown, paid by weekly instalments of sixpence, the future R.A. thought all the ends of life were accomplished, and the sum of all human felicity consisted for a time in gazing at his own work, in a gilt frame! "It was a glory," he says, "of which I had scarcely dared to dream"; and it was a happy time. Those ambitious young 'prentice house-painters, Kidd, Mitchell, and Roberts, went on till they had the audacity to open an exhibition of their own works! Roberts produced a large picture of the 'Battle of Trafalgar,' and Kidd and Mitchell hailed him joyously as "the young Vanderfelde!" They had their festival days, too, on which they went out sketching. On one of these occasions, they returned with such queer drawings, that these were long known in the respective families of the artists as "*the drunken landscapes!*"

Roberts's apprenticeship over, he worked as a journeyman painter, but looked abroad for labour more worthy of his ambition. From the shilling gallery of the Edinburgh Theatre he had seen Bagdad and the Palace of Aladdin; had studied them too, with an attentive and admiring eye. Yet he was so modest that when it was proposed to him to become scenic artist to a strolling company of equestrians and actors he nearly lost his breath through mingled joy and nervousness. Trembling and faint, Roberts

went to wait on Bannister, the proprietor, with his drawings. These were approved; and forthwith canvas was laid down on the dining-room floor, and Roberts having ground his colours, completed a set of wings to an imaginary palace. This first attempt resulted in the artist being engaged at a permanent salary of 25s. a week to paint scenes, stroll with the company, and play in the pantomime. At Newcastle, he tells us, "My part was a barber who was to have shaved, but who was shaven by, the clown. I liked the fun, and on the whole, I believe, gave general satisfaction, rather overdoing than underdoing that and similar parts with which I was intrusted." With the memory of the manly face of the artist upon us, it is impossible to suppress a smile at the idea of his nose having ever been taken hold of by a clown in a circus pantomime; but remembering, too, the glad, humorous expression which sometimes, as it were, rippled over it, one can fancy that in those early days he did not dislike the fun of it.

Roberts became a painter of architectural drop-scenes at a time when he "was entirely ignorant of perspective, and did not know what was meant by the point of vision." For hours he would stand in frost and snow copying bits of the exteriors of English cathedrals. He was a little proud, he says, of drawing well in outline till Mr. Wilson, the master of the Trustees Academy, in Edinburgh, where Roberts studied for a week, remarked that "in nature there are no outlines." This was a remark which Roberts never forgot. Roberts says, that if he had any style at all it was founded on the grand scenic productions of the elder Nasmyth in the old, superb Glasgow Theatre. "Style," however, was what Nasmyth despised when a "peculiar" one was meant. Stanfield showed his sketch-book to that veteran artist in Edinburgh, and "told him that he wished to form a style of his own." "My young friend," exclaimed the experienced artist, "there is but one style an artist should endeavour to obtain, and that is the style of Nature. The nearer you get to her the better."

Some time was passed in this gipsy life of strolling painter and player. Occasionally, for want of such poor vocation as that, Roberts worked at decorative house-painting; and more than one noble mansion in Scotland owes its counterfeit oak and its simulated marble to his effective brushes. The wandering life, however, seems to have had a wonderful charm for him. Lack of money or lack of food scarcely affected the spirits of himself or companions. A breakfast lasted him, when on the tramp, for a whole day; and the toil of some of those days was of a nature to demand rather an increase than a decrease of ordinary meals. He once walked from Dumfries to Edinburgh, "seventy odd miles, in a day and a half." The painter-player had sometimes, however, an advantage not possessed by the mere actor. He would have a few shillings when the latter had none; but those few were at the service of those who more urgently needed them. Thus, on one occasion, he went from Newcastle to Hull, "to which," he says, "I sailed in a collier along with a poor player who had been discharged, and who had a wife and child to provide for. I paid their passage-money, gave up my berth to the mother and child, stood godfather to the baby, which was only three days old, and interceded successfully with the manager, who again gave the poor fellow employment."

At the rival theatres in Edinburgh, in 1821, Stanfield (the son of an actor) and Roberts became rival artists and attached friends. The latter remarks, that Stanfield's scenery astonished and delighted him, as it did everybody else. It was at Stanfield's suggestion that

Roberts sent an oil picture for the Edinburgh Exhibition of 1821. It "was rejected," says Roberts, "while those of my companion were the talk of the town." Roberts was never faint-hearted. "I went on painting," he says, "on a small scale, which I found of immense advantage to me as a scene-painter, in teaching me composition, light and shadow, and, above all, aerial perspective. I sent three pictures to the Exhibition of the following year, and, on the opening of the rooms, was astonished to find that they were all hung, and that two of them were sold at 50s. each—one to Baron Clerk Rattray, and the other to Mr. James Stewart."

Such was the modest beginning; but it helped him towards London, where he first obtained employment as a scene-painter, at the Coburg Theatre, in 1822, and subsequently, under Elliston, at Drury Lane. The first scenes he painted in the former theatre were for 'Guy Fawkes,' and the new and master-hand was so striking, particularly in the Vaults under the old House of Lords, and a Gothic Screen, that the attention of the audience was diverted from Huntley, Chapman, O. Smith (*Fawkes*), Howell, Mrs. Fearman and Mrs. Stanley, and even from Sloman and Henry Beverley, to dwell upon not merely the scenes named above, but King James's Study, Percy's Mansion, with Lambeth Palace and the Gate of Montague House, with London Bridge and the Thames by moonlight. "The scenery was delightful," says the *Drama*; but it so dazzled the unaccustomed eyes of the monthly critic, that he could not help rubbing them, and remarking that, he "must be allowed to say, we consider the colouring too warm."

In 1824 we find Roberts exhibiting, for the first time in London, 'Dryburgh Abbey,' at the British Institution, and the 'East Front' and the 'South Transept of Melrose Cathedral' at the opening of the Suffolk Gallery. The Society of British Artists, who opened the Gallery, Roberts helped to found, but he subsequently withdrew from it. The two views of Melrose were purchased by Sir Felix Booth, at 25 guineas each—"a large sum of money to me at that time." He did not abandon scene-painting. Roberts's labour in this way was almost beyond belief, even taking into account the breadth and rapidity of his work. He worked six hours a day at Covent Garden for 10l. a week, and for pictures he exhibited received from twelve to a couple of hundred guineas. Sometimes a dealer cheated him; at others, Lord Northwick added a score of pounds or so to the price asked by the artist. His employment was incessant; in the stage-painting room, as in his own studio, his hand was for ever creating fresh and marvellous beauty. Commissions poured in upon him; his name became a popular and affectionate word; he was solicited to honour clubs and societies by entering into membership with them; and, unlike those who are least honoured in their own country or own family circles, Edinburgh was proud of her son. When his 'Departure of the Israelites' was exhibited in the Scottish Academy, it commanded general admiration; "and who," writes a friend to him (A.D. 1830), "should be sitting in the room, listening with heartfelt delight to that admiration, but your little daughter, who, I can assure you, seemed to exult in the general satisfaction it gave, as much as any one." Happy Christine! she enjoyed one of the greatest of serious delights that can move a child's heart,—the conviction that the father is above the common stamp of men, and is honoured for some fine quality which others are not so happy as to possess.

With regard to these early pictures by

Roberts,—the streets, churches, towers, temples, exteriors, interiors,—fame and fortune grew with their increase. It is certain that the artist looked back to them himself with a gentle, fond pride, which he perhaps felt in less degree for his later productions. We have heard it said of him that, on looking at one of these achievements of his young, brilliant time, he exclaimed, "Ah! that was done when I was a good boy, and painted truly." In this, however, there may have been something of that modesty, not unallied to vanity perhaps, which leads an artist to affect disparagement of that for which the world is disposed to award him greater honour.

With the narrative of the struggles of Roberts in earlier life, the interest of this book would almost cease, were it not for the touches of character which turn up. In his Spanish tour, and in that which he subsequently made in parts of Africa and Asia, if his eye was charmed by the wonders before him, his heart was ever fondly, or merrily, turning towards home. When he expects to reach Seville, and meet Lewis there, his cry is, "And a precious blether we will ha'e thegither anent Lucky Linton and the artists o' Auld Reekie." His enthusiasm in his art never left him; he considered it the criterion of genius. Under temperatures at which some men would faint, in localities where artists had never stood, he laboured without a moment's lack of heart; he transferred sketches of grandeur and desolation to his portfolio by hundreds, and learned at least one thing abroad, as he pleasantly writes, the conviction that "there is nothing like having a good conceit of ourselves." His own was not "overweening." In one of his true, fatherly letters to his daughter, he replies to her announcement of his having been named A.R.A., that he rejoices in it, because it is a source of joy to her. And so he goes on manfully with his sketches; laughing, in Spain, at bishops who think he has come there for the purpose of taking away pictures of saints that shall help to convert the King of England, and turning up the sly eye of astonishment at clerics who mistake a classical sculpture for the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise. His boldness is manifested in his lavish but successful expenditure of laudanum on his attendant, prostrate with cholera, but cured by "Quack Doctor Roberts"; and there is a vein of comedy in his description of himself, shaven, and be-robbed and be-turbaned in Mohammedan guise, in which his own mother would not know him. He gazes at picturesque groups of beings, and clusters of ruins, as he progresses, "like an Eastern monarch; but thirty miles a day, sitting on a camel, rather unfits me for sketching them."

One of the most eventful years of Roberts's life was 1840, in which the "ance 'prentice laddie" became an R.A., his only child was married to Mr. Henry Bicknell, and his father died, at the age of eighty-six; at which age his mother died, two years later. He had now attained the highest honours that life could bring to a man of such talent and industry. The record of all that followed is only a chronicle of a happy career, labour, love, honour, to the sudden end in 1864, which at least saved him (well prepared as he was, let the end come as it might) from the painful watching of a decay of health and power. Scarcely a cloud had cast a shadow over his course. His parents lived to see him great, and he recorded his obligations to them above their grave. He himself lived to share in the happiness of his only child, and to see grandchildren old enough to be proud of their descent. His native country was proud of him too, and he of it. In one of his last visits to Stockbridge, with Stanfield, he pointed out to his friend a sign-board which

he had painted when a boy. If he had a cross in his own artist life at all, it was when he received a command to paint the 'Opening of the Crystal Palace.' He had already painted a 'Bridge at Toledo' for the Queen, for which he received fifty guineas; and he had received half that sum for two drawings for Her Majesty's album. This was in his way; but it is amusing to see how he politely struggled to evade the command to paint what was not at all in his way. He pleaded his probably long absence in Italy; but his royal patroness could graciously wait till he returned. His heart was sorely vexed as he thought of the gaudy, garish work he had to execute; and it was hardly relieved by his serio-comic exclamation in one of his letters, "Finding the work *must* be undertaken, I resolved to do my best with it." He acquired in return 600l. and the sympathy of his friends. The picture was unsatisfactory; the subject was unpaintable; but Roberts made amends for it by many a contribution to art, ere the pencil dropped, as it were, from his cunning hand.

We refrain from criticizing the great painter in his works. The columns of the *Athenæum* have said all that is necessary on that point. Our readers may have known less of the incidents of his life than of the works by which it was rendered happy and illustrious. We have, therefore, preferred to treat of some of the outlines of that life. It is partly told by himself in a simple diary in this volume; and young artists will find much to enlighten and to cheer them in the details. The book, however, does not "hang well together." Whole letters are pitched in, where a few lines of extract would have sufficed, and would have left room for matters of much more interest which will be looked for in vain. But the work has been a labour of love on the part of Roberts's old "colour-boy," and Mr. Ballantine deserves a good word at parting. If he has partially failed, it is not for lack of excellent intention.

A Hunter's Experiences in the Southern States of America: being an Account of the Natural History of the various Quadrupeds and Birds which are the Objects of Chase in those Countries. By Capt. Flack ("The Ranger"). (Longmans & Co.)

Capt. Flack—more widely known as "The Ranger," under which title he has contributed to the columns of a sporting newspaper—will not look in vain for readers amongst the class of persons who care for the pursuits of hunters. His book is entertaining, and admirably put together,—full of picturesque touches, though free from ambitious attempts at word-painting,—and bristling with anecdotes of adventure that will delight sportsmen who have faced the perils of the field no less than school-boys longing for freedom and opportunity to signalize themselves by hazardous exploits. An experienced hunter of a large proportion of those creatures that provoke in man his strong and not ignoble passion for the chase, Capt. Flack carries his readers to the prairies and forests of the Southern States, and teaches them how to pursue and capture every species of game, from the bison to the bee, from the wild horse to the alligator, from the crafty gobbler to such small fry as teal, pintails and shovellers. In a capital chapter the author describes with humorous minuteness the moral and intellectual characteristics of the American black bear, representing him as a far less formidable creature than timid fancy paints him. A still better chapter renders justice to the cunning of the wild turkey, and in an intensely ludicrous drama sets forth the means by which the superior craft of the

hunter, provided with rifle and call, outwits the wary bird. To illustrate the pertinacity with which the turkey-caller follows his prey, as well as to exhibit the quality of the humour which flavours the gossip of a hunting party in Transatlantic wilds, Capt. Flack gives the following story:—

"Only a veteran in the art has any chance of success. It is recorded of an old hunter that he once chased a turkey regularly for three years, only catching sight of the bird twice, although he used the 'call' with which they imitate the cry of the female, and so allure the cock within range of the rifle. But let him relate his adventures himself. 'I always hunted that ar' gobbler in the same range till I know'd his track and his "yelp" as well as I do my old dogs. But the critter were so knowin' that when I "called" he would run from me, taking the opposite direction to my footmarks. The old scaly varmint kept pretty much about a ridge, at the end of which, where it lost itself in the swamp, was a hollow cypress tree. Now, I were determined to have that gobbler, boys; so what do I do but put on my shoes heels foremost, walk down the hill very quietly, and get into the hollow tree. Well then I gave a call; and, boys, it would have done your hearts good to see that turkey come trotting down the ridge towards me, looking at my tracks, and thinking I had gone the other way.'"

Of a singular lawsuit that arose out of the strong dislike which a young lady of New Orleans conceived for a tame alligator, the author takes the following notice:—

"In many parts of the Southern States men have so far conquered their antipathy towards these reptiles as to tame them, and keep them in confinement. In this semi-domestic state, the beast is said to exhibit more intelligence than would be expected from its appearance. An alligator was once the cause of a very curious case being tried in New Orleans. A young lady brought an action against a neighbour for keeping an alligator in his yard, asserting that the beast was of extraordinary size and ferocity, that she had frequently occasion to enter his premises, and that, whenever compelled to do so, she was in fear of her life. The defendant, who had been arrested, being required to plead, stated that he kept the animal as a kind of house-dog, or night watchman, and that, unless provoked, it was a quiet, peaceable reptile; furthermore, that the plaintiff had been in the habit of teasing the alligator, and exciting his anger by tickling him in the ribs with a long pole, throwing brickbats at him, and on one occasion going so far as to sear his back with a red-hot iron. Upon this, the defendant was discharged, while the lady was bound over to keep the peace towards the alligator and its owner. The reporters of the New Orleans press do not inform us whether the alligator wept when its back was seared with hot iron; but we are able to assert, that, although Shakspeare informs us that the 'tears of it are wet,' their lachrymal fountains have been sought in vain by cruel, though somewhat scientific, planters, who have actually squirted the juice and blown the smoke of tobacco into their eyes in order to test the truth of the old fable."

Capt. Flack is also of opinion that Shakspeare was no less at fault in endowing deer with the faculty of shedding tears, than in attributing the same signs of tenderness to the unlovely alligator. "The poets," says the author, "Shakspeare in particular, have expressed much sorrow for the sufferings of wounded deer, asserting that the animal sheds tears when injured or distressed. This idea was most probably suggested by a superficial examination of the deer's face; for there is in fact an indentation under the corner of the eye peculiar to this animal, and this, being of a dark colour, as if caused by continual drops of water, no doubt gave rise to the idea. I do not think there is any reasonable authority for saying that the deer shed tears; but from the fact that, upon dissection, these depressions are

found to extend up into the jaw-bones, it is not improbable that they may be vents to aid and aid to respiration." It is to be presumed that a writer, so nice about the literal accuracy of poets, has not without proper inquiry accepted as historically true the following story about rattlesnakes, which has been often told to the disadvantage of negroes, and has imparted horror to more than one novel:—

"During the summer months they generally go about in pairs; so that if one is killed the hunter had best look out for the other. This habit is not confined to the rattlesnake. Most venomous species observe the same rule. A negro slave in St. Domingo once took advantage of it to perpetrate a foul crime. The negro had joined a conspiracy to revolt, but being suspected of lukewarmness in the cause, was commanded to destroy his master's only daughter as a proof of his zeal, or suffer death himself. The rascal accomplished the deed without attracting the least suspicion towards himself. He discovered the haunt of a pair of deadly snakes, and by means of those arts peculiar to his half-savage race, enticed them to the neighbourhood of the house. He then informed his master that he had reason to believe that there was a venomous reptile in the neighbourhood. A reward was offered for its destruction, which was gained by the negro himself, who killed the female snake the following morning. His courage and devotion were highly complimented by the master, and an additional reward given by the daughter of the planter. The moment the negro was unobserved, he set to work to complete his plans. He dragged the body of the dead snake along the ground, through the house into the young lady's bedroom, and allowed it to remain for some minutes between the sheets on the bed. This done, he concealed the snake about his body, and carried it to a distance. Night came, and the surviving snake began to seek its mate. The scent was still on the ground, and the reptile followed it up to the door, and then glided across the hall to the chamber of the planter's daughter. The trail was quite warm; the snake worked its way beneath the coverlet to the place where the other had been; and when the unfortunate girl moved her hand in her sleep to brush it from her neck, the fangs of the enraged reptile were instantly buried in her throat. The deep sleep produced by a sultry heat was upon her, and she awoke no more. When the parents visited their child in the morning, an offensive, putrid mass of corruption, in which they could hardly recognize the loved countenance, was all that met their sight."

Let us add, that though this volume is especially written for the amusement and guidance of sportsmen; it contains matter that will interest the physiologist.

Scenes in French Monasteries. By Algernon Taylor. (Skeet.)

How singular are the contrasts presented by the unfettered literature of the present age! Every reflective mind must have made this observation; but it is to the reviewer especially that it offers itself with all its force. One day he has to deal with a book which announces the approach of the world's dissolution,—the next, he is called upon to notice a treatise which sketches out the destinies of humanity for ages to come. In social and religious matters the difference of opinion and feeling is no less remarkable. A few weeks ago we reviewed a book which displayed, not with passion, but with a calm statement of facts, a harrowing record of the superstitions and cruelties of the Middle Ages; now we have before us a peaceful and almost pleasing picture of those who renounce the allurements of modern civilization, and keep alive within their secluded dwellings the spirit of mediæval austerity. We should do injustice to Mr. Taylor, however, unless we explained that the words "almost pleasing" must be taken to apply to the sub-

ject, and not to his book, which, in spite of the melancholy nature of the topic, may be fairly said, in a certain quiet way, to be pleasing altogether. Without, apparently, having any partiality for Romish tenets, or any bias in favour of monasticism, he has surveyed cloisters as others might survey the streets of an old town, with an eye to the picturesque rather than with the view of detecting that which is mean, or squalid, or ruinous. Yet this is an honest book withal, and there is no attempt at concealment. Consequently, we see clearly, that although a man with an inquisitive and somewhat pensive turn of mind may take pleasure in residing at St. Michel de Frigolet or at the Grande Chartreuse as a guest, it would scarcely suit either the author or any of his active-minded countrymen to be a permanent inmate of either of those establishments. Mr. Taylor's sketches are drawn with a friendly hand,—his anecdotes are simple and natural, by no means sensational, and certainly not designed to work up the reader's feelings against his various entertainers; but what must be the position of a disciplined monk, when even a little chorister is gently rebuked for running about in the spontaneous lightness of his heart! Can we sympathize heartily with the "self-conquest" of the Premonstratensian Canons, when we find that it leads to this result, that a highly-educated priest may be ordered to change plates and hand dishes—in fact, to wait at the Prior's table—an hour before electrifying a vast congregation with a thrilling sermon? We cannot help feeling that such things savour of pride as well as of humility; and that the monk's "self-conquest" may be misapplied for the purpose of gratifying the vanity of the superior. However this may be, it is difficult to perceive what advantage can come from placing an accomplished scholar in the position of a waiter or footman. Nor does it appear desirable that a monk who comes in to dinner a few minutes after the appointed hour should be expected to fall on his knees, and remain in that position till the Prior allows him to get up. These and similar extravagances seem inseparable from sincere monasticism, and must form a powerful argument against the system, even if its general revival could under any circumstances be considered desirable.

NEW NOVELS.

Rachel's Secret. By the Author of 'The Master of Marton.' 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

'Rachel's Secret' is a well-imagined story; but the author lacks the force needed to make a tale effective. The reader's patience is fatigued, and his interest trifled away by the author who dawdles amongst trivial details as minute as in a Dutch picture, but without those touches of humour by which alone secondary characters can be made interesting. Mrs. Doyle, with her kitchen, and her cooking, and her pleasant words and looks, damps the briskness of the story, and does not compensate by her individuality for the delay. The same may be said, with even more reason, of Mrs. Kennedy and the Doctor; they are carefully-drawn people; their talk might have been written down from the life, but they grow wearisome in their amplification. The story itself might have been made powerful; even as it is, with judicious skipping, the reader will be thoroughly interested in the fortunes of the two heroines who cross each other's path so innocently. The hero, Dunstan Dane, is a good enough young man as heroes go,—most readers will have some acquaintance who resembles him; but the most noticeable point about him is the perverse ingenuity with

which he contrives to get up a quarrel, and mar the happiness of the sweet, loving little creature who had elected him for her hero. He makes himself miserable as well, which the sympathetic reader will consider only serves him right, for the jealous ill-temper which has neither an excuse nor common sense to justify it. The character of Winifred, or, as she is called, "Winny," is gracefully sketched, and contrasts well with that of Rachel Dallas, who is her unconscious rival. Winny is the daughter of the squire of Rooklands. Years ago, when Winifred was an infant, a woman had been found sitting at the door of the squire's house one bitter winter's morning. She was quite dead, but she held a living child in her arms,—that child was Rachel. Who or what the dead woman was, no one ever knew; she was buried in a desolate spot in the churchyard; the baby was adopted by a stern old Scotch Calvinist, and brought up as his own. From that day the Master of Rooklands was never seen to smile, but became a moody, taciturn, dark-tempered man,—caring nothing for his daughter, but wrapped up in his son, and living only to save money to clear his estate from debt. He gives Dunstan Dane his permission to address his daughter, but tells him she will have no fortune, which the young man, to do him justice, does not care about. His feeling for the young girl is delicately touched, and nothing but his own ill-temper and restless self-consciousness could have raised or kept up the cloud between them. As it is, he becomes entangled in an engagement with Rachel Dallas, who, like Winifred, cares for him a great deal more than he deserves. Winifred comes back, and Dunstan recognizes his own mistake and folly; but he is bound in honour to another woman. Rachel discovers the state of the case, and discovers another secret also about her mother, and the reason why she had sought the door of the Master of Rooklands,—a secret which the sagacious reader will have anticipated. The description of Rachel's desolate sorrow is touchingly drawn; of course she resolves on an act of self-sacrifice,—to set Dunstan free. How she carries this into effect, and what is the end of the story, the reader must learn for himself. If the author would have condensed the work into one volume, instead of diluting it into three, both the story and the reader would have been gainers.

Dacia Singleton. By the Author of 'Altogether Wrong,' &c. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

'Dacia Singleton' contains the ingredients of a sensational novel, but, like damp fireworks, it declines to explode. The style is flat, the story is flat, and the time spent in the perusal of it is felt to have been wasted. There is no vitality in the book, and a cloying sickliness is left as the only result. Dacia Singleton, the heroine, falls in love with a young man at a dinner-party, and again, within a short time, with another young man, because he is the first man's friend. She has a mother, who is an ill-humoured, selfish fool,—and a married sister, who is a junior type of the mother; and Dacia Singleton is the angel of the family. The second lover is a married man, whose wife has left him, and of whom he has lost sight; and for her sake he is a misanthrope and suspects all women, until he sees Miss Singleton and falls in love with her, though his conscience tells him he is wrong, not only because he is married, but because his friend has commissioned him to use his interest on his behalf. The friend is in a deep decline. Hugh Mostyn, the man Dacia has elected to love, tells his tale, and begs her pardon, and then they separate; and Dacia, worn out with her mother's foolishness,

turns Roman Catholic, enters a convent and becomes a black-veiled nun all at once; and there is a wicked Catholic priest who has very recently been a wicked Protestant chaplain. He had insulted Dacia in his Protestant period, and as Dacia will not confess to him she is nearly starved to death to break her spirit of disobedience. The wicked wife of Hugh Mostyn has married a Secretary of Legation in London, and is a fine lady and the bosom friend of Dacia's sister. Hugh Mostyn discovers her track and has an interview with her, and threatens to tell Count Langen, the husband whom she has married, unless she will tell him the truth herself: upon which she begs for twenty-four hours to make up her mind; this he grants to her, and on reflection she decides on poisoning herself. The only touch of originality in the book is the natural aversion of the lady to do anything so disagreeable, and her dislike to the laudanum as very nasty stuff. Hugh Mostyn being left free does not tell any tales of his wife, but indulges himself in remorse for having driven her to suicide; the husband who has lost her laments her, and thinks she died in consequence of having mistaken her medicine. Dacia, in the last stage of inanition, is rescued from the convent by her aunt, Mrs. Ewart, the sensible woman who scolds everybody and puts sense into nobody, and who is tiresome because she talks with so little effect. Dacia, heartily glad to have done with Popery, returns to the Protestant faith, marries Hugh Mostyn, who inherits a large fortune from his friend who had been in love with Dacia first.

Sir Julian's Wife. By Emma Jane Worboise. (Virtue Brothers & Co.)

THIS is a story about a rich young baronet who, losing his way one night, when rambling through the streets of a manufacturing town where he is staying, comes upon a chapel called "Little Bethel," where a "Town Mission Tract Society" is being held. He is attracted by the singing, and goes in to rest himself, and there sees, "under a coarse straw bonnet, plainly trimmed with the smallest quantity of dark ribbon, a face, the features of which were perfect as painter or sculptor could have desired." "So fair and lovely a creature Sir Julian thought he had never seen; she was the embodiment of a poet's dream," &c. He determines to know who she is,—not with any bad intentions, but with a curiosity that was not to be resisted by a young man accustomed to please himself. He accordingly goes into the vestry after the meeting, and finds himself "in the presence of a grey-haired, heavenly-countenanced old man; in seedy black," who "smiled encouragingly, and placed a chair for him as gracefully and courteously as if he had been the denizen of courts and palaces from his youth upwards." The Baronet there and then gives twenty pounds to the Society, observing, "I am sure I had no idea that tracts could do so much good." But when he mentions the beautiful young woman, the minister sternly reproves him, and refuses to have a word to say to him, even offering the money back. So Sir Julian persuades an old but still charming aunt to come to his assistance. Ethel, the young woman in question, is an angel at home, to a cross step-father and still crosser step-mother. Ethel is adopted by Sir Julian's aunt, and goes up as a lady, to be the wife of Sir Julian's due season. But of course something particular happens to prevent it. If the reader stories of this pattern, the fortunes of Ethel. The story is told in the sense as can possibly be gathered from the with such an evident

the part of the author, that the reader feels good-natured in spite of his better judgment.

Love and Duty. By the Author of 'Basil St. John.' (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

THERE is no harm in this novel. Briefly, it may be classed among tales of "conversion," setting forth how a young lady, who had been conscious of a void in her life, perhaps because she had allowed herself to be betrothed to a muscular and handsome young soldier, who could do little by his intellect or principle to ennoble her nature, or to regulate the wanderings of her imagination, during a visit to an excellent brother and sister a good deal older than herself, was started in the paths of peace, self-sacrifice and benevolence. To a certain degree "the situation" resembles that of the Mentor, Roger Hamley, and Molly Gibson, the Doctor's daughter, in Mrs. Gaskell's admirable tale, 'Wives and Daughters.' But these coincidences are unconscious; possibly ascribable to some prevailing tone of opinion and philosophy of the hour. No one was more of a borrower than Mrs. Gaskell, and that which was not reckoned against her strong self, must not be reckoned against her weaker successor. The novel, we repeat, is harmless, and not without a certain sprightliness of dialogue; but it is no tale to set either town or Thames on fire.

Violet Vaughan; or, the Shadows of Warneford Grange. By Emma Jane Worboise. (Clarke & Co.)

ANOTHER well-intentioned story of "conversion," more strongly spiced with theology than the one with which it is here bound up. Violet Vaughan is a religious orphan, who, as a ward, enters a family having a skeleton closet; a family, to boot, without religion. The son and heir has been a black sheep of the blackest dye. His father has cursed him. His mother and sisters have clung to him. The miscreant has regenerated himself; but is only allowed to appear furtively at the house, without his father's knowledge. Violet succeeds in making the whole family religious, beginning with its eldest daughter, a sceptical cripple. By aid of her faith, purity and presence of mind she sets everything to rights, and ends in marrying the regenerated heir of Warneford Grange; though, ere she does so, the house, a moated one, crumbles to pieces in a flood, which catastrophe enables the returned prodigal to save the life of his inexorable father, stricken with paralysis by the anxieties of a law trial. There is no grace in the style, there is no humour among the characters to atone for the forced commonplace of a plot such as the one here sketched. Only among readers of what are called religious tales can 'Violet Vaughan' find acceptance.

Hetty Gouldworth: a Novel. By George Macaulay. 2 vols. (Newby.)

'Hetty Gouldworth' is a foolish, incoherent book, written in very bad taste, and English more curious than correct. A father is represented as speaking to his daughter with "his face livid, and in a snaky, sneering tone." As to the daughter, "she rose, she flew to him; her hot breath fanned his cheek, her white teeth glittered, and every expression left her eyes, but her passion to grow to his height, and to be his wife, was undiminished." The young lady has a clandestine correspondence with a man whose real name she does not know. The father wants his daughter to marry a baronet, who has promised her a fortune,—hence the scene. As to the young lady, she has got into an entanglement with a young man in former years,

who owns to having loved him so recklessly that she "threw down peace, happiness, honour and innocence at his feet." There are complications of epithets, quarrels, despair, deceit, and a death-bed which seems to set things right; but then there is a last scene, in a churchyard, which seems as though all was wrong. But utter nonsense, bad taste, and bad feeling are the characteristics of this story.

The Alps of Hannibal. By William John Law, M.A. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

PERHAPS no one of the incidental geographical problems of ancient history has so deeply and so lastingly excited the interest of critics and geographers as the famous march of Hannibal across the Rhone and over the Alps into Italy. Indeed, this interest appears to deepen in proportion to the perplexity of the problem, the prolixity of the disputants, and the diversity of their conclusions. Commencing with De Luc's treatise, published at Geneva in 1818, the present work of Mr. Law is, if we include some papers in journals, at the least the fifteenth or sixteenth publication on this controversy. The book before us, however, is the most elaborate treatise of all. Its author fully discusses every point in dispute, and separating Hannibal's entire march into convenient component portions, sustains his views upon each with discrimination and ability. Although he bespeaks indulgence as "an old man, returning to Greek after long absence," and although, when he attempted to cross the Little St. Bernard, and return by the Col de La Seigne and the Valley of Beaufort, for the purpose of personal observation, the result was calamitous, and he made his first and last descent into Italy in a state of serious illness, yet he has wrought out his self-imposed task as a labour of love, and has produced an almost exhaustive treatise on this geographical puzzle, which is still a puzzle after the labours of so many and so erudite investigators.

The case may be thus briefly stated, from Mr. Law's pages, for the benefit of such as have forgotten it. In the 536th year of Rome, that is, in the year 218 before Christ, and in the month of May, Hannibal marched from Carthage, crossed the Rhone towards the end of September, and, having surmounted the Alps, trod the Italian plains about the end of October. All writers, except Mr. Whitaker, are agreed that the march from the Pyrenees to the Rhone proceeded through Nîmes (Nemausus). As to the part where the passage of the Rhone was effected by Hannibal, after he came from Nîmes, and before he marched up to the Isère, there is some difference of opinion, and this question has an important bearing on the ulterior inquiry. Observations of the Rhone, and the country about it, in connexion with the narrative of Polybius, lead to the inference that the passage was effected either at the nearest convenient part above the influx of the Durance, or at some convenient part below that point. They who incline to the former opinion fix upon the course of the river between the villages of Rochemaure and Montfaucon, being about five miles from the town of Orange; and here the stream is suitable for the transportation of an army. Dr. Law places the crossing at Tarascon, and Mr. Law fully discusses this supposition, though he refers the previous locality.

How and whither Hannibal marched immediately after crossing the Rhone can only be conjectured from the discussions of Polybius. Mr. Henry II. Law has made a particular study of this part of the march in his

entitled, 'The March of Hannibal from the Rhone to the Alps,' yet he does not quote the few words of Polybius which describe that section of the journey on which he writes. According, however, to Mr. Long, after Hannibal had crossed the Rhone at Tarascon, he made a march of 800 stadia from thence to Valence in four days, and remained there six days. He gained the aid of a body of the Segalauni, who assisted him in his progress to invade the land of the Allobroges; with these allies he entered the island at Romans, and pursued the present line of route to Grenoble. But Mr. Law sees no difficulty in measuring the 800 stadia "along the river," so as to make the Alps then begin, and the Mont du Chat to fulfil all the requisites of the words of Polybius. The line of progress advocated by Mr. Law attends the Rhone to Vienne. Leaving the river there, it finds it again at St. Genix, and having followed its course for a time, encounters the first Alps in the Mont du Chat, at the northern part of the mountain barrier which ranges from the Isère to the Rhone, commonly called the chain of La Grande Chartreuse. There begin the Alps of this history, and from thence we have to commence the Alpine march till it brings us beyond the mountains to the plains of Italy. This arduous portion of the journey should extend to about 1,200 stadia, that is, about 150 miles.

It would be quite out of place to introduce here even an outline of the several routes across the Alps proposed for Hannibal, and maintained with more or less ability by various theorists. Nearly every known pass from Viso to the Simplon, together with almost every route to reach it, has found an advocate. As Arnold observed, the route of the Cenis in some respects suits the description of the march better than any other pass, and it has been advocated by so excellent a geographer as Dr. Ukert. Those who incline to the route over the Little Mont Cenis to Avigliana must refer to the treatise of Mr. Ellis; while those who wish to see it criticized may take up the first of these two volumes by Mr. Law. There also, having allotted its special task to each of the fifteen days assumed by Polybius for the duration of the passage of the Alps, he works out with evident affection the passage by the Little St. Bernard, and strenuously accommodates his views to the Greek historian's account. Any reader who will deliberately peruse Mr. Law's details and arguments, presuming that he is not previously wedded to an adverse theory, will, we think, agree to adopt the Little St. Bernard as the actual mountain course of the Carthaginian hero. Considerable care is likewise shown in this work in tracing the descent from the Little St. Bernard.

Though we do not think that Polybius and Livy can be reconciled, and though the interpretation of Polybius alone is beset with topographical difficulties, still it appears to us, as to several others, that the nearest practicable identification of Hannibal's march is that which we have concisely indicated, and which is in accordance with the views of Mr. Law. Moreover, any pedestrian who crosses the Little St. Bernard, and who is previously fortified with the history of Polybius, will discover numerous confirmations of this identification. But something still remains

unsettled. What is the not-very-remarkable white cliff, or, as Mr. Letronne thinks, simply one of those long cliffs which are so common in the Apennines? Which is the actual wherein Polybius conceived that the

enemy made preparations for overwhelming the invaders with missiles? "If," says Mr. Law, "some sensible man will make his abode for two or three days at Bourg St.-Maurice or Scez, and will investigate the ground through both ravines, he may throw conclusive light on these difficulties."

So, then, even after the publication of these two volumes, some topics of discussion and inquiry still remain. Here is a promising and scholarly occupation for any happily-endowed tourist next summer. Let him take Mr. Law's volumes and go over the whole route, and subsequently contribute his mite of information and confirmation. There are likewise interesting questions relating to the view from the summit, the snow-line, and the entire latter portions of the march, on which we cannot now even touch.

The History of the British Empire in India, from the Appointment of Lord Hardinge to the Political Extinction of the East India Company, 1844 to 1862. Forming a Sequel to Thornton's 'History of India.' By Lionel James Trotter. Vol. II. (Allen & Co.)

THE first volume of this work was noticed in the *Athenæum* of the 30th of December of last year. We then said, and we see no reason to depart from the opinion, that the title of the book should rather have been 'A Narrative of Events relating to India between 1844 and 1862,' than a 'History of the British Empire in India.' This remark was based on the evidence of insufficient research and want of completeness in dealing with various subjects, whence it appeared that the author was hardly justified in assuming the title of historian. Mr. Trotter now tells us, in the Preface to his second volume, that his "chief aim was neither exhaustiveness nor philosophic depth"; and that "his guiding principle was to give the reader a condensed yet readable summary of facts carefully culled and impartially stated." We are willing to admit that he has done this, but the admission will hardly invalidate our previous observations, for "a readable summary of facts" can scarcely be dignified with the name of History. Nor can we assent to Mr. Trotter's opinions about the value of research. "References," he says, "to private letters and records never before published will in very few cases help the historian much." Let this statement be compared with that which we find in the preface of another and almost contemporaneous work, 'The History of the Sepoy War.' The distinguished author of that book observes, "The historical materials which I have moulded into this narrative are rather of a private than of a public character. I have made but little use of recorded official documents. I do not mean that access to such documents has not been extremely serviceable to me; but that it has rather afforded the means of verifying or correcting statements received from other sources than it has supplied me with original materials." The fact is, there can hardly be, as Mr. Trotter would have us suppose, too great "a choice of documents" for one who would write a perfect history; and it is precisely in dealing with a mass of materials, which would embarrass a novice, that the judgment and ability of the true historian are most conspicuously shown. We are the more particular in dwelling on this point because we think that more full investigation would have led Mr. Trotter to write differently on some matters of great importance. Thus, it appears to us that he has done scant justice to the most conspicuous figure in the picture of worthies he has presented to us. The following is his description of Lord Canning:—

"In the darkest days of the mutiny Lord Canning never lost his head, never yielded to the councils of time-serving cowardice or panic-strung revenge. His cool courage won the respect of those who most keenly resented the slowness of his movements. Firm even to stubbornness in what he deemed the right course, he was sure to command the moral sympathies even of those who rated lowest his general powers. His strong sense of justice and his honest eagerness to do all his duty, to gain all knowledge needful to that end, went far to atone for the statesman's inherent drawbacks. Of administrative talent he had a middling, not a remarkable share. His subalterns might respect, they seldom if ever worshipped him, as Wellesley or Dalhousie had been worshipped by theirs. To inspire enthusiasm was neither his fate nor his forte. Brave, impartial, honest, he had little breadth of view. His very impartiality partook of the mere lawyer's rather than of the statesman's nature. Hence his gagging of the English as well as of the native press, the sweeping harshness of his first dealings with the beaten insurgents of Oudh, and his stubbornly ungenerous conduct towards the aggrieved regiments of the local European force. Slow to learn and to unlearn, he did few things thoroughly, not a few things too late. On the whole his Indian career might be called a succession of stumbles, relieved here and there by a happy recovery. In his last years the mistakes were certainly fewer, the successes more appreciable. Even at the last, however, his besetting weakness left others to carry out that settlement of the north-western provinces on which Lord Canning had set his heart. Still, after all deductions, his name will stand fair in English memories as that of a brave, true-hearted English gentleman, who encountered, on the whole with credit, the two-fold misfortune of a sudden rebellion and a predecessor unmatched in Indian history."

When the time arrives for the author of 'The Sepoy War' to draw his pendant to this picture, we much doubt whether Lord Canning's career will be described as "a succession of stumbles."

The volume before us commences with the day on which Lord Canning took his seat as Governor-General, the 29th of February, 1856. A dozen pages or so are allotted to the war with Persia, as to the origin of which a not quite happy conjecture is ventured, and the narrative, passing briefly through "the shadows of the coming rebellion," and its "predisposing causes," enters upon what continues to be its theme to the end of the book, the description of the great struggle itself.

We have said that Mr. Trotter has presented us with a very "readable summary of facts," and that he has shown care in selecting them, and at least striven to deal impartially with them, according to his lights. It may be added, that this second volume is a great improvement upon the first. There is certainly no period of Indian history so intensely interesting as that of the Great Rebellion, and Mr. Trotter's style rises with his subject. We are glad to find that he eschews those too colloquial expressions which somewhat marred the pages of his first volume. Now and then, however, symptoms of a slight relapse appear, as when he speaks of Lord Clyde's admirers "pointing with just pride to the butcher's bill," instead of simply saying that the General was praised for winning battles with little loss; or as where Zénat Mahall, the wife of Bahádar Sháh, is styled "the mother of his darling Benjamin," that is, of his youngest and favourite son. There are, too, some rather uncouth expressions occurring here and there, as "the dearest feelings of never so benighted millions," and "an issue that transfused the officers of never so great a private company into acknowledged servants of the Crown." We find also some slight slips as to fact. Thus, at page 44, Feroz is said to

have been "run to earth," whereas he escaped, and made good his retreat to Persia. Again, in the Appendix, the rupee is said to have been coined with "the likeness of Queen Victoria in 1834," whereas William the Fourth then ruled.

NEW POETRY.

Master and Scholar, &c. By E. H. Plumptre, M.A. (Strahan.)

Thecla: a Drama. By Henry Bliss. (Williams & Norgate.)

Shakspeare's Shrine: an Indian Story; Essays and Poems. By John Harris. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)

Stray Leaves. By Eliza A. Leslie. (Edinburgh, Grant & Son.)

WE have here, first, a Middle Age dialogue between Roger Bacon and a pupil; secondly, a long-winded "classical" drama describing Rome in the days of Nero, with a chorus of Christians and a chorus of Pagans, strophe, antistrophe, and the rest—moral counsel, didactic reflections, declamation, and "poetry" to boot; thirdly, the musical voice of the "Cornish Poet," as he calls himself, who is also a miner, and author of the "Shakspearean Prize Poem" and several better verses, the merits of which we have already attested; fourthly, a lady's volume of nicely written and delicately felt verses, which, if they are occasionally "gushing" in character, are often simple and pathetic. Of verse there is no end; of poetry, a great scarcity. Of the four authors above named the miner has the best right to that one bay-leaf which, if called upon to decide about their claims, we should think sufficient prize for any. Mr. Plumptre is not a poet at all, but apparently a writer of very good sermons on historical and biographical texts. Scholarly, he makes his poetry on scientific principles. Better workmanship than his would not easily be found, or a cooler dealing with the most pathetic theme of self-sacrificing genius that is ripe before its time and struggles partly with its own defects, partly with the short-sighted race about it. Mr. Bliss shows more natural feeling, and his "rounded periods" are, if possible, not more tiresome than the ponderous reflections and elaborate word-painted landscapes of the Master of Arts. As to the last, they supply the place of what otherwise must have been filled with the results of thinking; we confess to a cordial hatred for that which should be called didactic landscape-painting in verse, which seems as if it were uttered on the soundest of principles by a man shut up in a comfortable study, and discoursing about nature with several sheets of stout plate-glass between himself and her. Mr. Bliss blusters a great deal—if he will permit the use of such a term in regard to himself. We may venture to say that he bawls occasionally; he certainly maunders withal, and shows unsteadiness in his metrical feet; of course we do not mean to aver that he absolutely trips in verse, yet it is undeniably true that his reader has to hold him up now and then. It would not be very incorrect to say that our author holds on at times by his reader's ears. Take a specimen of Mr. Bliss's present feelings with regard to his "Muse," from whom, as it appears, he is, after long cohabitation, about to part. Other charms of his existence have deserted him, or he left them. Thus:—

First, youth and love their pinions heavenward spread;
Then passed the flowers of theatre and feast;
Ambition faded next, and laughter ceased;
And now health threatens flight, and with it, worse!
The charm of beauty's power, and charm of verse.

This shows a lugubrious state of affairs in Mr. Bliss's mental and psychical establishment; but it is made worse by what follows about his hand-kissing to the Muse in question:—

Peace to the rest! But how from thee to part,
Spirit of song, whose shrine is in my heart?
Thou, who hast cheered a life's laborious years,
My joys ennobled, chased away my tears,
My passions purified, my tastes refined,
And raised my morals, and enlarged my mind.

Why this parting is to take place, or, rather, why Mr. Bliss should publish the impending fact, we cannot say. We dare not evoke the shade of the Sir Cresswell Cresswell of the British Parnassus to tell why so highly estimable a lady and a poet whose obligations to her are so handsomely acknowledged should meet no more. It cannot, however, be denied that Mr. Bliss gives the lady the best of characters. We trust to hear that she is happily and permanently re-married.

With the exordium that is above quoted, or the invocation which follows it, the Muse seems to have been dissatisfied; at any rate, she did not incline her ear to Mr. Bliss with sufficient interest to enable him to produce anything better than a considerable number of pages of the poorest balderdash we have read for years. There are in this book examples of bathos more curiously profound than is common. After forty pages so ridiculous on account of their stilted and unnatural contents that we were reminded of the fooleries of the conventional stage,—no desirable things in a book, however popular they may be behind the footlights,—we came to the following. The speaker is Nero; his subject the discourse of St. Paul in Rome; his listeners, Seneca, Helius, a courtier, and an entirely superfluous dwarf, who has the inestimable privilege of being a mute:—

What power has misled you, and outraged us?
Who is it, man or god, discourses thus?
Arraigns our morals, reprobates our creeds,
Explores our hearts, our reason supersedes,
Discomfits death, re-animates the tomb,
And threatens earth with fire, and man with doom?
And none of you could answer, none convict,
Or smite the mouth you dared not contradict!
All tongue-tied stood, with face and soul submissive,
To hear—what words! what manner of man is this?
Who, armed with more than empire's axe and rods,
Bids Rome renounce her faith, and heaven its gods!
Where am I? for he bared my breast, he clove;
He seemed to wrest the thunderbolt from Jove,
Regenerate heaven, and, why should I dissemble,
This hierophant, this reasoner made me tremble.
What counsel must I take? what vengeance wreak?
What do, what think? Speak Seneca! Helius, speak!

If it were not so utterly nonsensical, the reply of Helius to this stirring passage would not be without aptness to the situation in which the characters are placed and to the personages themselves; as it is, he spouts in the most comical vein. Although there are pages upon pages of such stuff as the above, greater trash is not to be found in the book than the following part of a dialogue of Nero with Thecla, a slave whom he woos thus. Statillia is the emperor's wife:—

NERO. Heaven's own example tempts us to the feast
Which nature celebrates, the gods provide
And fate exacts, for Cæsar and his bride.
THECLA. Your bride?
NERO. Had ever monarch bride so meet!
Rome's empire and the world's is at your feet.
THECLA. Another claims that rank, with more pretence.
Grant me one favour?
NERO. Name it!
THECLA. Let me hence.
NERO. Stay, stay! Statillia's doomed: this day we sever.
She's banished, she's divorced.
THECLA. For me? No, never.

How a man could print more than two hundred pages like this is almost as great a mystery to us as how he could write them.

Pursuing the comparison between Messrs. Bliss and Plumptre, let us now return to the work of the latter. This errs in its excess of word-painting as well as in the kind of such painting. This abundance is generally apt to the motive of the subject, and truthful, though cold and rather commonplace, in delineating nature; yet it overloads the purpose of the author without supplying brilliancy to his principal poem. This word-painting is,

nevertheless, carefully and tastefully executed, and, apart from its quantity, is rarely absolutely tedious to the reader; in fact, less would be by no means unacceptable. We take it to be rather a sign of weakness in the author than an absolute fault of his mind. Otherwise the style of these poems is good and sound. This is especially the case with regard to that work which gives name to the book before us. The following may be taken as a fair specimen of the whole; it refers to the previsions by Roger Bacon of Oxford and his own fate and fame. The wonders of science secured,—

Armed with these,
Each sense shall widen, sun and moon and stars
Shall yield their secrets, men shall know the laws
That guide them in their courses, watch each phase
Of all their circling movements, find at last
The secret of their dread, sweet influence
On us and on our fortunes. Or, perchance,
For so my thoughts have whispered, we shall see
God's order plainly. These bewildering mists,
Haze of hot fancies, giving form and hue
To merest dreams, shall pass away, and leave
The Wisdom which we see in earth and heaven
More bright than ever.

The poem in question begins with previsions of this order, thus carefully and coldly expressed; next is a dialogue of Roger Bacon with his follower John of London, an acolyte of science, who is fresh in life, and full of hope and confidence. To the latter is committed the charge of the precious manuscript, the famous 'Opus Majus' of the great mediæval philosopher, of which the poem before us contains versified passages. These to some extent justify the style of the present writer in dealing with his characters. The manuscript itself is to be conveyed to the Pope, Clement the Fourth, at Rome, an early friend of Bacon. The pupil accepts the charge, proceeds on his journey, and is unheard of for many years. Meanwhile, Bacon becomes the victim of ignorance and superstition, and is about to die, when, just in the nick of time, John of London returns, attends his master's deathbed, hears his last injunctions, and endeavours, from his own experience, to correct some of the errors of the dying philosopher. Such is the plot of this poem. Its chief interest is derived from the language and ideas expressed.

Compared with such a work as the 'Paracelsus' of Mr. Browning, which has a kindred though contrasted theme, this is mere prose of the dullest sort,—descriptive where the other is analytical, lightless, instead of being brilliant with due though fitful splendour—splendour which, if irregular, is not the less truthful and akin to the subject.

'Augustine' puts us in mind of 'In Memoriam' in its structure and sentiment. 'Evil-Merodach' gives the story of Coniah, and has more of force than either of the above. It is really vital, if not vigorous. Mr. Plumptre's minor poems often exhibit both taste and feeling—always good scholarship and careful finish. They are the better parts of the volume before us. Deficient in novelty of characters, they call for but general commendations.

We are very glad to welcome another pleasant, if not powerful or ardent, volume of poems by Mr. Harris. He writes well, with great freshness and simplicity, and with what is evidently a true love for nature. Take the opening lines of his most important poem as fair examples of what is characteristic here. The subject, music at morning:—

Music among the mountains! How it streams
Along the hollows where the fern-queen trills
Melodious matins by her door of moss,
Shakes the bright ivy shimmering on the rocks,
Treads through the thicket like a throbbing tramp,
And overflows the happy voiceful vale!
It is a queenly morning; the great globe
Is life with whispers from a world of wings,
Each bush and tree a temple. How the psalm
Of the greenwood soars in a sound of praise,
And every quiver from the brambled brake,

Dew-pearled and glittering in the rising sun,
Is like a priest conversing with the Lord.

Among the less ambitious efforts of this writer—whose former works, as we regret to hear, "have not yielded him any profit"—is a charming little linnet-song, called 'Song for a Little Boy.' 'The Cannon in the Lane' is another charming poem. For a prize-poem, the 'Ode on Shakspeare's Birthday' is not so low in merit as such works generally are. This book contains a score of pretty verses, all innocent and good enough to please the most rigid taste, often reverent in their simplicity, and generally having the look of "open-air" productions,—which is more than we could say for Mr. Bliss's magniloquence and bombast, or the placidity of Mr. Plumptre.

Miss Leslie's 'Stray Leaves' will displease nobody who is inclined to sentimentality. She is, nevertheless, not mawkish; she evidently feels what she writes, and writes about her feelings with simplicity and confidence in her own taste. 'Dead Violets' pleases us very much. There is nothing in it to give a "subject"; nevertheless, it is true to the theme. This is the greatest praise we have for such verses as these. 'Wild Sea, wild Sea!' has more spirit and force in it. There are one or two thoughts or images in the last-mentioned poem which we fancy to have read in Dana's 'Buccaneer.' Miss Leslie's simplicity becomes trivial in many places; she is often dull withal, but never cloy us with too much sweetness—never spoils her work with too much "colour" or over-abundance of metaphors.

Church Constitution of the Bohemian and Moravian Brethren. The Original Latin, with a Translation, Notes, and an Introduction. By B. Seiffert, Bishop of the Brethren's Church. (Mallalieu & Co.)

THE Brethren, or as they are also called, Brethren of the Law of Christ, Unity of the Brethren, represent the stricter and more spiritual followers of Huss, who suffered much after the death of the reformer, first as the Taborite party, and subsequently in their organized state. The Calixtines may be termed the more moderate Hussites, who were tolerably contented with certain concessions made to them by the Romish hierarchy, especially the use of the cup. But the so-called "compacts" of the Council of Basil, A.D. 1443, in which concessions were reluctantly made to the Calixtines by the Church of Rome, did not satisfy the more earnest of these reformers, who had still difficulty in maintaining themselves against the dominant hierarchy. The Calixtine archbishop, Rokyczana, violent enough against Rome, was reluctant to separate from it entirely and put himself at the head of a new Reformation, though a number of earnest men, chiefly in Prague, urged him to do so. This circle gathered strength and influence, the remnant of the Taborite party having gradually attached themselves to it, and Gregory, Rokyczana's nephew, exercising much influence over it. Still, Rokyczana wavered, because he was striving to obtain a reconciliation with Rome, and the recognition of his archiepiscopal dignity. Though it is uncertain whether he really wished the stricter party to separate from the rest, he facilitated their secession by his influence with Podiebrad the King, in procuring the district of Lititz, in the north-east of Bohemia, to which they retired in 1457. The priests of the Calixtine party who joined them were their spiritual pastors, and their adherents increased in numbers and importance, so that the allotted district became too narrow for their operations. The jealousy of Rokyczana was aroused. To him and the king the flourishing community seemed dangerous.

The Romish party urged repressive measures. Hence a persecution was set on foot against the Brethren, who were accused of preparing an insurrection like that of the Taborites before. Thus the newly-formed churches were dispersed: the Brethren were compelled to hide in the mountains and woods, and to dwell in caves; yet they held synods, and instituted a church constitution.

In 1467 they resolved, in an assembled synod, to seek episcopal ordination from a congregation of the Waldenses in Austria. The latter acceded to their request, and introduced the episcopal element among them. The bishops had seats in the governing council. The executive power was lodged in a Board, consisting of bishops and presbyters, while the ultimate authority lay in the Synods. The entire organization presented a combination of presbyterian and episcopal government.

The little book before us contains the authorized account of the ecclesiastical discipline and order which prevail among the Bohemian Brethren. The formulary in question was revised and completed in the General Synod held at Zerawich in Moravia, A.D. 1616. Having been approved by all, it was subscribed by the Seniors and Consensiers present from Bohemia, Moravia and Poland. In 1632, at a Synod held at Lissa, it was resolved that a Latin translation of it should be printed, which was done accordingly in 1633. In 1660, J. Amos Comenius, the last surviving bishop of the Bohemo-Moravian branch, reprinted it. A third edition appeared at Halle, 1702, edited by Budeus. Since that time it has not been reprinted till now. The present edition of the Latin original is followed by an English translation, literal and faithful; and by a few notes chiefly taken from Comenius. There is also a good English Introduction. The production relates solely to order and discipline, for which the Brethren appear to have taken the New Testament as their guide.

It would have been interesting to the reader had he been furnished with the means of comparing the doctrines of the United Brethren with those of other Protestants, especially their belief in the period anterior to the Reformation. But there are no documents that give a full and definite view of their creed at that early time. Their celebrated catechism is only to be found in the form it took under the influence of the Lutheran doctrines, A.D. 1523; for in the three Confessions which they presented to King Wladislaw in the years 1504-1508, printed in Lydius's 'Waldensia,' the Brethren are more desirous to defend themselves against accusations, and to show their agreement in faith with that of the Church generally, than to give the peculiar doctrines that distinguish them from others. It is pretty clear, however, that their creed harmonizes with the *Confessio Taboritarum* of A.D. 1431.

The Brethren had many excellent men among them, such as Michael Bradacz, Gregory Rzehorz, John Augusta, John Amos Comenius and others. In their flourishing period they possessed two hundred churches in Bohemia. They were sober, temperate, and simple in their habits. Adversity, however, scattered and thinned their ranks. They were persecuted by various monarchs and states, by Ferdinand the First and others; and were obliged to flee to Poland and Prussia at different times. But a secret remnant still lingered in Bohemia and Moravia, which appeared after 1722 in Zinzendorf's Herrnhuters, who may be called the latest representatives of the old United Brethren, but in a renewed form.

The following extract shows their order of preaching the word on the Lord's-day:—

"On Lord's days, as being entirely set apart for

divine worship, the people assemble four several times to hear the word of God; twice before noon and twice after. In the first meeting select passages from the *prophets* are explained; in the second (which we term the *great service*) passages from the *Gospels*; in the afternoon from the *apostolic writings*; and in the evening the *Holy Bible* is read in order, accompanied with instructive remarks. In the summer season also, beginning at Easter, there is added a fifth meeting at noon; when the youth are assembled, and for their benefit *catechetical instruction* is given in as popular a manner as possible, and they are also individually questioned. However, the parents and others likewise attend, both that they may return thanks to God after having taken refreshment, and that they may be present at the instruction of their children and domestics. The mode of conducting our sacred assemblies is this. When the people are met, a hymn or sacred song is sung (in the *great service*, and at that in the afternoon also a psalm); then the preacher (after having prayed in the pulpit, either with the people or only mentally) reads his text and explains it; reference being always made to the *common place* of that week. For all the chief points of religion are so distributed for explication on the Lord's-days, as that they may be gone through annually: as is shown by the published index of such common-places, and of texts serving to elucidate them, and of sacred songs. The object for which this was prepared was to preserve unanimity throughout the congregations, not that it should be like a law from which it is not allowed to deviate; for the faithful pastor is at liberty, as often as he sees necessary, either to choose for himself a text better suited to the place, time, persons, and occasions; or prudently to digress from the ordinary texts to other points of instruction, disquisition, or consolation. It is rather to be regarded as a law, that prolixity in preaching should be avoided, so as to avoid weariness in the hearers. Hence it is ordered that the morning meeting should not last above an hour, including the singing; so also as to that in the afternoon, and a meeting on a week-day. But in the *great service* an hour is allowed for unfolding the text from the *Gospels*. The meeting at noon and that in the evening are limited to half an hour each. Each sermon concludes with a prayer, followed by the blessing and singing. At the conclusion of the noon and afternoon service, the elder youths and girls remain, and are examined by the preacher (one of the elders assisting him with the former, and one of the matrons with the latter) to ascertain what attention they have paid that day in hearing the word of God, and how much each has retained. Moreover, during the Lent season, on Wednesday and Friday evening, meetings are held, termed *salva* (from the hymn *Salva nos, Jesu, rex cali*, 'Save us, Jesus, heavenly King,') in which the mystery of redemption is diligently inculcated, especially upon the young. The manner adopted by us of preaching the word of God is simple, without the colouring of human eloquence, and chiefly in the terms of Scripture, for the preserving of sound and unblamable doctrines that every man may be presented perfect in Christ Jesus, in those things which pertain to righteousness, thoroughly furnished unto all good works. Hence our ancestors held separate addresses to the different classes, the beginners, the proficient, the perfect; also to the single, and again to the married by themselves: which practice it is evident was not without its advantage."

This little book will interest the students of ecclesiastical history and all who desire to compare the peculiarities of religious sects and churches. The regulations are simple, bespeaking a people well versed in the Scriptures and adverse to ritualistic practices. Poor, quiet, peaceable as they commonly were, leading a life rigidly moral and pious, though in many respects contracted, they worshipped God without ostentation, in conformity, as they supposed, with the spirit and precepts of the New Testament. Neither their poverty nor their good conduct could save them from persecution, and they have now to look back

succession of worthy ancestors of whom they, nevertheless, have cause to be proud.

The Story of Kennett. By Bayard Taylor. (New York, Putnam.)

TOGETHER with the excitements of a love-story, the characters and incidents of which are in perfect harmony with the period and scenes selected for delineation, Mr. Bayard Taylor's new volume presents the reader with a carefully exact and in some places microscopic picture of the rural life of Pennsylvania at the close of the last century. Hence the book has claims upon the attention of persons who under ordinary circumstances care but little for the inventions of romantic art. It may not, however, be inferred that 'The Story of Kennett' is chiefly noticeable for its descriptions of an almost obsolete state of society. The tale is rich in interest, having a very unusual plot for its framework, and comprising amongst its details many delicate illustrations of character. There was small need for the author to intimate in his Preface that his pages were the record of local traditions and personal observations concerning men and places, familiar to the residents of a district, about which he observes, "The country life of our part of Pennsylvania retains more elements of its English origin than that of New England or Virginia. Until within a few years, the conservative influence of the Quakers was so powerful that it continued to shape the habits even of communities whose religious sentiment it failed to reach." Unaided by this confession, the tone and humour no less than the personages of the story indicate with sufficient clearness the sources from which the author drew his knowledge, as well as the circumstances under which it was obtained. Ample evidence of his conscientious adherence to facts is found in the homely bluntness of the farmers who are the principal male actors of the drama, the outspoken frankness of their women, and the sedate composure of the Quakers, whose sober costumes and quiet tastes contrast strongly with the passions and crimes from which the story derives the larger part of its action and dramatic force. In more than one place, indeed, the author has sacrificed effect to literal truth, and would have done better had he trusted more to his imagination and less to memory. On the other hand, there are passages where facts and fancy are combined with perfect judgment, and to admirable purpose,—of which especially felicitous parts none is better than the account of Martha Deane's wedding. At the *Quakerly* hilarious entertainment which followed that ceremony, Miss Lavender, one of the best creations of the story, "rocking her head to the peculiar lilt of the words," sang the following quaint ditty:—

"Well-met, well-met, my own true-love!
Well-met, well-met," cried he;
"For 'tis I have returned from the salt, salt sea,
And it's all for the love of thee!"
It's I might ha' married a king's daughter fair,
And fain would she ha' married me,
But it's I have refused those crowns of gold,
And it's all for the love of thee!"
"If you might ha' married a king's daughter fair,
I think you are for to blame:
For it's I have married a house-carpenter,
And I think he's a fine young man."
"If you'll forsake your house-carpenter
And go along with me,
I'll take you to where the grass grows green
On the banks of the sweet Will-lee!"
"If I forsake my house-carpenter,
And go along with thee,
It's what have you got for to maintain me upon,
And to keep me from slave-ree?"
"It's I have sixteen ships at sea,
All sailing for dry land,
And four-and-twenty sailors all on board
Shall be at your command!"

She then took up her lovely little babe,
And she gave it kisses three:
"Lie still, lie still, my lovely little babe,
And keep thy father counsellor-ree!"

She dressed herself in rich array,
And she walked in high degree,
And the four-and-twenty sailors took 'em on board,
And they sailed for the open sea!

They had not been at sea two weeks,
And I'm sure it was not three,
Before this maid she began for to weep,
And she wept most bitter-lee.

"It's do you weep for your gold?" cries he:
"Or do you weep for your store,
Or do you weep for your house-carpenter?
You never shall see any more!"

"I do not weep for my gold," cries she,
"Nor I do not weep for my store,
But it's I do weep for my lovely little babe,
I never shall see any more!"

They had not been at sea three weeks,
And I'm sure it was not four,
When the vessel it did spring a leak,
And it sank to rise no more!"

Oh, cruel be ye, sea-farin' men,
Oh, cruel be your lives,
A-robbing of the house-carpenter,
And a-taking of their wives!

"The shouts and laughter," runs the chronicle, "which greeted the conclusion of Miss Lavender's song brought Dr. Deane into the room. He was a little alarmed lest his standing in the Society might be damaged by so much and such unrestrained merriment under his roof." So the Doctor gives the signal for dispersion; and "the Friends" bid the bride good night in the last page of the story.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Christian View of Christian History, from Apostolic to Medieaval Times. By J. H. Blunt, M.A. (Rivingtons.)

THIS volume gives a popular and brief view of ecclesiastical history, from the birth of Christ to mediæval times, in eight chapters. The last two chapters are the best; the first two are the least satisfactory. The style is good; and the book, which is very readable, may serve as an introduction to the study of Church history. The author, however, should have read the best recent works on the subject, and profited by them, for his information is often incorrect, and his judgment at fault. Though a philosophical spirit is not wanted in the volume, nothing should be said that does violence to it. Our views differ very often from the author's. Some things, indeed, surprised us, such as "the confirmation of the baptized," which is specified as a third portion of the apostle's labours, and "illustrations of which," says our author, "may be found in the confirmation of the Samaritans by St. Peter and St. John." Surely he does not seriously believe that the modern rite of confirmation owes its origin to apostolic practice. The estimate of Mohammed is little better than that of Pridæux, long since exploded. On the whole, it could be wished that the writer had studied the pages of Neander, Hase, and Niedner before he put his materials into shape. Their view of events, rites, and doctrines is as Christian as his, though it is not so Church-of-England. He writes well; and, if his knowledge were commensurate with his power of expressing it, he could compose an excellent treatise.

The Average Clause.—Hints on the Settlement of Claims for Losses by Fire under Mercantile Policies. By Richard Atkins. (Layton.)

THIS book is addressed principally, if not solely, to persons who are connected with the management of our Fire Insurance Offices. Under "The Average Clause," it is necessary that the insured shall, in addition to a statement of his loss, furnish a valuation of the entire property under the protection of the policy at the time of the fire. If this value exceeds the amount of the insurance, the office pays only such a proportion of the loss as the sum insured bears to the whole value of the property. The principle is (as expressed in the form of this clause adopted by the French office) that the owner is to be considered as his own insurer for the excess of value, and must in that character bear a proportion of the loss. In the application of this principle, the most difficult and complicated

questions have arisen as to the proportions in which the different offices should contribute in cases where goods have been insured under different policies embracing property contained in wharfs, &c., within different areas. These questions have generally been settled by arrangement amongst the offices themselves, without troubling either the Courts of Law or Equity. The effect of these arrangements is best elucidated by a statement of the complicated claims that have been settled in accordance with them, and these settlements have become to the insuring world what the decided cases are to the lawyer. Mr. Atkins has had great experience as an officer of the Sun Fire Office, and he comes forward as one of the "old men" to enlighten the "new men" as to the practice which has been recognized in such cases. The necessity of enlightenment will not be denied by any one who peruses the statements of the puzzles that have arisen on this most difficult matter. The explanations of Mr. Atkins are generally clear and accurate, and the new men are much indebted to him for the present volume.

Memoir of Sir Patrick Dun (Ent.), M.D., M.P., Physician-General to the Army, and sometime President of the College of Physicians: including his Will, his Deed for constituting a Professor of Physic, and other Important Records concerning the Profession of Physic in Ireland, never before published. By J. W. Belcher, M.D. Printed and published by the authority of the College. (Dublin, Hodges, Smith & Co.)

Dr. Belcher may be thanked for the pains which he has taken to gather the requisite materials for a biographical sketch of Sir Patrick Dun, the eminent physician and promoter of medical science in Dublin, who died May 24, 1713, after winning such honours and distinctions as were within the reach of eminent Irish doctors in the days of the later Stuarts. But save as a conscientious and accurate collector, the author has no claim to our gratitude. Instead of fulfilling the promise of the title-page his book is merely an accumulation of ill-arranged facts which might have been manipulated into a memoir, but which in their present state give no satisfactory picture of the life, character and achievements of the man whom the treatise commemorates. Making no attempt to illustrate the society in which Sir Patrick spent his days, it is devoid of personal interest even beyond the wont of academic memoirs of the most frigid sort; and whilst it shows us so little of the man, it is burdened with extracts from parish registers, resolutions of boards, and other like materials, which a cunning writer would have abstained from publishing in full. Notwithstanding its shortcomings, however, it is a record which collectors of medical *ana* will like to peruse.

The Introduction to Fournier's 'Traité de Typographie,' translated by C. E. Keymer. (Gloucester, Bellows.)

THIS is a fair translation of the excellent essay by M. Fournier, corrected and augmented for the latest edition of the 'Traité de la Typographie,' and gives an account of his own craft, by one of the most competent and experienced modern practical printers. A second part describes the improvements that have been made in typography since its first productions appeared; this is very brief. A third part refers to typography in general, its modes of practice and mechanical processes.

Scotland Described: a Series of Topographic Sketches. By Alexander Murray. (Glasgow, Murray.)

THIS is a guide-book in the alphabetical manner of arrangement, that is, the user is required to seek in that order the name of any place about which he requires information; he does not find the knowledge sought disposed in the ordinary manner of such publications, i.e. in routes such as are suggested for the traveller. On this new plan the book is handier for reference in the study, but less so on the road. By means of an index, however, the common mode with these books is available for all services. On the other hand, by disposing his matter as in this book, the cost of making and printing an index is saved to the publisher, and the book is rendered a trifle lighter by the omission of so many leaves as the index may require. There is

an index to this book; but as it is not analytical, does not declare the subject of each reference beyond the name of the place concerned, it is of comparatively little use. The book is not a good one; in short, it is a very bad one. The text is loaded with marks of quotation to such an extent that the reader is bewildered by them. This is not the case, because the matter enclosed by those marks is such as, if borrowed, conscientious writers abstain from claiming as their own; on the contrary, as we thought at first, it is often such as no one cares about. Really, however, as the reader soon discovers, this method of bringing confusion to his pages is adopted by Mr. Murray for the sake of giving emphasis to his favourite passages. Here and there we come upon passages which should have been printed in the form of verse. Some of these are, probably, extracts from versified writings; few are poetical. This is but one of the writer's literary defects; others exist in his woful lack of terseness of style—so important in such a book as this,—no less than in his neglect of selection for his materials, by which the text is crammed with trivial facts. Thus, in an account of Iona, who cares to learn from such a book as this, where compactness is all in all, and every statement is supposed to be carried about the country in a man's knapsack, that the profits from the sale of "a well-written description of the district" are beneficial to a Free Church congregation in the island! Pages of poetical quotations from 'The Lady of the Lake' are not required in a guide-book, still less in a book of reference for the study. These are preferable to the author's prose gushings on the sentimental and romantic fashions. Even such shortcomings are made more objectionable by the literary defects of Mr. Alexander Murray, whose English is confused and muddled to a tiresome extent. Surely it is a poor consolation to the tourist who wishes to avoid the chatter as well as the cost of drivers and ciceroni in such a place as the Trossachs, to be told that "the drivers will be found well 'posted up' in the topographic incidents of the route"!

Nooks and Corners of English Life, Past and Present. By John Timbs. (Griffith & Farran.)

HERE is another of those agreeable parlour-window miscellanies devoted to the old times and customs of England, the number of which is already countless. Mr. Timbs, already known as a collector, does not ransack any very obscure nooks and corners to fill his wallet of miscellanies. Perhaps an abstract from the Table of Contents will best characterize and recommend his newest volume. The articles it contains are as follows:—Early English Life,—Britain before the Roman Colonization,—The Romans in England,—Domestic Life of the Saxons,—Meals: British, Anglo-Roman, and Saxon,—Castle Life,—Household Antiquities,—The Englishman's Fireside,—Private Life of Isabella, Queen of Edward the Second of England,—The English Housewife,—A Herefordshire Lady (Mrs. Joyce Jeffries) in the Time of the Civil War,—House-furnishing in the Middle Ages,—Dress: Personal Ornaments,—Pins and Pin-Money,—Provisions: Bread-Making, Grocery, and Confectionery,—Peasant Life,—Customs and Ceremonies,—Banbury Cakes, &c.,—Horselydown Fair in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,—Wake-Festivals in the Black Country,—Keeping Birds in the Middle Ages,—The Story of Fair Rosamond,—Wolsey at Esher Place,—Traditions of Battle-fields,—Hatfield House,—The Grand Remonstrance,—Cavaliers and Roundheads,—Wotton and the Evelyns,—Lord Bolingbroke at Battersea,—The Last of Epping Forest. The above list, it will be seen, contains variety enough, if little novelty. The compilation is neatly executed.

How fresh and racy is the old matter thus brought together by Mr. Timbs cannot be better understood than by turning from it to such a faded masquerade-piece as *The Masque at Ludlow, and other Romanesques*, by the Author of 'Mary Powell' (Low & Co.).—The trick of these productions is worn out, save they be executed by a hand far stronger than our author's. It is only the unmistakable force of hand displayed by M. Lays that reconciles us to his grim, antiquarian,

Low Country pictures. The old costumes and buildings would tell for little were they presented in pale lead-pencil work, screen-wise, by some young lady alike intrepid and feeble. To bring forward Milton, Spenser, and Galileo—the heroes of these Romanesques (!)—is a piece of sorcery beyond our author's power. The author of 'Lady Willoughby's Diary,' of which all subsequent books have been merely so many washed-out imitations, modestly forbore to tamper thus directly with the mighty ones of the past; confining herself mainly to the influence which their rumoured and acted deeds and achievements had on the life of a loving and gentle lady living in retirement.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

Lucy's Campaign: a Story of Adventure. By Mary and Catherine Lee. With Illustrations. (Griffith & Farran.)

WRITING with some of the grace and facility that distinguished the literary style of the two sisters, Sophia and Harriet Lee, who by their joint-labour made an honourable reputation in the days of our grandmothers, the authors of this book for children have produced a narrative that will entertain such little people as it is intended to amuse. The date of the story is in the heart of the last century; and Lucy's campaign is made in the wake of the Pretender's army, during the lamentable insurrection of '45. To throw a defenceless and very pretty damsel, of gentle birth and fair fortune, into the hands of a party of Jacobite troopers is a bold measure on the part of the story-tellers; but their daring is justified by the ease and strength with which they carry the young lady through a variety of surprising adventures, and ultimately restore her, safe and sound, to the care of her natural protectors.

The Early Start in Life. By Emilia Marryat Norris. With Illustrations. (Griffith & Farran.)

IN his nineteenth year Alexander Stirling, the hero of this readable story, is thrown upon the world, and required to provide for his young brothers and a sister as well as for himself. Bidding adieu to England, they start for Australia, where, after many troubles and disappointments, they win a sufficiency of bright fortune. Upon the whole, we are well pleased with this latest offering from the daughter of Capt. Marryat; but there is far too much of it. If it had been only half as long, the distinctiveness of the characters and the wholesome tone that qualifies the entire volume would have ensured it a considerable measure of success.

The Bible Opened for Children. By Mary Bradford. (Casell, Petter & Galpin.)

PORTIONS of the historical books are here narrated in a manner and style adapted to the capacities of children. The task attempted is a very difficult one; but the author has succeeded better than most. The volume is creditable to her judgment and taste.

Cassell's Story-Books for the Young.—*My First Cruise*, by W. H. Kingston: followed by *The Travelling Tinman*; *The Beautiful Gate*; and *The Chimera*. (Casell, Petter & Galpin.)

Mr. Kingston's contribution to this slight volume is a narrative of nautical experience, taken from the sea-log of Pringle Kushforth, a middy in Her Majesty's service, whose vessel captures a slaver soon after he has joined her. 'The Travelling Tinman' is, in like manner, directed against African slavery. The playful version of the classic story of 'The Chimera,' which closes the book, is from the pen of N. Hawthorne.

Donald Cameron; or, Trust Winneth Troth: a Tale. By Leonora. (Darton & Co.)

A story for the nursery, written in this style: "Oat-cake and porridge was the every-day food of which the whole family partook, and the scones, made of fine white flour, were baked fresh by Mrs. Cameron for her chance visitors from the Lodge, upon which occasions the children would come in for any pieces that might be left. When the novelty of the hot, soft cakes had a little worn off—by which time it is not improbable that a feeling of repulsion suggested itself to his senses—Gilbert looked up, and seeing Donald's eyes fixed upon him," &c.

Greedy boys and girls know what it is to feel that they have overeaten themselves; but they are not accustomed to speak of the discomfort as "a feeling of repletion suggesting itself to the senses." If Leonora would write for children, she must learn to think their thoughts and speak their speech.

Rosa Lindesay: the Light of Kilmain. By M. H. (Johnstone, Hunter & Co.)

HONOUR to whom honour is due: to the decorators, illustrators, and printers of this rapid little story, which the author of 'Labourers in the Vineyard' and 'The Red Velvet Bible' dedicates to a writer whose style and modes of thought accord with her own.

Newlyn House: the Home of the Davenports. By A. E. W. (Johnstone, Hunter & Co.)

GIRLS will thoroughly enjoy this story, even to the end of the death-bed scene, with which it closes somewhat too mournfully; and when they have read it once, they will read it again. A. E. W. must overcome two dangerous tendencies—a disposition to sermonize and a proneness to shed tears—and then she will write capital tales for the nursery and play-room. As it is, her book is about the best that has appeared in this "children's season." In her next story the hero, instead of dying of rapid consumption after he has carried off the highest honours of his university, must be endowed with sound lungs as well as a vigorous brain, and the will to do good in the world.

The Children's Hour Annual. (Johnstone, Hunter & Co.)

CONTAINING more than three hundred pages of prose fiction and poetry, calculated to please children, this volume is just the book for papas and mamas who want a collection of "short pieces" to be used in the hour which they daily devote to intellectual companionship with their children. The literary matter is quite good enough for its purpose; and though some of them are paltry things, the artistic embellishments of the work are, for the most part, of more than average merit.

Old Merry's Annual, 1867.—Merry and Wise. Edited by Old Merry. (Jackson, Walford & Hodder.)

"Old Merry" has become one of our literary institutions; and we are always glad to give him cordial greeting, as a worthy successor to Old Humphrey, Peter Parley, and other caterers of intellectual amusement for the children of a past generation. His present volume is abundant as to quantity, good as to quality, and magnificent with the crimson and gold which children like to see on the outside of their books. Amongst the many contributors to its contents, there is only one for whom we have a discouraging remark. Such literature as Miss Annie Harwood's 'The God Hidden and the God Revealed' is out of place in Old Merry's mirthful Annual.

The Children's Prize. Edited by J. Erskine Clarke, M.A. (Macintosh.)

A well-illustrated monthly serial of such literature as is calculated to please and benefit the younger boys and girls of our Sunday schools, 'The Children's Prize' is a meritorious and useful publication. It would be found acceptable to the members of those village clubs which have been established, here and there, by benevolent persons interested in the mental culture of the children of agricultural labourers. For its special purpose—the reward and encouragement of industry and intelligence in the classes of schools for poor children—no better work than Mr. Clarke's lies upon our table.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Annals of Christ's Hospital, by "A Blue," illust. 6 photos. 10/6 cl.
Brilliantue's Shifting Winds, a Tough Yarn, cr. 8vo. 6 cl.
Brodie's Songs of the People, 12mo. 8 cl.
Brosden's Works Current in Lincolnshire, fe. 8vo. 6 cl.
Christ for the Neck, a Text-Book, 32mo. 1/ cl. limp.
Child's Benedicite, or the Song of the Three Children, 2 vols. 12 cl.
Christian Manliness, cr. 8vo. 3 cl.
Colenso's Sermons preached at Natal, post 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Coley's Pill Book, Part I., cr. 8vo. 2 cl. swd.
Cranbrook's Credibility, Discourses on Christian Faith, &c., 3/6 cl.
Davis's Christianity in Relation to Social Life, 12mo. 2 cl.
Drayton and Davenant (The), post 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Eugel (Carl), Introduction to Study of Church Music, 8vo. 16/ cl.
Fairbairn's Useful Information to Parents, 12mo. 1/ cl.
Fenn's Bent, not Broken, 3 vols.
Fishers (The) of Derby Haven, 12mo. 1/ cl.
George Wayland, 12mo. 1/ cl.
Green's Bible Teachings, 12mo.

Green's Critical Notes on New Testament, cr. 8vo. 7 cl.
Greenwood's Legends of Savage Life, 25 illust. by Grisct, 5 plain.
Hill's Sunday School Lessons on Gospels, 12mo. 1/6 cl. limp.
Hird's Voice from the Muses, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Hole's Greek Primer, cr. 8vo. 4 cl.
Leech's Domes versus Teas, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
M'Duff's Curlew Chimes, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Nelson's Oil-colour Picture-Book for Nursery, 4to. 5 cl.
Pearson's Practical Cotton-Spinner, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl. swd.
Robertson's History of the Christian Church, Vol. 3, 8vo. 18 cl.
Rogers's Lyrical Britannia, Collection of Brit. Hymns, cr. 8vo. 12/6
Sala's From Waterloo to the Peninsula, 2 vols. post 8vo. 24/ cl.
Sargent's Chronicles of an Old Manor House, cr. 8vo. 4 cl.
Smith's The Divine Law, Scriptural Duty of Man, &c., 12mo. 2/6
Summer (A.) in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Timbs's English Eccentrics and Eccentricities, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21/
Touches of Nature, by Eminent Artists and Authors, illust. 21/ cl.
Warne's Picture-Book, 500 Illustrations, imp. 4to. 3/ bds.
Well's Essay on Dew, 8vo. 5 cl.
Wit and Humour, by author of 'Autocrat of Breakfast-table,' 3/6

AFTER THE METEORS.

THOU steel-girt Earth, like amazon of old
That moved so late amid the burst of spears,
Where round thy path the hurl of battle rolled,
With all the battle music in thine ears
Of fiery arrows rushing through mid-air,
Now calm thou liest as a nun at rest;
And so shalt lie, as tranquil and as fair,
Thy snow-clasped hands above thy snow-bound
breast,
While round thy corse the priestess moons shall glide
One after other with a noiseless tread,
Binding the olive to thy swordless side,
Dropping the hollies on thy silent bed;
While one vast vault shall meet thine upturned face,
Where every light is burning in its place.

ELEANORA L. HERVEY.

November 28, 1866.

STATIONERS' HALL AND ITS REGISTERS.

Nov. 28, 1866.

WHEN the important question of the consolidation and improvement of our copyright law—unfortunately now deprived of the able advocacy of Mr. Adam Black—shall come again before the Legislature, I trust that some attempt will be made, if not to abolish, at least to define clearly, the duties and powers of "Stationers' Hall." Few persons who have any acquaintance with the mode of keeping the registers there for the use of the public will, I think, deny that it falls very far short of the objects contemplated by the Copyright Act. That Act directs that a book shall be kept, wherein may be registered, on payment of a fee, the title of any work, time of first publication, name and abode of publisher and proprietor of copyright; it makes such registration a condition precedent of legal proceedings in case of piracy or alleged piracy, declares that it shall be *prima facie* proof of proprietorship or assignment of copyright, punishes with penalties a false entry, and gives to persons aggrieved by any entry power to apply to a Court of law to have it varied or expunged. This book of register is, moreover, to be open at all convenient times to the inspection of every person on payment of a specified fee "for every entry which shall be searched for or inspected." The utility of all this is obvious; but, unfortunately, a search in the books of Stationers' Hall is, in numerous instances, nothing but a snare. The public are permitted to search the indexes only, and this under such restrictions that no reliance whatever can be placed upon them. The names of proprietors of copyrights, although expressly referred to in the Act, are not, as such, entered in the index at all. On the other hand, authors' names, which are not referred to in the Act, are frequently the only heading under which books or other publications can be found, although the works they refer to are published anonymously; in which case a searcher not possessed of private information may look in vain; for any one who looks into one of these indexes for more than thirty seconds, "by the stop-watch," will, as I have experienced, be inevitably informed by the authorities that he must strictly confine himself to one, or at most two, initial letters. The motive of all this is avowedly a fear that fees may be lost by permitting any greater liberty; but the index only—and not the book of registry which the Act directs to be "kept open for inspection"—is placed in the searcher's hands, and, of course, the mere index word, without any of the particulars of the registration, could rarely be of any value.

To show conclusively the absurdity of the present system, I took only the other day to the registry-office a copy of a well-known work, and requested

both the clerk in charge and the chief officer there successively to point out how I was to search for an entry of it. Two index words were given to me and I was distinctly informed that I could not be permitted to search under any other heading. Neither myself nor the authorities, however, could find it by these clues, and I was finally assured that no such work was registered. Yet I happened to know, not only that the work referred to was registered, but that the fact must appear somewhere in the very index-book which we had examined and in which, assuming there has been no clerical omission, I am ready to undertake to find it, if an allowed liberty of search, in ten minutes—less than that time being sufficient to look through the whole book.

While this is a specimen of the system of registering at Stationers' Hall, it is not surprising that we hear of cases of two parties registering the same title, and afterwards wasting the time of Equit Judges by disputes about proprietorship. In the case I have alluded to I am absolutely debarred from inspecting the register, and could only possibly come at it by pretending to search for other books; and paying fees in each case, in the hope of accidentally stumbling upon this forbidden information. Whether a mandamus from the Court of Queen's Bench could compel these dragons who guard the Hesperian Gardens of Amen Corner to relax the system,—or whether an action would lie for damage sustained through placing reliance on their imperfect indexes or their misleading assurances,—not being a lawyer, I will not venture to say. The late Mr. Justice Talfourd, when introducing the Copyright Act, remarked that, "as the Stationers' Company had long enjoyed the control over the registration of books, he did not propose to take it from them, and their privileges were accordingly continued, but the public reverence for the vested rights of City Companies has considerably abated since that time. Reform is clearly needed; and I suspect it will not be complete until the registration, often so important in connexion with literary property shall be intrusted to some public officer responsible to Government, and having no direct interest in the fees of his office."

W. MOY THOMAS.

NATURAL SELECTION.

November 28, 1866.

AT the last meeting of the Entomological Society the subject of "Mimicry," or protective resemblances, was brought forward by Prof. Westwood and myself, and during the discussion that ensued some objections were made to the explanation of the phenomena first given by Mr. Bates, as adopted by me as the only sufficient one. Tim did not then permit of an answer being made to those objections, and as they are at first sight very plausible, and were brought forward not by one of Mr. Darwin's opponents, but by a gentleman who fully admits the great principles of evolution as development in organic nature, they may probably have weight with some persons. Believing, however, that they are entirely unsound, may I beg a little of your space to give my reasons for rejecting them.

Mr. Sharp stated that four different cases might be sufficient to produce the phenomena of "mimicry" more or less completely, viz., first, accidental resemblances; secondly, similar conditions of life; thirdly, heredity, or reversion to common ancestral type; and, fourthly, the preservation of useful variations.

To the first, or accidental resemblances, it was admitted that very few, if any, of the cases adduced by Mr. Bates or myself could be due. The last of the one we adopt. The second and third remain, and these, Mr. Sharp argued, would account for most, or perhaps all, of our cases without the agency of natural selection at all. Now, all I can admit is, that in some cases of very closely allied species of the same or of closely allied genera, a accurate external resemblance, such as we term "mimicry," might possibly be produced either by "heredity," or by the action of like conditions. But in all the cases in which the insects resembling each other belong to distinct orders, or distinct families, or to genera not intimately allied, or even to well marked sections of extensive genera, I entirely dis-

that either or both of these causes could have produced the whole series of phenomena presented by *mimicking* insects, and for the following reasons, which appear to me sufficiently conclusive:—

1. In all cases of mimicry, the resemblance of the one species to another in a different group is entirely superficial, and is always strictly confined to those characters which cause the one to *look like the other*. The structure, the habits, the form of inconspicuous parts, the colour of inconspicuous parts, the nature of the food, or the character of the larva and pupa, are not, as far as we know, ever modified in a similar manner. But if such general causes as "heredity" or "similar conditions" produced resemblances, these resemblances should affect various parts of the organization, not those conspicuous to the eye only. The effect being limited with strict reference to external resemblance, seems to me a fatal objection to referring it to any cause or causes of a general nature.

2. There are no grounds for believing that minute details of colouration and marking are due to climatal conditions at all, still less that they can be produced so identically alike in species of groups widely differing in organization; neither is there any evidence that such details are ever continued by heredity to one species only in each of two distinct family groups which contain hundreds of other variously-coloured species.

3. It is only a very few groups of insects which are the subjects of imitation by many other groups. But "heredity" should affect nearly all groups not too remotely allied; and "common conditions" should affect all species inhabiting the same forests with some approach to an average frequency. The fact that there is no such miscellaneous character in the resemblances (the group of Danaoid butterflies being the mimicked in the great majority of cases) tells us plainly that no causes affecting all insects alike can be at the bottom of this curious phenomenon.

4. Protective resemblance to a species of a distinct order sometimes occurs, as in the curious *Orthopterous* insect adduced by Prof. Westwood, which had been always taken for a *Coleopterous* insect that inhabits the same country (*Tricondyla* sp.). Neither "heredity" nor "like conditions" can be called in here; yet the phenomenon is so similar to that of the mimicking butterflies, that the idea of a similar cause in both instances is irresistibly forced upon us.

5. Resemblances of the most perfect kind occur between insects and inanimate objects. Phasmidæ imitate sticks, leaves, or moss most wonderfully. The larvæ of Geometræ also imitate sticks. Thousands of tropical Coleoptera imitate bark (and it is always those that cling to bark); others that sit motionless on leaves cannot be distinguished from the dung of birds dropped on a leaf. These are most clearly *protective imitations*, and they can none of them possibly be produced by "heredity" or "similarity of conditions," but, if produced at all by natural causes, seem clearly due to the continued preservation of useful variations. The mimicry of other insects is equally protective, and there is every probability that both were produced in a similar manner.

6. This is rendered still more certain by the fact that in both classes of resemblance it is the female only that is most frequently protected, for reasons which I have already explained, but cannot now enter into. It is only the female "leaf-insect" that is so wonderfully like a leaf; and in many species of Pieris and Diadema it is the females only that mimic Heliconias and Eupreas. This fact alone renders it in the highest degree improbable that the two groups of phenomena should have been due to distinct causes, even if the preceding arguments had not shown us how impossible it was to explain any of the main features of "mimicry" by such causes as "heredity" or "the action of like external conditions."

For these reasons it appears to me indisputable that "natural selection," or the continued survival of variations useful to the possessor, is the only theory yet before us which is capable of explaining the whole of the facts presented by "mimicking insects."

ALFRED R. WALLACE.

GAVARNI.

FROM a modest house at the corner of the Avenue Bugeaud and the Avenue de l'Impératrice, a thin-waisted man, with a very grave face, wrapped in a black velvet gown, would of late watch the crowds of happy Parisians driving and riding to and from the Bois de Boulogne. He had been among them many a year, and had shone in their midst. But now the fashionable man had withdrawn himself from the world. His beard was grey, and he had a cough that spoke of the grave. He had been a gallant, who could turn a compliment exquisitely; a wit, whose shafts were keen and polished. Not only with his pen, but also, and chiefly, with his pencil, he had observed the men and women of his day, their passions and prejudices and meannesses; and he had so embodied them that he had earned for himself, albeit not of the Academy nor conspicuous on the Line at the annual exhibitions, a fame that must be embodied in the history of his period.

Paul Chevalier was a working engineer at Tarbes. It will surprise many who have met him in society, and must therefore have admired his tact and grace and distinguished bearing, to hear that he was of the working class—a man born to live by the use of his strength; yet it was so. But early the light of his genius broke through his humble lot. He began his Art-work by furnishing drawings to the books of fashion. This working engineer had a taste for the elegant and the refined from the beginning. After a while Paul Chevalier was emboldened to send two water-colour drawings to the *Salon* in Paris. M. Germain was at the time the compiler of the *Catégorie*. The humble artist's drawings were remitted from Gavarni. M. Germain mistook the name of the place for the name of the artist, and Paul Chevalier's drawings appeared as the work of M. Gavarni. The pictures made a hit; and Paul Chevalier, with a laugh, stuck to the name of Gavarni. He in late years, when he was a fine gentleman, made a fair joke on the subject. A lady, who was wont to labour under the delusion that she was a wit, one day asked him whether he was cousin to the cascade of Gavarnie. "Yes, Madame," the artist answered, "I am cousin *à la* de Germain." Many are the jokes and polished sarcasms which travel still about French society as those of Gavarni. At the height of his renown he was *fêted* and admired; but neither the adulation nor the rapid pace of the life spoiled him. Light and sparkling as he could be, he kept always a serious and sober background to his mind. M. Jules Clarétie describes this phase of him by saying that he had the *entrain* of the Frenchman with the phlegm of an Englishman; that it was a drop of gin in a glass of champagne. So that champagne and gin express the relative values of the French and the English characters! We are obliged to M. Jules Clarétie.

Gavarni was in his prime and in his glory from about 1830 to 1848. He was a correct and graceful artist, a keen observer of character, a pictorial wit and satirist. The vices, the meannesses, of his time were illustrated and flagellated by his practised pencil. It is remarked of him, and to his honour, that there are few, if any, personalities in his works. His was that higher observation which, from a class, can embody an individual type, and punish a popular vice or weakness without making a scapegoat. Gavarni's "Masques et Visages," his "Lorettes Vieilles," and his terrible parents and children, will live not only as finely-conceived and executed works, but also as admirable and most authoritative material for the historian. Some of them, indeed many of them, present the naked truths of a dis-solute society so sharply that we shudder; and Gavarni meant that we should shudder. This was the lesson the serious man who stood ever upright behind his comic mask insisted upon teaching. It has been said of Gavarni that he was not a caricaturist, but a moralist. It is nearer the truth to say that he was both caricaturist and moralist. He did not, as we have observed, caricature individuals, but he enforced the salient characteristics of the type he wished to produce to the spectator's mind by exaggerating them. Ergo, he was a caricaturist. It will be remembered, to his honour, that his great qualities were always employed on the right side;

that if he painted vice, it was to show how hideous she was; that if he took learned observations in the byways and slums of Paris and of London, his mission was not merely to amuse the *badouins* of the Boulevards.

Gavarni delighted in the new world London opened upon him when he came among us in 1849. His pencil revelled in the picturesque miseries of St. Giles's and Whitechapel, as well as in the elegancies of the West End. He studied all the shifting phases of our social life with ardour. He made his countrymen acquainted with the multitude of our low games, and the dismal habits and predicaments of our uninformed and under-fed population. But he never caught the British type. His Englishmen are stage Englishmen. He got far beyond the stupidities of the old French caricaturists, and even the majority of French caricaturists of our own time, whose only idea of an Englishman is a man with a hook nose and two fangs protruding from his upper lip. Even Gustave Doré is satisfied with copying the ancient absurdity. Gavarni, we repeat, studied hard to catch our English faces; but we have only to compare his people of the London streets with those of Leech to see what little way he made.

But at home Gavarni was, at least, the equal of Leech. Gavarni was the accomplished artist. He had a grace which Leech never studied to reach. The exact position in the world of each of his figures is as plainly told by the magic strokes of his pencil as it could be in pages of description. Gavarni was, moreover, a facile and graceful writer. His letters on England, which are scattered hither and thither, are said to be full of point and just observation.

Gavarni called the sombre house from which, a shattered man, he watched the brilliant company of Paris pass to the Bois, his tomb; and in this tomb he would lift the green serge from before his window and still admire the grace over which his pencil had loved to linger. In this retreat he lost his son, and the sorrow hastened him on his own long journey. A little while ago he was persuaded to go to Auteuil for better air, and at Auteuil on the 23rd of November this better air received his last breath.

LEOPOLD RANKE.

WE have received from Berlin a printed circular, of which the following is a translation. We have not heard whether any further steps have been taken in the matter in question. Mr. Ranke sets a very high value on the reputation he enjoys in England, and would, doubtless, be gratified by any expression of respect from this country.—

"On the 20th of February, 1867, fifty years will have elapsed since Leopold Ranke took the degree of Doctor, at Leipzig. This academic act was the commencement of a scientific life, which, judging from the effects it has produced in teaching and in writing, we are now, after the lapse of half a century, justified in calling truly great. Ranke has opened a deeper insight into the foundations of historical science, a wider and more panoramic view from its heights. If, in recent times, no study, unless it be that of the natural sciences, has attained to so brilliant a development as history, it is, in great measure, his work. Who can be more desirous to give public expression to this conviction than those who have experienced his influence on their own minds, and have received from the words and works of the Teacher the fruitful germ of their own labours, the decisive direction for their whole lives? Whose duty can it more specially be to render the expression of this conviction an expression at the same time of gratitude, than that of the learners who had the good fortune to know the teacher at the period of his fullest scientific activity? This is more peculiarly the boast of those who took part in his historical exercises, which served as a model to many others, and in which the richest seed was scattered abroad.

"Under the influence of these sentiments, it was suggested that the 20th of February, 1867, should be kept as a day of general commemoration. The undersigned have held some preliminary consultations, and now address themselves to the wide

circle of those who during a whole generation have profited by these exercises. They are persuaded that in doing this they are only expressing the wishes of all Ranke's disciples, who now represent his science in every part of Germany, the wishes which unite the several generations, whatever differences time and the peculiar development of each may introduce amongst them, in one and the same sentiment.

"The undersigned likewise propose to present to the honoured Master some token of gratitude, and for that purpose they think it desirable that his scholars should once more assemble around him, on the day above mentioned, in as large a number as possible. They therefore request all who may be inclined to promote this work of piety to have the goodness to express their assent in writing to Dr. Theodore Toeche (Berlin, Kochstrasse, No. 69), inclosing their address. After which they will receive further communications on the subject."

"Halle, München, Berlin, Bonn, Göttingen.—E. DUMMLER, W. von GISEBRECHT, R. KÜPKE, H. von SYBEL, Th. TOECHE, G. WAITZ."

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BUDGET OF PARADOXES. (No. X.)

AND now for an episode on the things of the day. My account of Mr. Thom and his 666 appeared on October 27: on the 29th I received from the editor a copy of Mr. Thom's sermons published in 1863 (he died Feb. 27, 1862) with best wishes for my health and happiness. The editor does not name himself in the book; but he signed his name in my copy: and may my circumference never be more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ of my diameter if the signature, name and writing both, were not that of my $\odot\Box$ ing friend Mr. James Smith! And so I have come in contact with him on 666 as well as on π ! I should have nothing left to live for, had I not happened to hear that he has a perpetual motion on hand. I returned thanks and kind regards: and Miss Miggs's words—"Here's forgivenesses of injuries! here's amicablenesses!"—rang in my ears. But I was made slightly uncomfortable: how could the war go on after this armistice? Could I ever make it understood that the truce only extended to the double Vahu and things thereunto relating? It was once held by seafaring men that there was no peace with Spaniards beyond the line: I was determined that there must be no concord with J.S. inside the circle; that this must be a special exception, like Father Huddleston and old Grouse in the gun-room. I was not long in anxiety; twenty-four hours after the book of sermons there came a copy of the threatened exposure—"The British Association in Jeopardy, and Professor De Morgan in the Pillory without hope of escape. By James Smith, Esq." London and Liverpool, 8vo., 1866 (pp. 94). This exposure consists of reprints from the *Athenæum* and the *Correspondent*: of things new there is but one. In a short preface Mr. J. S. particularly recommends to "read to the end." At the end is an appendix of two pages, in type as large as the work; a very prominent peroration. It is an article from the *Athenæum*, left out of its place. In the last sentence Mr. J. Smith, who had asked whether his character as an honest Geometer and Mathematician was not at stake, is warned against the *fallacia plurimum interrogationum*. He is told that there is not a more honest what's-his-name in the world: but that as to the counter which he calls his character as a mathematician, he is assured that it had been staked years ago, and lost. And thus truth has the last word. There is no occasion to say much about reprints. One of them is a letter of August 25, 1865, written by Mr. J. S. to the *Correspondent*. It is one of his quadratures; and the joke is that I am made to be the writer: it appears as what Mr. J. S. hopes I shall have the sense to write in the *Athenæum* and forestall him. When I saw myself thus quoted—yes! quoted! double commas, first person—I felt as I suppose did Wm. Wilberforce when he set eyes on the affectionate benediction of the potato which waggish comrades had imposed on a raw Irish reporter as part of his speech. I felt as Martin, of Galway—kind friend of the poor dumb creatures!—when he was told that the new converts had put him in Italics. "I appeal to you," he said, "I appeal to the House! Did I?" Do

I ever speak in Italics?" I appeal to editor and readers whether I ever squared the circle until a week or two ago, when I gave my charitable mode of reconciling the discrepant cyclometers.

The absurdity of the imitation of symbolic reasoning is so ludicrously rich that I shall insert it when I make up my final book. Somebody mastered Spanish merely to read Don Quixote: it would be worth while to learn a little algebra merely to enjoy this *a-b*-istical attack on the windmills. The principle is, Prove something in as-roundabout a way as possible, mention the circle once or twice irrelevantly in the course of your proof, and then make an act of Q.E.D. in words at length. Let 360 be denoted by *c*, and 115 2 by *d*: by 100 uses of letter, and more than 20 equations, it is found out that $8c=25d$: this proves that 8 circumferences are 25 diameters! The following is hardly caricature:—

To prove that 2 and 2 make 5. Let $a=2$, $b=5$: let $c=658$, the number of the House; let $d=666$, the number of the Beast. Then $d=a+b+c+1$; so that 1 is a harmonious and logical quantification of the number of which we are to take care. Now, b , the middle of our digital system, is, by mathematical and geometrical combination, a mean between 5+1 and 2+2. Let 1 be removed to be taken care of, a thing no real mathematician can refuse without serious injury to his mathematical and geometrical reputation. It follows of necessity that $2+2=5$, *quod erat demonstrandum*. If Simpkin & Marshall have not, after my notice, to account for a gross of copies more than would have gone off without me, the world is not worthy of its James Smith!

I could forgive Mr. J. S. anything, properly headed. I would allow him to prove,—for himself—that the Quadrature of the Circle is the child of a private marriage between the Bull Unigenitus and the Pragmatic Sanction, claiming tithe of onions for repeal of the Mortmain Act, before the Bishops in Committee under the kitchen table: his mode of imitating reasoning would do this with ease. But when he puts his imitation into my mouth, to make me what he calls a "real mathematician," my soul rises in epigram against him. I say with the doll's dressmaker—such a job makes me feel like a puppet's tailor myself—4 He ought to have a little pepper! just a few grains? I think the young man's tricks and manners make a claim upon his friends for a little pepper!" De Fauré and Joseph Scaliger come into my head: my reader may look back for them.

A few Grains of Pepper.

Three circlesquarers to the manner born Switzerland, France, and England did adorn. De Fauré in equations did surpass, Joseph at contradictions was an ass. Groaned Folly, I'm used up! What shall I do To make James Smith? Grinned Momus, Join the two! As to my *locus penitentie*, the reader who is fit to enjoy the letter I have alluded to will see that I have a soft and easy position; that the thing is really a *pillowery*: and that I am, like Perrette's pot of milk,

Bien posé sur un coussinet.

Joanna Southcott never had a follower who believed in her with more humble piety than Mr. James Smith believes in himself. After all that has happened to him he asks me with high confidence to "favour the writer with a proof" that I still continue of opinion that "the best of the argument is in my jokes, and the best of the joke is in his arguments." I will not so favour him. At the very outset I told him in plain English that he has the whiphand of all the reasoners in the world, and in plain French that *il a perdu le droit d'être frappé de l'évidence*; I might have said *pendu*. To which I now add, in plain Latin, *Sapienti pauca, indocto nihil*. The law of Chancery says that he who will have equity must do equity: the law of reasoning says that he who will have proof must see proof.

My readers may expect a word on Mr. Thom's sermons, after my account of his queer doings about 666. He is evidently an honest and devout man, much wanting in discrimination. He has a sermon about private judgment, in which he halts between the logical and legal meanings of the word. He loathes those who apply their private judgment to the word of God: here he means those who decide

what it ought to be. He seems in other places aware that the theological phrase means taking right to determine what it is. He uses his own private judgment very freely, and is strong in the conclusion that others ought not to use theirs except as he tells them how; he leaves all the rest of mankind free to think with him. In this he is as original: his fame must rest on his sensory tripod.

A. DE MORGAN.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

OUR readers are aware that one of the works which the late Prince Consort engaged was that of making a collection of Raphael's works. It is so well known that he also contemplated making a collection of Michael Angelo's works, and that he made a considerable progress towards its completion. Mr. Woodward (Her Majesty's Librarian) is engaged, in conjunction with Mr. Ruland, in making a Catalogue of these works; hence, we suppose, the rumour, which is utterly without foundation, that he is writing a Life of Michael Angelo for the Queen. Mr. Woodward is proceeding with his chief task, the 'Life of Leonardo da Vinci.'

Messrs. Longmans & Co. are preparing for publication Mr. Disraeli's 'Speeches on Parliamentary Reform,'—Sir Henry M. Havelock's 'Three Main Military Questions of the Day,'—Mr. J. C. Marshman's 'History of India,'—Mr. C. R. Wall's 'Florence: the New Capital of Italy,'—and Prof. Tyndall's Lecture on 'Sound.'

Mr. Hepworth Dixon's work 'New America' is announced by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett for publication on New Year's Day.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society, held yesterday (Friday), the President, General Sabine, delivered the customary address to the Fellows, and presented the medals which had been awarded by the Council. Prof. Julius Pflüger, of Bonn, a foreign member of the Society, whose researches in Analytical Geometry, Magnetism and Spectral Analysis, have gained him a high reputation among the savants of Europe, got the Copley Medal. The Rumford Medal (a biennial prize) goes to Armand Hippolyte Louis Fizeau, member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, for his optical investigations, especially for those on the effect of heat on the refractive power of transparent bodies. One of the Royal Medals was given to Mr. W. Huggins, F.R.S., who, within the past few years has done excellent work in spectral analysis, examining the chemical elements, and compelling stars and far remote nebulae to reveal their constituents, as may be seen in able papers published in the *Philosophical Transactions*. The other recipient of a Royal Medal is Mr. W. K. Parker, F.R.S., whose papers on comparative osteology, particularly on the anatomy of the skull, have been published in the *Transactions of the Royal and of the Zoological Society*. The two last-named gentlemen are of the recently elected Fellows of the Royal Society, and may be looked on as rising men, who, if favoured with health, will still work in their respective departments of science, and achieve yet greater results. It is, perhaps, the best use that can be made of medals to give them to young men whose love of science and skill and diligence in research have been recognised by the veterans who precede them.

The new Council of the Royal Society comprises the following:—President, General Sabine; Treasurer, Dr. W. A. Miller; Secretaries, Dr. Sharpey and Prof. Stokes; Foreign Secretary, Prof. W. H. Miller; Dr. Beale, Mr. Bowman, Commander Evans, Dr. Frankland, Dr. Gladstone, Mr. W. R. Grove, Mr. Huggins, Prof. Huxley, Mr. Lussell, Prof. A. C. Ramsay, Col. Smythe, Mr. Spottiswoode, Dr. T. Thomson, Mr. Tite, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, and Lord Wrottesley.

Dr. Reinhold Pauli, so well known in London literary circles, and whose expulsion from the Chair of History at the University of Tübingen, on account of the expression of his Prussian proclivities, we read of in the papers, is devoting his comparative leisure to printing a book long since prepared for the press, entitled 'Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, the founder of the House of Commons.'

We understand that such persons as may wish to have a copy of Dr. Davidson's Preface to Fürst's Lexicon, can have it, free of cost, by writing to Thomas Scott, Esq., Ramsgate.

A few valuable additions have recently been made at the National Portrait Gallery in Great George Street, which re-opened to the public on Monday last. Two extremely well painted portraits of George the Third and his Queen, by Allan Ramsay, about 1767, have been placed in the Board-room, whilst in the smaller room at the back are now collected those pictures which contain portraits on a reduced scale, many of them being whole-length figures. Among these is the well-known picture of Lord Lovat, who was executed after the rebellion of '45. His burly figure, seated in a high cane-backed chair, is well known through the etching published by Hogarth. He is represented in the act of enumerating the rebel forces on his fingers, whilst his countenance expresses a grim and almost sottish degree of satisfaction. The picture has suffered much, but corresponds very closely with the engraving. 'Dr. Whitefield Preaching' hangs immediately over the crafty old rebel, and below is placed the interesting Grosvenor-Bedford picture of Sir Robert Walpole, seated in the studio of Frank Hayman, the historical painter. Portraits of Bartolozzi, the engraver, by Opie, and of Henry Pelham, the minister, by Hoare, of Bath, make their appearance on the principal staircase, whilst the delicate and low-toned portrait of Barry, by himself, has been brought into well deserved prominence. The fine portrait of Reynolds, by himself, has been placed for better protection under glass. Mr. Woolner's bust of Cobden stands, somewhat strangely, in front of Catherine of Arragon and eminent worthies of the sixteenth century; but the difficulties arising from the scarcity of good light, and the extreme narrowness of the temporary apartments, may sufficiently account for the inconsistency. One of the most important accessions made by the trustees for some time past is a portrait of Cardinal Pole, presented to the Gallery by Mr. W. Smith, F.S.A. It is smaller than life, seen to the waist, and of the usual type, in scarlet dress, cardinal's *baretta* and large cape, all of the same colour. The family arms, impaled with those of the see of Canterbury, and surmounted by the cardinal's hat, are in the right hand corner. It has a blue background. The picture is said to have been purchased by accident, and when found was coated over as usual by a mass of dirty paint. It was cleaned and repaired by the same clever hand which so recently operated upon the Richard the Second, and is now in all probability the best and most authentic portrait of Cardinal Pole as Archbishop of Canterbury in existence. The portrait exhibited at South Kensington from Lambeth Palace is only a mechanical copy from some better picture now no longer known to exist; whilst the smaller, well-known picture of the Cardinal, also at Lambeth, is in such a miserable condition of repair as to be at the present time entirely worthless. The delicate portrait of Sir William Butts, the physician to Henry the Eighth, painted, to say the least, in the school of Holbein, is well seen in immediate contrast with that of the Cardinal. The very excellent picture of old Hobbes of Malmesbury, which was so much admired at the South Kensington Portrait Exhibition, has been transferred by Sir Walter Trevelyan to this permanent institution. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that Joseph Michael Wright was the author of this effective performance; his signature, and the age of the philosopher (eighty-one) were discovered clearly written at the back of the canvas.

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, interesting to the antiquary and the man of letters, is now undergoing partial restoration. The present staircase is to be removed and will be replaced by a solid oak winding staircase; and the stone doorway, formerly the entrance to Cave's printing-office above, will be restored.

The helmets formerly suspended over the monuments of King Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth, at Windsor, have recently been brought back to their respective localities, and are now suspended as near as possible to the vaults of those

princes. This restoration has been accomplished by the good taste of the present Dean, after they had incurred more than one risk of being entirely lost. For some years they were in the garden or fore-court of the Deanery, converted, it is said, into flower-pots, and thence they found their way into the stock of Mr. Pratt, of Bond Street. Recovered by one of the more scrupulous Canons, they were again placed in the chapel; but one disappeared at the time of the marriage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the other, placed near the monument of Sir John Elley, has sometimes been mistaken for the casque worn by that gallant officer at Waterloo! Now that each is appropriated to its former owner, and associated in one view with his gravestone, they resume all their ancient interest. The helmet of Henry the Sixth is fitted in front with bars, such as are usually drawn by heralds for the helmets of sovereign princes. It is of the kind described by Hewitt ('Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe,' Supplement, p. 573) as "the barred helm for tourneying, with rebated sword and mace." King Henry's helmet is identified by an old drawing of his monument and funeral trophies remaining in the Additional MSS. in the British Museum, and of which there is an engraving in Knight's 'Pictorial Shakspeare.' There is also a sketch of it in an article 'On the Heaume, or Tilting Helmet,' by Mr. Planché, in a volume of the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, plate 23, fig. 7. The helmet of Edward the Fourth is sketched in the same plate, fig. 9, but will be found on examination to be more remarkable than would thence be imagined. On its right side is a longitudinal door or opening for the admission of air, after the fashion of the helmet in the Tower of London, fig. 8 of the same plate. A visor which shaded the ocularium is also still attached, but in an advanced stage of decay. Both these helmets retain vestiges of former painting and gilding, and each has a spike on the summit upon which the crest was fixed. Mr. Planché has remarked that the helmet of Edward the Fourth is nearly of the same form as that of Henry the Fifth, which is still preserved in Westminster Abbey. With that of Edward the Black Prince in Canterbury Cathedral, we may now congratulate ourselves on the preservation of four of these memorials of our ancient regal chivalry.

Mr. B. T. Williams has retired from the editorship of the *Law Magazine and Law Review*.

The next volume to be issued by the Palaeontographical Society will contain: 'The Crag Foraminifera, No. 1,' by Messrs. Rupert Jones, W. K. Parker and H. B. Brady, with four plates; 'Supplement to the Fossil Corals, Part I., (Tertiary),' by Dr. Duncan, with ten plates; 'The Fossil Merostomata, Part I., (Pterygotus),' by Mr. H. Woodward, with nine plates; and 'The Fossil Brachiopoda, Part VII., No. 1 (Silurian),' by Mr. Davidson, with twelve plates.

Prof. Van der Weyde, of Girard College, in America, has succeeded in obtaining a liquid from the condensation of gases from petroleum, which boils at the low temperature of 40°, and produces intense cold on evaporation. He has named this new substance Chimogene.

Death has taken away from the Parisian world M. de Barante, the Academician and author of the 'Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne.'

M. Bazin, favourably known for his photographic researches, has contrived a very ingenious submarine photographic studio, by which he is enabled to take photographs of sunken ships, rocks, &c. The chamber is provided with lens-shaped watertight windows, and by means of the electric light the objects to be photographed are highly illuminated. M. Bazin is able to remain about ten minutes in his submarine chamber, and has produced several clear and well-defined photographic pictures of objects at the great depth of three hundred feet.

The Parisians have taken so kindly to horse-flesh as food, that it is stated no less than 43,000 lb. of this substance is sold weekly by the Paris butchers.

A remarkably fine photograph has been just

issued by M. Pierre Petit, the photographer to the Imperial Commissioners who have charge of the Exhibition of 1867. It reproduces the elaborate plan of the building and park, which the Committee of the Imperial Exhibition Club have prepared, with marvellous fidelity and clearness. Even the small descriptive print is legible. With this plan before him, the visitor will be able to master the scope of the design, to fix the important details in his mind, and to find his way from the Pont de l'Alma direct to any department of the Exhibition or grounds—from the Viceroy's Egyptian temple to the west, to the railway shed and bread-making machinery, on the eastern boundary of the park.

The Pagliano, the largest theatre in Florence, has been filled recently by large audiences, drawn by the excellent acting of Ernesto Rossi in the characters of Hamlet and Othello.

Padre Secchi, of Rome, has been making good use of his new spectroscope. In a recent communication made by him to the Academy of Sciences, he states that he has examined the spectra of various stars in the constellations of Hercules, Orion, Lyra, Cassiopeia, &c. He divides the spectra of these stars into three classes or types,—blue, yellow and red, and green. The result of his observations leads him to believe that each colour type predominates in one region of the heavens. Thus, the yellow and red type appears in the Whale, the blue in the Great Bear, Crown, Dolphin, &c., and the green in Orion. The type of our sun comprehends the Goat, Arcturus, Pollux, &c., and it is found that their spectrum is sprinkled throughout with fine rays.

The excavations at Nennig, near Treves, are carried on diligently, under the direction of the Prebendary, von Wilmowsky, and the sculptor, Herr Schöffner. In examining a spring south of the beautiful Roman villa which had been brought to light some years ago, coins and tiles of Roman origin were found. Investigating the spot closer, Herr Schöffner became convinced that the baths of the villa must lie in this direction. He requested the Society for Useful Inquiries, at Treves, to have diggings set on foot; and, indeed, on the first day the basins of the baths were hit upon. Measures were taken at once to examine, scientifically, these most curious and well-preserved bathing-places. But more discoveries were soon to follow. Searching for a broken aqueduct on the western part of the building, on ground which had not been touched before, the workmen came upon the walls of a round saloon, which were six feet high, and which were ornamented inside and outside with the finest Pompeian painting. In the presence of competent witnesses, the inscription under one of the paintings was laid open; it runs as follows:

CÆS. N. V. TRAIANVS
DOMINVS BRIT. ET SE.
CVRVINO SECVRO
PREF. TRIV. DON. RED.

On a closer inspection it was found that this round hall was covered inside with smaller pictures, and outside with three large paintings, of which the second, at the height of four or five feet, could be folded up. This picture represented a Hero, with shield and laurel-wreath, in a sitting posture. There was also an inscription underneath, but it had been broken to pieces previously, and only a few words could be gathered from the fragments picked up from among the rubbish at the bottom of the wall. The entrance into the saloon is from the north: it is 24 ft. in width. The pictures are about 8 ft. distant from each other, and they, as well as the inscriptions, are painted on crimson ground, *al fresco*, the ancient character of which has been proved so clearly, that any notion of additions at a later Roman period must be completely discarded. The round hall was connected with the principal building of the villa by a passage or corridor, 23 ft. wide and 600 feet long. The walls of this corridor, which has been laid open now almost entirely, show the finest paintings on black and crimson ground: gladiators and landscapes form the subject, for the greatest part. In the principal building of the villa, a wall was cleared lately, 56 ft. long, covered with paintings and genii. Under one of the pictures,

which was destroyed down to the legs, but which is supposed to have been a portrait, the words *CES TRAI* were found in a frame. All doubts are removed that a truly Imperial building has been brought to light.

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES, OPEN from Ten to Six, at their Gallery, 33, Pall Mall (opposite Marlborough House).—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

WINTER EXHIBITION.—THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the Contributions of British Artists, is NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 130, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

LEON LEFÈVRE, Secretary.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS is NOW OPEN. 5, Pall Mall East.—Admission, 1s. Ten till Six. Lighted by gas on dark days.

WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN to the Public, at T. McLean's New Gallery, 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre.—Admission, 1s. R. CLOTHIER, Hon. Sec.

MR. ARTHUR TOOTH'S FIRST ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN to the Public, at the Fine-Art Gallery, 5, Haymarket, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s., including Catalogue.

MR. MORRIS'S COLLECTION of MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 34, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—E. M. Ward, R.A.—Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Fead, R.A.—Egg, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Henriette Browne—Goodall, R.A.—Cook, R.A.—Crawford, R.A.—Pickersgill, R.A.—Calderson, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Ansell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Fead—Frère—Rulpiers—Liddendale—George Smith—Duvetier—Peter Graham, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

MADAME STODARE (Widow of the late Colonel Stodare) begs to announce that the THEATRE of MYSTERY, Egyptian Hall, is OPEN for the SEASON. Madame Stodare will present the Sphinx, Marvel of Mecca, and Basket Trick, assisted by Mr. Firbank Burman, Pupils of Colonel Stodare, in Colonel Stodare's Royal Entertainment of Magic. Doors open at 7.30 and 7.50.—Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; which may be secured at the Box-office from 11 till 6; and at Mitchell's, 23, Old Bond Street. Mr. JAMES WEAVER, Manager.

ARTEMUS WARD.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—EVERY EVENING at Eight. Doors open at half past seven. Saturday afternoon at Three P.M. In consequence of the great success of ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS, Stall Seats should be engaged some days beforehand. They may be secured at Mitchell's Royal Library, 23, Old Bond Street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and at the Egyptian Hall. Stalls, 3s.; Floor, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Nov. 22.—General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The list of the new Council proposed for election, and the following papers were read:—'On the Laws of Connexion between the Conditions of a Chemical Change and its Amount, No. II,' by Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt and Mr. W. Eason,—'On the Stability of Domes, Part II,' by Mr. E. W. Tarn,—'A Supplementary Memoir on Caustics,' by Mr. A. Cayley.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Nov. 26.—Sir R. I. Murchison, Bart., President, in the chair.—Twenty-five new Fellows were elected.—A letter from Dr. Livingstone was read by the Secretary, dated from Ngomano, on the Rovuma River, 18th May. The traveller had penetrated 30 miles beyond his furthest point of 1861, and was preparing for his advance to the unknown northern extremity of Lake Nyassa. On the arrival of his party at the mouth of the Rovuma, it was found impossible to discover a path for the camels through the mangrove-swamps; the vessel, consequently, proceeded 25 miles further to the north, and a good harbour and starting-point was then found in Mikindany Bay. The harbour within the bay is land-locked, and has good anchorage in 10 to 14 fathoms. From this place they marched overland to the south-west; and, on arriving on the banks of the Rovuma, followed its course to the junction of the Loendi, a river coming from the south-west, and considered by Dr. Livingstone to be a continuation of the main stream. The chief of Ngomano, at the junction, proved most friendly, and the Doctor intended to make this his head-quarters until he had felt his way round Lake Nyassa. The Rovuma is flanked on both sides by a chain of hills, from 400 to 600 feet high, covered with dense entangled jungle. The natives—the Makwa—were found to be willing workers, and

a path for the men and animals. Traces of coal were found on the banks of the river. Col. Playfair (H.M. Consul at Zanzibar) stated that the harbour at which Dr. Livingstone's expedition disembarked had only recently been discovered. He had no doubt that other harbours existed on the eastern coast, as it had never yet been thoroughly surveyed. Opposite the island of Zanzibar a new harbour had recently been found, and a port established there by the Sultan.—The paper read was, 'On the Physical Geography of Natal,' by Dr. R. J. Mann.

GEOLOGICAL.—Nov. 21.—W. W. Smyth, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following communications were read:—'On Marine Fossiliferous Deposits of Secondary Age in New South Wales,' by the Rev. W. B. Clarke,—'On the Madreporaria of the Infra-lia of South Wales,' by Mr. P. M. Duncan,—'On some Points in the Structure of the Xiphosura, having reference to their relationship with the Eurypterida,' by Mr. H. Woodward.

STATISTICAL.—Nov. 20.—Col. W. H. Sykes, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. G. Larkins was elected a Fellow.—Mr. Newmarch read a review of Prof. Rogers's 'History of Prices.'—Mr. Baxter read a paper 'On Railway Extension, and its Results.' After going into many statistical details upon the origin of railways in this country, and their introduction and extension throughout the civilized world, the author submitted a scheme for the application of the duty upon railways to the extinction of our National Debt; he observed that the advantages of such a sinking fund over a sinking fund invested in consols, are threefold:—1. It would be invested annually in railway capital at a higher interest, and thus accumulate more rapidly. 2. It would have a different primary object, viz., the purchase of a State interest in railways, and would, therefore, be more likely to enlist popular feeling in favour of its maintenance. 3. It would be distinct and separate from the National Debt, and not under the same control, and would, therefore, be less liable to be diverted to the financial necessities of the hour.—Perhaps it will be said that a railway sinking fund is unsuited to the character and habits of the English people. But surely it is our character to be prudent, and to pay off incumbrances, and to adopt the best means of accomplishing that object; surely it is not right in a great and wealthy and enlightened nation like England to incur the reproach of being spendthrift of her resources and reckless of her debts.

LINNEAN.—Nov. 15.—G. Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. E. Atkinson and the Rev. C. H. Middleton, B.A., were elected Fellows.—Capt. Bulger exhibited, on the part of Capt. Annesley, drawings of the two sexes of a large moth (*Phalena Atlas*, L.), taken in the neighbourhood of Cloasputt, Mysore, where the species appears to be very rare.—Mr. Stainton exhibited two living specimens of a small moth (*Strathmopoda Guerinii*) not previously seen alive in this country. Dr. Standeger, of Dresden, had lately visited Celles-les-Bains, in the Department of Ardèche, and had there found the larvæ of this little moth, in long, pod-like galls, formed by aphides, of which they generally contained many hundreds, at the ends of the twigs of *Pistacia terebinthus*; some of the galls, on which the lepidopterous larva feeds, being a foot in length. The usual posture of the little moth was very peculiar; the hind legs being brought forward and stuck out sideways, and considerably raised. With the hind legs in this position, the moth would walk for some distance on the other two pair of legs. Mr. Stainton also exhibited a drawing of the *Strathmopoda pedella*.—Mr. J. Couch exhibited specimens of *Halysia polyptoides*, found attached to a stone brought up by a Cornish fisherman from the depth of 15 fathoms, in September, 1865.—Mr. J. Hogg exhibited a young cone and male flowers of Wellingtonia, produced in his garden, at Stockton-on-Tees, upon a tree six years old, and 3 ft. 11 in. high.—The following papers were read, viz.:—'Monograph of Bambuseæ, with descriptions of all the Genera and Species,' by Col. Munro, C.B.,—'Monograph of the Genus Lemnias, with descrip-

tions of New Species in the Collection of the British Museum, including other Forms sometimes placed in that Genus,' by Mr. A. G. Butler,—'On some New Fungi from Mexico,' by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A.,—'Gum Copal from Old Calabar,' by Mr. A. Murray,—A Letter addressed to Dr. Moore, of Glasnevin, by Miss Hamilton, of Great Town, Nicaragua, 'On the so-called Gum Copal, or Locust-tree Gum, of that Country.'

CHEMICAL.—Nov. 15.—Dr. W. A. Miller, President, in the chair.—Messrs. W. H. Gossage, R. Biggs and D. Page were elected Fellows, and Mr. W. C. Roberts was admitted.—Dr. Daubeny read a paper 'On Ozone,' which embodied the results of an extensive series of chemical experiments and meteorological observations made at Torquay and Oxford. In the first-named locality the prevalence of a south-west wind coincided with the indication of the greatest amount of ozone; whilst at Oxford the easterly winds were most highly charged, and the variations were less pronounced. The author asserts that growing plants purify the air, not only by the restitution of oxygen, but also by the generation of ozone.—Mr. W. N. Hartley described a new sulphur derivative, to which he gave the name 'Chlor-Sulphoform.'—The next paper, by Messrs. Chapman and Thorp, was a continuation of that read at the previous meeting, and entitled, 'The Relation between the Products of Gradual Oxidation and the Molecular Constitution of the Bodies Oxidized.'—Mr. Chapman read a short notice of 'The Synthesis of Butylene.'

INSTITUTE of ACTUARIES.—Nov. 26.—C. Jellicoe, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Associates:—Messrs. W. Braid, A. G. Brown, H. F. W. Cowley, and F. J. Hallows.—The following gentlemen were nominated for ballot at the next ordinary meeting:—Fellow, Mr. H. G. Hobart; Associates, Messrs. A. H. Browne, N. Haubart, L. H. Greaves, and B. Woods.—The Rev. T. B. Sprague, M.A., read a paper 'On the Value of Annuities payable Half-Yearly and Quarterly, &c.'

MATHEMATICAL.—Nov. 22.—Prof. Sylvester, President, in the chair.—R. Wormell, Esq., was elected a Member of the Society.—The papers read were:—'On Harmonics in Space,' by Mr. W. K. Clifford,—and 'Analogues in Space to the Theorem of Moments,' by Mr. J. J. Walker.—Prof. Sylvester communicated a new theorem by which any integer power of a logarithm may be developed, and gave some consequences of this theorem.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

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| Mon. | Royal Institution, 2.—General Monthly Meeting. |
| — | Entomological, 7. |
| — | Royal Academy, 8.—'Anatomy,' Mr. Partridge. |
| — | Architects, 8. |
| Tues. | Horticultural, 3.—General Meeting and Lecture. |
| — | Engineers, 8.—'Light Railways'—Communication between Passengers and Guards on Railways, Mr. Preece. |
| Wed. | Literature, 4.—Meeting of Council. |
| — | Geological, 8.—'First Cataract, Upper Egypt,' Mr. Harb. |
| — | shaw; 'Echinodermata, from Sicily,' Dr. Duncan; 'Insects of the North of England,' Mr. Curry. |
| — | Society of Arts, 8.—'Trade in Furry Cattle,' Mr. Irvine. |
| Tues. | Linnean, 8.—'Diastoma clavatum, from Sicily,' Dr. Tuckwell; 'Morphology of Malva,' Dr. Masters; 'Pauropus, a new Type of Centipedes,' Sir J. Lubbock. |
| — | Chemical, 8.—'Synthesis of Formic Acid,' Mr. Chapman. |
| — | 'Alloys of Magnesium,' Mr. Parkinson. |
| — | Royal, 8. |
| — | Antiquaries, 8. |
| Fri. | Philological, 8.—'Palmotype: Representation of Scotch by Ancient Types'—The Diphthong <i>Op</i> , Mr. Ellis. |
| — | Botanic, 31. |

FINE ARTS

WINTER EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.

Of studies from the figure the most interesting, and probably the most beautiful in this Exhibition, are two drawings, about life-size, of female heads by Mr. F. W. Burton, Nos. 212 and 395. The former is truly what the author modestly styles it, *A Study*; and, withal, one of the finest exhibitions of power in drawing and modelling by an English artist with which we are acquainted. The student who appreciates the higher qualities of executive Art, the amateur who can, with apt appreciation, read the meaning of a painter, will equally, if not alike, enjoy this noble example. No. 395 is also

in *A Study*, but, except in artistic merit and differs in all respects from its compeer. æsthetic expression it surpasses the latter, and wonderful rendering of sadness in its heavily-lidded eyelids and almost tremulous lips. A face, seen nearly in profile and slightly raised, eyelids of which droop, and are tinged with the red of sorrow; the lips loosened, rather than closed, from each other. See the modelling of the nose and cheeks of both these works, that largeness in drawing which is so obvious in the eyes of a first-named. A contrast may be obtained by comparing the works of Messrs. J. Gilbert and J. Burton in comparison with each other. cannot be done more perfectly than with reference to the above-named drawings of the artist and the thoroughly characteristic *Standard-bearer* (36) of the former. The poles are not removed than these painters in their choice of design, drawing and colour. It is almost incredible that the same age should see them both.

The influences which respectively produced the two are in question are antithetical to the heart; not the feelings which prefer either to its sister. Mr. Gilbert exhibits most of his power in handling, also that somewhat "smoky" dash and dash of conception and glowing, though restrained and fallacious, method of colouring which have won for him so large a name with the public, and so much enthusiastic, though qualified, use from his own profession. The "painting" on a breast-plate here, its feeling for the qualities of colour and due rendering of form, are, apart from considerations of truth in lighting, extraordinary. This is a standard-bearer after Mr. Gilbert's own heart, with a little less splendid than all with him. We are almost tired of applauding the bravura of the artist in the last-named as at other work of his—*The Siege of Calais*, where this peculiar quality is carried to an almost excess.

Another contrast that is not less wealthy in intention than the above may be made between Gilbert's work and that of Mr. E. K. Johnson: *Four Studies of Women's Heads* (67), dashing effective sketches as they are; also the very richly wrought and pretty *Two Studies of Women*—*A Nun* (104), by Mr. W. Goodall, bears genuine feeling expressed in the face and which nothing gives so happily as studying life.—Mr. F. Tayler's excellent sketches in frame No. 115 are, especially the *Girl Cutting*, full of spirit, and entirely in keeping with the titles. *A Lady, Woodland Hunting*, (221)—a dress in green and silver suit—has much felicity of attitude, and, as a sketch, is most acceptable; as much so, in fact, as most of the painter's work, except as regards the quantity of their merits: the difference between Mr. F. Tayler's work and sketches is hard to find. The same may be said for No. 293, particularly as respects *Slipping up Otter Hounds*, and others by the latter here.—Mr. E. Lundgren's *Dante and Beatrice* (123), before a picture, the well-known incident, lacks all the higher qualities of Art except in intention of aim, and is a very stagey design. Other objections by this gentleman are not less sketches, but, to say, not studies or pictures, than his conceptions have lately been to the summer Exhibition of the Society; thus incomplete, they lack that freshness, and occasionally charming spirit, which have enjoyed from his hands.—Mr. F. Shields wins his high reputation, as well as studies do so, with four capital contributions. Nos. 44, 317 and 337; the last, *Studies of Heads*, exhibiting pleasant thought and able draughtsmanship.

—Mr. F. Walker's exquisitely-lighted and beautiful drawing is without a name (No. 385). 352, which is also without a name, represents a child entering an apartment, at the door of which is a servant; it is a little picture thorough in all respects, charmingly lighted, drawn, spirited to the highest degree, and singularly full of story. No picture here surpasses, in its artistic value, that quaintly styled and revived *The Street, Cookham*, (360)—a rural street, with white geese in it; the birds toddling along in a flock, shouldering and driving against each other: a study in colour and chiaroscuro. A third

picture without a name is numbered here 413, and represents a lady, with children, in a garden, in spring; the effect light, suffusing, tender mist, an almond-tree in full bloom; the last, by the way, is introduced with needless ungracefulness, and, despite its brilliant softness in modelling and fine toning, mars the whole. The exquisitely-tender treatment of the subject, the subtle rendering of tone and colour, the delicate atmosphere, and—as proper to design—the charming grace and sweetness of the figures, are such that we feel sure of long remembering this gem of a sketch, and of, as now, believing it to be the painter's most promising study. Nothing but the ever-present evidences of a lack of feeling for grace in Mr. Walker's mind can deprive him of a higher place in Art: see the placing of the almond-tree, and the arrangement of the house in the background; also that which mars *The Wayfarer*, now in the Winter Exhibition at the French Gallery. Even as these are, knowing what he has done, recognizing the warmth and depth of his love for Nature, his boldness in following her, and his obvious keenness in searching her beauties, there is more than enough in his works to mark him among the most able of the younger artists of the day. His evident faith in truth, his well-defined resolution to do what he sees is right, contrast honourably with the recklessness of many able and popular juniors.—Reference to Mr. B. Foster's *Cottagers* (375)—sketches of girls, which are executed with great vivacity, and cleverly treated as regards lighting and texture—may conclude our notice of the figure-pictures proper in this Exhibition. *Skies* (417), by the same, displays much knowledge of Nature and extraordinary dexterity in reproduction.

Mr. J. D. Watson's *Kitchen, Cookham, Berkshire*, (393) is a charming picture of an interior, that has been made interesting by admirable skill in modelling and power in dealing with light and colour. The title of this excellent little work belies its merits. The same is the case with two other studies by Mr. Watson, *Six Studies for Book Illustrations* (82)—which we place here only because they cannot be considered perfectly novel or the more important of the painter's contributions—and *Blacksmith's Shop, Sedburgh, Yorkshire*, (356), a singularly interesting study.—Mr. W. Collingwood's picture of a fine interior in the house at Cothele, which he styles *The Father's Blessing* (340), can hardly be called a figure-subject because it has figures introduced to its furniture and accessories: it is very effectively painted.—Of architectural subjects, one of the most dextrously painted here is Mr. J. Nash's *Monastic Buildings at Canterbury* (2): see also *The South Doorway, Barfreston Church, Kent*, (299) which is wrought with singular crispness and not a little blackness in its colouring. *The Maypole* (414) is one of the most characteristic of Mr. Nash's productions, with very little of a picture in it.—Mr. E. Lundgren sends an effective architectural picture, *The Old Baptistery at Ravenna* (190).—Mr. J. Burgess has found a highly attractive subject in the *Gigantic Effigy of Roland at Bremen* (242); this is weakly painted.

In landscape-painting, as exhibited here, Mr. G. P. Boyce displays the greatest variety of subjects, and that very extraordinary love of Nature which gives to all his studies and sketches an interest of their own, above that which often pertains to more pretending examples by less faithful artists. He finds the secret beauty of a dingy place, such as the Churchyard of St. Anne's, Soho, where a flash of smoky sunlight on a soot-grimed wall, a line of grimy, old red houses and the struggles of town foliage into verdure, are, with a gas-lamp and a mural gravestone, made by his feeling and skill into a poem and a picture. This speaks to the wise. See *Backs of some Old Houses in Soho* (70): see, to the same effect and to the artist's honour, *Bank End Cove, Isle of Wight*, (91)—the sweep of a ruddy beach at evening and its scattered rocks; *Cornfield, Goring*, (135) ripe corn that glistens with silver reflexions upon it, and is shaded by travelling clouds; a broken line of house-tops and trees against the sky, and seen over the edge of the mass of standing grain: an admirable study of veiled, greyish daylight. Also *Even-*

ing Sketch from the Fondamenta Nuova, Venice, (186)—a work of the simplest sort, by no means beautiful in its temporary subject—a peculiar effect over the famous lagoon; a flat sea, a row of houses set edgewise, and, further off, an irregular line of the same upon an island; materials of the plainest sort for Art, and, to most eyes, sufficiently uninteresting, but, by Mr. Boyce's exquisite feeling for colour and tone in Nature, made far more attractive than is the case with its neighbour, *The Old Baptistery at Ravenna*, by Mr. Lundgren,—although upon the subject of the latter the ablest architects lavished all their skill to produce splendour with mosaic-work and colour and gilding; and "force of effect" was not only at command, but absolutely predicated by the confined and controllable light of the domed interior, its lofty vault and arched base; nevertheless, in the one picture, all is tenderness and simplicity, the rarest Art; in the other no more than great dexterity can render of a noble theme. *Rough Cloudy Study in the Lledr Valley* (227) is really a study to be thought over and enjoyed. Note, likewise, by this artist, *The Swan Inn at Pangbourne, Morning*, (370), a lovely example of delicate colouring; *Cornfield, at Goring*, *Showery Weather* (384); *At Pangbourne* (373).

Mr. W. Callow's *At Plymouth* and *At Amsterdam* (12) are two solid, rather blackish, but well-toned city views.—Compare Mr. S. T. G. Evans's *Evening on Lake Hallstatt* (7)—a capital, greyish, solid, low-toned picture, showing a ridge of mountains coming to the water—with *Llyn Idwal* (15), that has an allied, but less favourable subject, and is remarkable for its boldness and entirety of conception, breadth and vigour of style, as displayed in the great, loose, square rock in front, no less than in the keen, much-weathered edge of Snowdon, that seems as if it would for ever cleave the waters of the dark tarn: a real picture, by Mr. J. Holland. See *Batalha* (124), and others, by the same.

Mr. G. Dodgson is happy in his *Larpool Beck, Whitby*, (119)—a babbling streamlet among trees that seem sleeping in sunlight. *The King Beech, Knole*, (209) is a fine representation of a tree in sunlight, but without expression beyond that of the artist's skill and sense of nature.—Mr. S. P. Jackson's *Heavy Weather, Tintagel*, (23) shows unusual softness in painting by the artist, and, with much force, the aspect of the weather-beaten north Cornish coast: see other pictures here by this hand, among them No. 409.—Mr. G. A. Fripp's four studies, in frame No. 28, show contrasted subjects and admirable treatment. *The Keep of Penessey Castle* (294) is, in its way, a grand work.—It is almost needless to praise such beautiful Art as that which Mr. A. W. Hunt exhibits in many almost perfect pictures. Let the student enjoy, as we did, his *Framwellgate Bridge, Durham*, (32) and *Elvet Bridge, Durham*, (41)—contrasted effects; also *Tynemouth* (276), *Dolwyddelan Tower* (377), and others here.—Mr. J. J. Jenkins is more than usually happy in his river scenes, *A Yorkshire Beck* (49), and *Eashing Bridge, Surrey* (218); the latter tells with great clearness and brilliancy, and is one of the painter's most complete landscapes.—Mr. Brittan Willis's exquisite studies of cattle deserve the amplest study, and most liberal applause. His *Sketches of Cows, Calves, and Oxen* (46) may compare with any works of this class in colour, softness, and sense of breadth: see No. 1 in this frame, a couchant cow in evening light, and No. 8, another cow,—a perfect piece of silvery-greyish tinting. See several landscapes here by this artist.—Nothing here exceeds in artistic interest the *Study at Tintern, drawn on the spot*, (60) by Mr. S. Palmer, and representing a garden, with long-forgotten flowers, hollyhocks, and roses of lost summers,—a masterly but unobtrusive study of Nature. See also Nos. 194, 237, and 353, the last being *Arthur's Gate, Tintagel*,—a grand subject, grandly conceived from the grim coast fortress of North Cornwall.—Mr. A. D. Fripp's Roman study, *Ruined Tower on the Campagna* (170) is not only remarkable for its vigorous pictorial effect, but, above all, for the extraordinary felicity of its drawing in the building, and the expressiveness of the figures it contains. The precision of the architectural work, its ineffable skilfulness of touch, approaches the marvellous.—Mr. D. Cox's *Arenig*

(33) is a noble study. See also Mr. Naftel's *Bolton Abbey* (113) and others.—Mr. Newton's *Arrival of the Evening Boat* (285), moonlight.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE long-complained-of neglect of the Life School of the Royal Academy, through which, as it has been alleged, that important section of the institution has fallen into disrepute, is to be remedied by the new plan, which provides for the appointment of a Curator who is to superintend the students of that school and, under the charge of the Visitor, direct their studies. The former will, in future, as has been the practice for some years past in the Antique School and School of Painting, remain with the students while the model sits, that is, six evenings in each week. The Visitor, or Academician whose turn it may be to direct the students, will, after the Curator is appointed, not be expected to attend oftener than thrice a week, or to remain during the whole sittings by the models, as is now the case. The Curatorship will be given to some one of the gold medal students. The "remuneration" to the Visitor will remain as hitherto.

We have with much regret noticed for some time past the dingy condition of several pictures in the National Gallery, British School, and, on inquiry, found that they are lent by the Trustees of the British Museum, who refuse to allow the application of so innocuous a liquid as common water to the surfaces of the works in question. Surely some misapprehension as to the effect of carefully cleansing the faces of pictures and the evil of neglecting the same must be present to the Trustees' minds. The state of these examples is discreditable.

Mr. E. M. Ward has just completed a picture, of moderate size, for the Royal Academy Exhibition, the subject of which recalls some of his earlier designs. It represents the Friar's visit to the cell of Juliet. He holds the mysterious vial in his hand, and addresses her; she, who sits before him with disarranged hair and dress, leans on one hand, that holds a dagger with its point uppermost.

We understand that Mr. Cope has received the promised retrospective and increased remuneration for his pictures in the Houses of Parliament, Peers' Corridor. This increased payment may have been given in accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone's Committee of the Commons, and has been, we trust, bestowed without reference to the somewhat tradesmanlike limitations of that Committee's report, to the effect that the painters should not be paid in addition until the whole of their works were done. Considering that one only of the artists materially, if at all, failed in his contract with regard to the time for completing the frescoes, and that that artist was, we are informed, the first to receive the enlarged payment, with cash over for sketches not yet wrought out, while Mr. Maclise, who surpassed not only the extent, but the value, of his bond to work, has obtained nothing of the retrospective sort, nor a single farthing for sketches made for pictures to have been painted in the Royal Gallery, there is, we think, ample cause for wondering upon what principle these apparently ridiculously unfair arrangements have been effected. No one begrudges Mr. Herbert his money; but, if only to mark the knowledge in Art of our officials, some discrimination as to his compeer should have been attempted. It is stated, and, while believing it, we grieve for the nation's sake, while rejoicing for that of the painter, that Mr. Maclise has resolved to work no more at Westminster. It is enough what he has done; his true patriotism will be honourable to him as Art-knowledge advances. As it is, students—who appreciate the fact—are glad to see how the people, the true commons of England, look long at the noble pictures in the Royal Gallery.

Messrs. Day & Son (Limited) have published a chromo-lithographic fac-simile of a drawing by Madame Bodichon, representing Algiers from Kubah. The view is taken from the hills overlooking the beautiful bay of the city, and is rich in all that local truth and artistic felicity of treatment which distinguish so many of Madame Bodichon's landscapes. The chromo-lithograph is remarkably

successful as a transcript, and renders nearly all the qualities of the original; among these will be observed the atmospheric softness, the tender grey and silver tinting of the sea, the admirable drawing of those gigantic reeds which occupy the left of the picture, and the colouring in general. In respect to tone, the work before us is hardly less fortunate than is the case with regard to colour and rendering of atmosphere. The mid-distance seems to us to lack something of solidity; being, in fact, rather flimsy. We fancy an error in the excessive hotness of some shadows in the nearer vegetation.

Some discoveries of the greatest interest and importance have just been made at Westminster Abbey. These have resulted in the finding of some of the original stained-glass *in situ*, at the foot of that window in the Chapel of St. Nicholas which abuts upon the south side of the ante-chapel of Henry the Seventh, and was, doubtless, darkened, or, so to say, built upon, when the latter structure was erected in close proximity to the older part of the church, and on the site of the original Lady-Chapel of the Abbey, which had been erected by Henry the Third in 1220. At the foot of the window in question stands the monument of Sir George and Lady Fane, who together kneel before a praying-table that is placed between them. He has one hand upon a skull, the other on his breast; her hands are raised in prayer. Over these effigies is a large bow-fronted canopy, standing on pillars which are entwined by curtains, veritably carved in stone, with hanging fringes, tassels and the like. Over the entablature of this canopy is a further construction of a shield of arms (*Fane*), and two naked boys bearing helmets. Other work of the same elaborate and unarchitectural sort appears on the wings of this monument, the erection of which, by guarding it in front, may have done much for the preservation of the extraordinary treasure which has just come to light, which comprises about five feet of stained glass, in its original leading, and apparently in very good condition. The pattern of the glass is geometrical, but cannot be fairly described until the process of removing it from the window is complete. The sill of the window itself has come to light, which, being hidden by the Fane monument, is considerably—some six feet—lower than is apparent from below; thus showing the woful extent of the injury which has been inflicted on the Abbey by these monstrous intrusions. Behind this monument also passes the lower wall-passage, which goes round the whole Abbey. Here also were found many fragments of architectural carvings, some of which retain brilliant traces of colour, red and yellow, with distinct gilding on several places; among these is the band, or annulet, of a shaft, mouldings and pieces of ribs and diapers,—all so sharp that they must have been protected from the air ever since the day they were wrought, and so fresh and clear in the colour of their surfaces that it is certain they were saved from weather.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. Edmund Falconer.—Dramatic Season. DONAGH; or, The Lovers of Lisnammora, every Evening.—Dress Circle, 5s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven, and conclude about Eleven. Box Office open from Ten to Five.

CONCERTS.—The *Sacred Harmonic Society's* first performance took place duly on Friday last, as promised. At the eleventh hour, it should be told, Mr. Lyall had to replace Mr. Sims Reeves, and in no music less trying (as all familiar with our great tenor's success in it must admit) than that of Mendelssohn's 'Lobgesang.' Another example of the incapacity of our English singers, adverted to (out of deference to continental wisecracks) when we spoke of the helpful readiness at Norwich of Mr. Cummings, in a juncture of shipwreck! The next performance, we read, is to consist of Mozart's 'Requiem,' and the 'Dettingen Te Deum.' This, of course, the Christmas 'Messiah' performances will follow. After these, Mr. Benedict's 'St. Cecilia' will be produced.

Saturday's *Crystal Palace Concert* was memorable, among other matters, for an exquisite performance of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. Mendelssohn's

Overture to 'Son and Stranger' (a pleasant one) but how much more essentially vigorous was Schumann's Overture to 'Genoveva,' also as was played. Mr. Santley sang (with the accompaniment of the orchestra) a capital and pretty song, by Herr Manns; and Signor Piatti appeared in a new *Concerto*, written expressly for his violoncello by Mr. Sullivan. This marked a step forward in a true and earnest career. The music is elegant, full of contrast and effect, the solo instrument excellently set off by the orchestra, which, in the case of this peculiar instrument, is an easy task. No offence to the names of Rossini, to M. Servais, to M. Franchomme, to all the great and living masters of "the base-viol" (not "the awakening viol" of Collins's Ode), there is no dullness in the tone of the instrument which can be gainsaid, neither wholly conquered. It is the business of a solo instrument to dominate, not to be lifted up. So much the more credit, then, to the judgment, the due of Mr. Sullivan for the business and character thrown into his latest work, but then he owes no common debt to his interpreters. Herr Manns is always admirable when conducting instrumental (not vocal) music; and the playing of Signor Piatti was marvellous—the playing of one who obviously enjoyed his occupation.

At Monday's *Popular Concert* the violin player of Herr Wilhelm, who led Mendelssohn's Overture and the same composer's second Piano-forte Concerto, produced a real impression, making it clear to high honours as a performer of classical music within his reach. Mr. Halle made his first appearance this season as pianist. Among other pieces which he took in hand were some of the 'Fugitive Thoughts' of Ernst and M. Halle. In these he was assisted by Signor Piatti.

At the second *Chamber Concert* of the party of Messrs. Skedlock and Betjemann, Mr. Prout's prize Piano-forte Quartet was very creditably played. Of the work we shall speak on some early coming, having gone through it with great interest. The scherzo and finale are the best movements in the latter especially. A good 'trot for the arena' is one of the hardest musical things to find. The composers and audiences wearily know. There is a vigour in Mr. Prout's finale; there is in it, besides science legitimately used, and as such effective.

For Mr. Halle's Manchester concert of the night before last, 'Judas Maccabeus' was announced. At his next Mr. Sullivan's Symphony is to be performed.

MISS GLYN'S READINGS AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.—The re-appearance of Miss Glyn (Mrs. E. S. Dallas), though only as a reader of Shakespeare, is an event in things dramatic. That it was felt to be so was proved not more by the largeness than by the character of the audience which met to greet her on the 23rd of November, and which included many representatives of letters and the arts. The play chosen was 'Macbeth,' in which, when on the stage, Miss Glyn achieved one of her chief successes. She had uttered but a few lines the other evening, before it was evident that she had lost none of her old power, and that the audience had before them a mistress in her art. The voice, deep and melodious, the face capable of the most vivid and varied expression, were as riveting as ever, because they were instruments of the passion fitted not only to sound the depths of the passion but endowed with that highest gift in a stage actress—poetic imagination. Thus, if we were asked to name what on the whole was most striking in the reading, we should point to those portions of the tragedy in which supernatural influence predominates. In her treatment of the apparitions that rise to Macbeth, in the fourth act, Miss Glyn infused her tone and look an ominous and wicked significance, which made what was suggested far more awful than what was directly conveyed. Especially was this the case when the phantom of the crowned babe rises, the combination of sinister meaning with infantile sweetness of enunciation, intimating with a force as terrible as it was quiet, the nature of evil and supernatural powers. Nor, in dealing with the human agents of the drama, was Miss Glyn ever more successful than when delineating those

ms of mind which border on the realm of and terror. Nothing could be more im- than her rendering of the soliloquy in Macbeth sees the "air-drawn dagger," of se in which he is confronted by the ghost uo, and above all of the scene in which the guilty wife walks in her memory-haunted Here the look assumed by Miss Glyn was e whose evil nature had anticipated even in the dread hereafter,—a look of remorse refined by its own intensity into spirituality asion. It was like a thought of Dante made

In striking contrast to these subtle expo- we may note the scene in which Macduff the slaughter of his wife and children. The feeling and passion of the character, the s of the mind by grief, and its sudden towards vengeance, were given with such nd energy as to call forth a storm of ap-

We must not close, however, without tak- exception to Miss Glyn's interpretation of h. She makes him, from the beginning, id remorseless, and, by her mode of deliver- tain passages, deprives him of those human- ouches which Shakspeare has given him. ss a reader who has so thoroughly studied t could say much in favour of her own a this point. But we have no space to argue ation, and for the present must be content rd our difference of opinion. We have no xception to take to a reading which was a and deserved success. Those present who bared Miss Glyn at Drury Lane, have d a delight for which, in such parts as that y *Macbeth*, they have not since had a substi- those who never saw her in the theatre have ly gained an enlarged notion of tragic acting highest phases, and will wonder why such stable genius as hers should be lost to our es. The next reading—that of 'Antony and tra,' announced for the 7th of December— see to be of unusual interest, Miss Glyn's tra having been, perhaps, her greatest imper- on.

YMARKET.—A burlesque has been contributed n stage by Mr. Burnand, under the title n Eccentric View of the well-known Tale of y and Cleopatra'; being 'Her-story and y related in a Modern Nilo-Metre.' This ge enough production, which was not very xful with the audience, was illustrated by xcellent scenes, painted by Messrs. O'Connor Morris. Mrs. Charles Mathews appears as tra, and her husband as Antony, who varies performance with a song, written by himself, h was *encored*. As a spectacle, the piece has merits; but the writer has not been so happy c complete as usual.

MYRIC.—A burlesque on 'Faust' was pro- d on Saturday. It is a modification of Mr. J. ord's travestie, in which, at the Strand Theatre, author, in the year 1845, caricatured Mr. les Kean. Mr. G. Vincent now does the service for Mr. Phelps, and exaggerates the of his *Mephistopheles*. Miss Farren plays t, and Mr. Dominick Murray *Marguerite*. s Sheridan looks admirably as *Valentine*, and . Stephens makes *Martha* sufficiently eccentric. entine is slain in the street; but, on Marguerite ng on him to his tea and muffins, revives. The y was well supported by scenic accessories, d, diligently carried out by all who were con- ed in its performance.

ADLPHI.—A new drama has taken the place Ethel, which promises to be more successful, gh not free from grave defects, whether con- dered ethically or æsthetically. It is entitled *Sister's Penance*, and claims a double author- p; Mr. Tom Taylor and Mr. A. W. Dubourg ding as sponsors to the work, and vouching for being not only "new," but "original." There x perhaps a sense—a theatrical sense—in which it y be said to be original; but we have seen many h incidents, particularly those in India, more nce before on the boards; and as to the er's sin and penitence, both of them have been ge properties time out of mind. After all, how-

ever, the artistic rendering is the chief point; and, granting the story, the question is, has it been treated with dramatic skill; and is that skill proper to the higher or lower order of drama? That the heroine was from the first intended for Miss Kate Terry was evident, and that she should be invested with a fitting character was certainly desirable. She properly occupies the central position in the action; but the position is not altogether an enviable one, for the conduct attributed to her is not likely to attract the sympathies of the audience. It is what is technically called an up-hill part; no triumph being possible in it until the last scene. The erring sister is named *Alice Vernon*, who finds herself the rival of *Marion Vernon* in the affections of *Mr. Markham*, a young engineer (Mr. Hermann Vezin). This gentleman possesses such an evenly balanced mind that he has bestowed his attentions equally on both young ladies, each of whom thinks herself the favourite. At length he declares for one—poor *Marion*—who is doomed to suffer the greatest disappointment; but before his pledges can be redeemed, a change comes over his prospects. *Markham* has received an appointment as engineer to a new railway about to be opened in India. This fact he imparts to *Marion*, stating that it makes his immediate marriage impossible, and therefore he sets her free from any promise to himself. But the affections are not thus to be subordinated to interest—at least, not always, and *Marion* insists, we think properly enough, that both shall be bound or both be free. The prudent youth gives the lady time to consider, and thus occurs an interval of which the lovelorn *Alice* takes undue advantage. She not only prevents *Markham's* letter, in which he consents to a marriage preceding their voyage, from reaching *Marion's* hand, but she shows a letter written by *Marion* to another lover, *Mr. Drayton* (who does not appear at all in the piece), and who has sought by acts of great generosity to win her hand, leading *Markham* to believe that it was intended for himself, and which in terms negatives his proposal. Thus *Markham* leaves for India alone; but is speedily followed by *Alice*, in the train of her uncle, *Colonel Leslie* (Mr. C. H. Stephenson), with a determination to make a conquest of him. Here, and previously, she is haunted by a Mohammedan admirer, *Ammedoolah*, agent to the Rajah of Hazareepore (Mr. Billington), whom, at first, she patronizes, contrary to usual European custom, but at length rejects with indignation. Soon after the Sepoys revolt, but are for the time subdued by English energy. *Markham* shows great courage in the emergency; but both he and *Alice* are in great and imminent danger. *Alice*, having failed to win his love, feels the pressure of her guilt so intolerable that, fearing immediate death, she reveals her misconduct to him. Wild with the sense of wrong, *Markham* insists on her writing her confession, that it may have a chance of reaching *Marion*, who has, of course, married *Drayton*. In the third act all parties are in England, including *Ammedoolah*, who, in the disguise of a slave, awaits his revenge. *Markham* still insists on *Alice* setting him right with *Marion*, thinking that she is happy in her marriage; but when he finds that she is deserted by her husband, positively forbids the disclosure. For the rest, *Ammedoolah* seeks to poison both *Alice* and *Markham*, by means of a phial of prussic acid in the medicine-chest of the regimental surgeon, *Mr. Handyside*, who is in love with *Alice*; but a suspicious maid-servant has fortunately emptied the bottle, and refilled it with water. Nevertheless, *Alice* thinks herself poisoned, and reveals her secret; *Ammedoolah*, too, thinks that she is, and commits suicide. Moreover, news has just arrived that *Drayton* is dead; so that when the repentant *Alice* becomes assured of her safety, she has a chance of happiness with the well-intentioned surgeon, and *Marion*, of course, finds a second husband in her first lover. But for the happy turn of events brought about by the servant girl, the play would inevitably have had a tragic *dénouement*; and, as it is, allows an opportunity for tragic acting, of which Miss Terry admirably avails herself. But all the terror and sorrow thus excited are at once rendered absurd by the sudden and accidental change of fortune contrived

for the purpose of bringing about a more popular conclusion. A drama, in which such a transparent trick is used, forfeits the title of high-class, and sinks at once to the level of a mere theatrical composition. Mr. Taylor, perhaps, prefers the name of playwright to that of dramatist, and probably finds it more profitable. There are other points in the plot, affecting our political relations in India and the Mohammedan character in particular, to which decided objection might be taken; nor should we place too much trust in the natural goodness of *Alice*, who so readily yielded to self-temptation, and whose penitence scarcely excuses her previous perfidy. *Marion Vernon*, however, is a perfectly unexceptionable part, and was decidedly well filled by Miss Hughes, who carried with her our sympathies. On the fall of the curtain the applause was great, and Miss Kate Terry, Mr. Vezin, Miss Hughes and Mr. Billington were summoned to receive the congratulations of a well-filled house.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

GREAT are the preparations on foot at St. Andrew's, Wells Street, for the celebration of their Saint's day. The list of the music selected for the 30th of November, and for the 1st of December, includes the names of Attwood, Cherubini, M. Gounod, Mendelssohn, Mr. Benedict, (whose new *Cecilian Cantata* has been laid under contribution), Mozart, Beethoven, Purcell, Mr. Best, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Hopkins, Arnold, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Leslie, Gibbons, Mr. Goss, Boyce, Mr. Barnby (who writes always delicately, yet with knowledge), and Handel. Think what any one may of a church being made attractive, inasmuch as it is recommended for musical resort, the enterprise and variety of the above list of compositions speak volumes for those who have care of the musical rite in the act of Christian worship.

It may be recollected that at the last Norwich Festival but one, mention was here made of Mr. Thoulless as a local composer, who was credited with a real chance, as one having more than ordinary talent, and, as such, having a real future before him. We have since accidentally heard that during his studies in our Royal Academy Mr. Thoulless has written a pianoforte *Concerto*, which more than sustains—strengthens—the promise of his earlier efforts; a work which possibly may be brought to a public hearing ere long.

We were in error last week when we counted up the London performances of 'Alexander's Feast.' Two were given—within the last few years, a contemporary reminds us—by the short-lived Choral Society which Mr. Benedict conducted.

Mr. John Thomas's new Welsh Cantata, 'The Bride of the Neath Valley,' will shortly be performed at Liverpool.

'The book of 'Mignon' (writes a trusty Correspondent, regarding the new opera of M. Ambroise Thomas), at the Opéra Comique, "is very attractive, some length in certain places allowed for; only *Mignon* does not die, but marries, by way of close to the story. The music is of the real French opera comic style, not in the small sense of the word, but on the scale of the music of M.M. Hérold, Adam, Auber,—not as it has been enlarged by M. Gounod,—but always melodious, full of life, of poetic colour, and not wanting a certain depth. It is as far on the one side from the music of M. Offenbach as it is on the other from that of Herr Wagner; but it has its own reality. As to its success—well, you know what Parisian successes can be, and what Parisian journalists can do. The score contains admirable melodies for the two ladies, Madame Galli Marie (*Mignon*, who has pleased without measure) and Madame Marie Cabel (the *Philine*, who has recovered her old triumphs as a brilliant vocalist). M. Achard is less favourably to be heard; but his part is an up-hill one. M. Bataille (not the great old Bataille) did better, and pleased more legitimately. In brief, I believe this to be a success, apart from the successes made by Parisian journalists for Parisian operas; one that may last as long as that of its composer's 'Songe d'une Nuit d'Été.'"

The *Gazette Musicale* announces that M. Pasdeloup has secured the valuable aid of Herr Joachim for six months. He is now playing in Paris. Among other works which M. Pasdeloup has lately been

bringing forward at his Popular Concerts have been Schumann's Overture to 'Genoveva,' and that by Wallace to 'Loreley.'

We have received the following note:

"17, Edwards Street, Portman Square, Nov. 28, 1866.

"You have given currency to a report that no concerts will be given by the Musical Society of London this season, and many members of the Society inquire of me if there exists any foundation for such a supposition. I trust, therefore, you will allow me to inform them, and you, that I have already received several hundred pounds in payment of subscriptions, &c., for the ninth season, 1867; that there is a balance of some 60*l.* in the hands of the Treasurer; and that the report you printed in your last issue was altogether premature.—Yours, &c. C. A. VERRINDER."

—Our statement was simply this—as reference will show: "It is rumoured that the concerts of the Musical Society may, possibly, not be resumed next year;" and here, as it seems to us, Mr. Verrinder leaves the matter.

There is to be a music school at Heidelberg. Where are the teachers to spring from?—especially the teachers of singing, if singing is to be taught there? Year by year the exaggeration, the exactions, and the incompleteness of operatic artists seem to swell and blossom, and (not) bear fruit in Germany.—Mdlle. Lucca, in Berlin, has the pretensions, and (the reception) which only befit a legitimate queen of song; and now we read that that strange lady, Mdlle. de Murska, at Vienna, is "striking" for an advance of pay, with pretensions laughable so far as her powers are concerned, but lugubrious as having to be considered by a management (as all Austrian managements must be just now) bent on economizing, not flinging about gold in sport.

Italian journals state that Signora Antonietta Ronconi has appeared at Philadelphia, U.S., with such a success as her father's daughter ought to have. Dramatic genius does not always run in families, and we have been told that her voice is a small one; every one, however, may well hope that the news is true. But Italian journals are given to exaggerate. Fancy Madame Vilda (all but new to the stage) having been heralded, before her arrival at Venice (*Il Trovatore* assures us), by a "colossal reputation"! Where did this grow? Not in London, where she was, nevertheless, duly credited with remarkable vocal gifts. No wonder that the lively Venetians, habituated to strained dramatic stage passion, found the worthy and substantial lady, in *Norma*, "a mediocre artist."

Titles of new operas crowd the columns of Italian journals. 'I Tre Mascheretti,' by Signor Sinico, is mentioned as in preparation at Naples.—'Il Rapimento' as having been played with success at Perugia. At Palma, in Majorca (not a very promising home for opera, as all who recollect Madame Dudevant's charming chronicle of her winter there must fancy), Signor Peri's 'Vittore Pisani' has opened the season.

The pianoforte score of Herr Abert's 'Astorga' has been just published at Leipzig, by MM. Breitkopf & Härtel. We shall ere long examine the music in detail.

'Les Chevaliers de la Table Ronde,' a comic opera in three acts, the music by M. Hervé, has just been given at the Théâtre des Bouffes Parisiens, with Madame Ugalde as the *prima donna*.

On trustworthy authority, we are bidden to expect a bass voice, remarkable even among German bass voices, in Herr Krillopf, by birth, we believe, a Hungarian, he who is singing at Cologne.

At the *Gewandhaus* Concerts at Leipzig, on the anniversary of the death-day of the Teutonic Pigmy Gluck, they have performed his stately, though somewhat antiquated, Overture to 'Iphigenia in Aulis.' At the same concert was given the second orchestral *suite* by Herr Franz Lachner, and some harpsichord pieces by Rameau and Couperin. These brave old Frenchmen are making their way into the heart of Europe at last, even though "there be Wagners in the town."

The Baron Alfred von Wolzogen, known to the readers of this journal as an accomplished man of letters, a sincere student of Art, and one of the leading musical amateurs not given over to "idols" whom Germany yet retains, has long, as we have

stated ere this, entertained the project of purifying the verbal text of 'Don Juan' (originally written, be it recollected, with spoken, not sung, dialogue) and of re-arranging in its original form the score, into which every conceivable disorder and licence had been allowed to creep. His experimental version was the other day produced at Breslau, of which performance a few particulars will be acceptable to all lovers of Mozart's imperishable opera:—

"'Don Juan,' under its new conditions, has been at last produced at Breslau, but of course very moderately, and even shabbily, as there is still only a provisional theatre there, the new house not being finished yet. The original spoken recitatives were all sung, with his text and abbreviations too, necessary for German singers who cannot chatter musically. The first *finale* was sung entirely as Mozart wrote it, that is, *without a chorus*, and the effect of 'Viva la Liberté' and the closing verses, 'Odi il tuon della vendetta,' &c., only sung by the principal solo singers, proved to be overwhelming. There was a burst of applause after this scene which could not be misunderstood. The ball ends as soon as Zerlina screams out her 'O Nuni, son tradita!' The servants of Don Giovanni turn out the 'contadini e contadine'; the noblemen, if there be any present, give their arms to their ladies, to get them clear of the coming brawl; and old Da Ponte was quite right in 'I suonatori e gli altri partono confusi.' This is said expressly in the original text of 'Il Dissoluto Punito, o sia il Don Giovanni; da rappresentarsi nel teatro di Praga, l'anno 1787,' page 44, and to this libretto Mozart wrote his music *without chorus*. The great air of Donna Elvira, 'Mi tradi' was sung for the first time after the air in B of Ottavio, 'Il mio tesoro intanto,' where Mozart placed it in 1788, at the first representation of his opera in Vienna, and not after 'Madamina.' The duet between Leporello and Zerlina, 'In queste tue manine,' which ought to be sung between Ottavio's and Elvira's air, was left out; but Ottavio's first air found its place *before* the quartet. The second air of Elvira, 'Ah, fuggi il traditor,' was sung at its proper place, *i.e.* after 'Là ci darem.'"

A new ballet, 'The Golden Fish,' by M. St. Léon and Minkous, produced at St. Petersburg on the occasion of the late royal nuptials, is spoken of as something unusually spirited and original.

Madame Viardot has been helping her neighbours, the artists of Strasburg, by singing at the first winter concert of the Conservatoire there.

Mr. Sothorn's appearance as *Claude Melnotte*, in 'The Lady of Lyons,' at Edinburgh, has been described in the journals of the Scottish capital as having been thoroughly successful, and with a humour of its own. Like every other real part, this one can be played in half a score of different ways, every one of which shall be the truth, though it may not be the whole truth.

The name of Mrs. Chatterley, one of a bygone group of such careful and intelligent actresses as our stage knoweth no more, must be added to the obituary of 1866.

M. d'Ortigue, who succeeded M. Berlioz as musical critic in the *Journal des Débats*, and whose writings, especially on church music (his speciality) were sensible and temperate, if neither profound nor startling by their brilliancy, died in Paris a few days ago, and was buried with literary honours.

MISCELLANEA

Return of a Scientific Explorer.—Mr. R. Brown, who was despatched four years ago on a roving commission to the countries lying on the Pacific slopes of the Rocky Mountains, under the auspices of some of the Edinburgh Societies, has again returned in sound health, and with a great store of scientific lore in geography, geology, zoology, botany, and the languages and history of the Indian tribes among whom he has been wandering. Mr. Brown was selected in an early portion of his career commander and Government agent of an expedition for the exploration of Vancouver Island, then as little known as the interior of the Sahara Desert. A description of his explorations may be expected from his pen.

'Hell Opened.'—Permit me to thank Husebeth for confirming my statement that monti's 'Hell Opened' is very widely circulated. For a very few pence, such of your readers as an interest in the subject can enable them to determine whether they agree with me in estimating this work as blasphemous, or, with Correspondent, in believing it to be a fit book for a pastor to place in the hands of children. Dr. Husebeth thinks I do not understand the meaning of the word "blasphemy." I have been accustomed to consider that to blaspheme is "to assault (or) insult the name, the attributes, ordinances, the revelations, the will or government of God"; and I hold that the guilt of this is incurred by a person who adds his own interpretation to God's revelation, and teaches the said interpretation as if they were a part of that divine revelation. A more ancient and far higher authority, St. Augustin has assured us that whatever we conceive here of the spirit world, our image must fall far short of the reality; but that doubted truth does not justify those persons who invent or promulgate horrible stories, whose is in the most complete antagonism to what may learn from the Holy Scriptures, and from our own hearts, concerning the love, mercy, and with which the Father of all regards his creatures. I am, &c. EDWARD PRICCO

Bottesford Manor, Brigg, Nov. 24.

Battle of Königgrätz.—In relation to the Bohemian campaign, I would note a curious allusion as to the name of the great battle fought on 3rd of last July, that whilst the Austrians and Prussians in their official accounts of it call it the battle of Königgrätz, the English press invariably term it the battle of Sadowa. Surely the combatants whose battle it was, have the right of naming it. I fancy the English tongue and pen more easily pronounce and write Sadowa; but when, instead of Sadowa, it is termed Sadowa, as I lately heard a countryman fresh from home call it, people in Germany do not know what he is talking about. Whilst some of the English newspaper correspondents at the seat of war have made themselves famous by their masterly sketches and graphic descriptions, written sometimes amid the din of battle, others appeared to have arrived in Germany in a strange and unknown country, without any knowledge of the people or its language, or even an idea of its geography, as I found one gentleman writing home to his newspaper that the frontiers of Silesia and Bavaria were to be rectified! A mistake was common to nearly all the English writers, viz., in the Austrian army Lieut.-Generals are called Field-Marshal Lieutenants, and are constantly termed by English military correspondents Field Marshals. Thus, every Austrian Lieut.-General, such as Baron John or Baron Gabel, are called Marshal John and Marshal Gabel. All the while there was only one Austrian Field Marshal employed in the late campaign, namely the Archduke Albrecht, the victor of Custozza. I. R. H. C.

Shakespeare Readings.—'The Tempest,' act 2:—

FERDINAND.

But these sweet thoughts do even refresh my labours. Most busy least when I do it.

Entirely concurring in Mr. Nichols's suggestion to the rejection of the base and counterfeit in that Theobald coined—"busyless"—and the restoration of the original text, I venture to differ from him as to its meaning. I think the passage should be printed—

Most busy, least when I do it.

(Is it not *lest* in the first folio? But that would be the same as *least*.) That *most* and *least* are antithetical, and that the single meaning is "my thoughts are most busy, when least I do my labours," are least occupied with work, as most people's. Whether *labours* should be substituted for *labors* or *it* omitted, or taken as a plural, as in the writers, is not very material. I. J. ARNOLD

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—D. N.—P. A. D.—A. W. Lover of Accuracy.—W. C.—R. H. S.—W. S.—O. J. S. A. B.—R. A. M.—W. P. N.—received.

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Book-courier, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Middlesex; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 30, Wellington-street, in said parish.
Agents: for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, December 1, 1866.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2041.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1866.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1886.

LITERATURE

The Gay Science. By E. S. Dallas. Vols. I. and II. (Chapman & Hall.)

As critics, we should be grateful to a gentleman who can say so many pleasant things of our profession as Mr. Dallas. *The Gay Science!* Why, there are people wicked enough to go about the world calling us ugly names, and whispering that we are actuated by the basest motives; while here is a gentleman, of rank in letters, who has actually found (from the Provençal) that we are jolly fellows, devoting our talents to the service of truth and beauty, and to the multiplication of innocent pleasures. Mr. Dallas selected the title, he tells us, because under the words, "the Gay Science," he found the shortest description of the aim and contents of his work. It is a title which has been misunderstood. One of our social benefactors, who had never heard of the Provençal poets, nor knew anything of the science of criticism, hailed the publication of a book on the Gay Science as something tending to prevent virtue from falling, or to rehabilitate it after its fall!

In adopting the name, the author readily confesses that he has "ventured to wrest the term a little from its old Provençal meaning." The name was applied by the Troubadours to their art of poetry. "The light-hearted minstrels of Provence insisted on the joyfulness of their art." According to them, the immediate aim of art is the cultivation of pleasure,—a doctrine which Mr. Dallas thinks is utterly, and undeservedly, out of fashion in the present time. "Pleasure, no doubt, is an ugly word, and, as representing the end of art, a feeble one; but there is no better to be found;" and, of the doctrine of pleasure, the author holds that it has a vast significance which is not suspected by "the high-fliers." It is a doctrine neither shallow nor commonplace; or, if it be the latter, the doctrine of pleasure being the object of art, is commonplace "only in the sense in which sun, air, earth, water and all the elements of life are commonplace." Finally, for the choice of the pleasant title requires some explanation and defence, the author says, "Neither need any one be repelled if this doctrine of pleasure strike the key-note and suggest the title of the present work, in which an attempt will be made to show that a science of criticism is possible, and that it must of necessity be the science of the laws of pleasure, the joy science, the gay science." This explains the meaning of the title and the purpose of the author. The reader may not yet comprehend why criticism, being taken to be a science, must of necessity be the science of the laws of pleasure; but this is just what the argument is to demonstrate; and it must be remembered, in all fairness, that the author has proceeded only half way through his elaborate demonstration in the two volumes to which we are now drawing attention.

Having shown the significance of the title, the object of the argument, and the extent to which the argument is developed, we proceed to note the heads under which this thesis, that criticism is a science, is arranged. The first heading is a *résumé* of the whole matter,—*'The Science of Criticism.'* In the chapter thus entitled, we are informed that if criticism is not yet a science, the dignity of science is beyond its reach. It is only from complete criticism that we can expect science. The hitherto criticism has been very much a details; and has attempted only to do on the large scale what it has done on the small. A comparison of the possibility

begins to dawn." Under the head, 'The Despair of a Science,' a summary of the argument contains the assertion that all criticism which does not achieve or reach towards science is a delusion. "There are men like Iago," says the author, "who think they are nothing if not critical; but the critic is nothing if not scientific." Six separate schools of criticism in Europe are described in a chapter entitled 'The Agreement of the Critics,' which agreement extends only, or should extend only, to one doctrine as the end of Art,—Pleasure. The relations of Pleasure to Imagination lead to a chapter on Imagination itself, which Mr. Dallas defines as "another name for the automatic action of the mind or any of its faculties,"—for, in fact, the 'Hidden Soul,' which is the next subject, dealt with at great length, to this end, that we have a conscious and voluntary, and an unconscious and involuntary life; and the author's argument is, that the "unknown, automatic power which, in common parlance, we call imagination, is but another name for one of these lives—the unknown and automatic life of the mind with all its powers." We will not pause to consider how far this argument, as applied to Imagination, which in the healthy brain of a poet or romancer, is so perfectly under control, is open to objection, but rather proceed to describe the course of our author's argument. And this argument, appropriately, next addresses itself to 'The Play of Thought,' where the spontaneousness of imagination is asserted, and a compulsory imagination described as a contradiction. The argument here Mr. Dallas himself designates as "lengthy," and he betrays some suspicion that it will fail to altogether convince his readers. The argument, of course, is very carefully, closely, worked step by step to the conclusion.

Mr. Dallas will carry readers with him through his chapter on 'The Secrecy of Art,' which (that is, Art) he defines as the opposite of Science, its peculiar field being "the Unknown and the Unknowable," the appeal which it makes being addressed to the Hidden Soul; a definition from which he partially exempts painting and sculpture, but which is strictly applied to music first, the most spiritual of arts, and secondly to poetry. The subject of 'Pleasure' occupies the greater part of the second volume. It is treated in various ways, as Pleasure, mixed Pleasure, pure Pleasure, hidden Pleasure, and the pursuit of Pleasure; indeed, the only other subjects discussed in this volume are: 'The Ethics of Art,' 'The World of Fiction' and 'The Ethical Current.' Mr. Dallas understands by pleasure "every form of enjoyment, not one in particular," and then examines how far it is possible or necessary to define it:—

"When the question is raised, What is pleasure? a moment's thought will convince us that the thing in itself is indefinable. Analyze it as we may, we very quickly come to something which defies analysis. What can we say more about the sense of pleasure than that it is the sense of pleasure? If you ask me, said Augustine, what is time? I do not know; but I know quite well if you do not ask me. And so of pleasure; we have all felt it—we know it when it comes; but we cannot describe it, save in terms that go on vainly repeating each other. What, then, it may be asked, is the object of an inquiry into the nature of pleasure? * * * The best reply is a host of other questions. What is life? what is electricity? what is heat? what is motion? and what is meant by a science of things which are not to be defined? An electric spark is an electric spark: we cannot define it, any more than we can define the thrill of pleasure. It is in our power only to define what are the laws and conditions under which the spark is produced, what are its ante-

cedents, and what are its consequences. So of heat, so of life itself, and so of pleasure. We know them not in themselves but in their relations. It is the utmost of our science to trace their evolutions."

It is in referring to Sir William Hamilton's definition of Pleasure that Mr. Dallas encounters Mr. Stuart Mill, who has attacked the philosophy of Sir William, and therewith European philosophy generally. Mr. Dallas looks upon Mr. Stuart Mill as a reproducer of Hume's philosophy of Nihilism, against which European philosophy is a standing protest. Our author renders full justice to Mr. Mill's political philosophy and to his elucidations of the logic of science, by which Mr. Mill "has been acquiring an influence which the school" (the school of philosophy—if isolated thinkers can be called a school—which began with Hobbes) "has never before enjoyed, and which its conception of human nature will long keep it from enjoying"; and, in allusion to Mr. Mill's chief conclusions being a new rendering of Hume's, the author says—

"They are not, however, put forward as such, but as the product of a different school of thinking. In this disguise they may not all at once be recognized as old acquaintances; and a few sentences may be devoted to showing what Mr. Mill's doctrines are, and how he has arrived at them. As Hume's line of ancestry is traced back to Locke, Mr. Mill's line of ancestry recedes to Hobbes. From Locke came the idealists, such as Berkeley; and from their idealism sprung, by natural succession, what is called the Nihilism of Hume. The idealists said there is no such thing as matter; there is but one substance—mind; all is mind. Then came Hume, and worked their arguments to the disproof of mind also. There is no substance at all, he said; there is no such substance as we call mind, any more than there is a substance which we call matter. All that we know to exist are ideas and impressions.

David Hume ate a mighty big dinner,
Grew every day fatter and fatter,
And yet the huge hulk of a sinner
Denied there was spirit or matter.

Now, parallel with the line of thinkers who very brilliantly worked their way through idealism to what, for want of a better term, one must continue to call the Nihilism of Hume, there was a more obscure line of thinkers among us, who, starting from materialism, have at last worked their way through Hobbes, Hartley, and James Mill, to the Nihilism of Mr. Stuart Mill. They began by denying the existence of mind, and resolving all the movements of thought into vibrations of matter, which was the one substance they allowed. And now at length they have worked their way to the disproof also of that one substance. They have reached Nihilism—the denial of substance altogether. Mr. Mill says that 'matter may be defined a Permanent Possibility of Sensation. If I am asked whether I believe in matter, I ask whether the question accepts this definition of it? If he does, I believe in matter; and so do all Berkeleyans.' But what if the questioner does not accept his definition? The common belief of mankind is that there are things and substances which produce in us sensations, and to these things and substances we give the general name of matter. Mr. Mill says, in effect, 'No, you cannot prove the existence of these things and substances which you call matter,—all you can prove is your belief in the Permanent Possibilities of Sensation.' Or, to quote his exact words:—"The belief in such permanent possibilities seems to me to include all that is essential or characteristic in the belief in substance. I believe that Calcutta exists, though I do not perceive it, and that it would still exist, if every perceptive inhabitant was suddenly to leave the place or be struck dead. But when I analyze the belief, all I find in it is that, were these events to take place, the Permanent Possibility of Sensation, which I call Calcutta, would still remain." Thus Westminster, which Mr. Mill represents in Parliament, is, in his phraseology, but 'the Perma-

nent Possibility of Sensation, which I call Westminster."

In the chapters on the various kinds of Pleasure, and particularly in the illustrations from life and literature, thought and action, which support the argument, will be found some of the most readable pages in Mr. Dallas's book. It is one, indeed, not for what is called the "general reader," but for profound thinkers, men who will not object to go over a page again and again in order to grasp the argument evolved in it. Not that the style is too weighty or the argument too subtle. Here is a passage on a subject, indeed, which has frequently been illustrated in the same manner, but which is pleasant reading, although, perhaps, it tells a little against Mr. Dallas's own theory touching the nature of imagination:—

"In the free play of thought the mind may commit many errors; but there is one error of which we always absolve it, that of inconsistency, or a disregard of wholeness. We who know what ill names have been heaped on imagination, how it is represented often as the great source of illusion, may be perplexed sometimes to find that many an error, many a lapse from truth, is explained by the absence of imagination. How constantly do we hear it said, when a poet or an artist fails of truth, that he has no imagination, or a feeble one. In these cases it will be found that the want of truth, and therefore the want of imagination, shows itself in a want of consistency or of construction. When in one of the beautiful windows of the Sainte Chapelle, in Paris, Isaiah is pictured reproving Mohammed; there may be want of truth, but not of imagination. If the history be wrong, the thought is right. When Goethe in the play presents Egmont as a bachelor, though at the time of the story he had a wife and children, there is a want of truth, but we do not call it a want of imagination. When the Greek sculptor gives us Laocoon naked, though as the priest of Apollo he must have been in his sacerdotal robes at the time of the serpent seizing him, there again is want of truth, but we do not complain of want of imagination. But when, in one of the mysteries enacted in Germany towards the end of last century, the Creator of the world was represented as an old gentleman in a wig, who groped about in the dark, and after running his head against posts, exclaimed in utter peevishness, 'Let there be light,' and there was light—the light of a candle; there was not only the absence of truth, but also that of imagination. When Domenichino, in a picture of Creation, put into the garden of Eden trees decaying with age and pollarded trees, there again was a defect of imagination as well as of truth. And, lastly, when Dryden made Eve in the garden a modern coquette, who, on Adam first offering her love, expressed a doubt as to his fidelity, whether he would always be true to her, and whether he would not be running after others; there once more was a lack of truth, and with it a lack of imagination."

How can this be if, as Mr. Dallas has frequently said, "Imagination is only a name for the free, unconscious play of thought"? Surely there is the utmost freedom and the most absurd unconsciousness of thought in those last illustrations!

There are some generalizations to which we would ask Mr. Dallas's attention. Is it true that a child makes such mistakes of generalization as these: "It calls every man it sees, Papa; it calls every bird, Polly; it calls the dog, Puss; it runs to eat the snow for sugar"? Is it correct to speak of the popularity of the legitimate drama, and of heavy pieces like 'Ion,' in Shoreditch, Sadler's Wells, in suburban and transpontine theatres generally, "because the audience are not so habituated to intellectual pursuits as to consider intellectual amusement a weariness"? Is it true that men of the West End will not sit out "four speeches and fine sentiments"? No picture might more money to Drury Lane, of

fred, which is nearly all "talk," of interminable length. 'Cymbeline' was more attractive at Drury Lane than at Sadler's Wells. The most intellectual of West-Enders were not so worn out by intellectual pursuits as not to hurry in great numbers to enjoy the intellectual delight of listening to and seeing Ristori's *Medea*. The five-act conversational comedies of the last century have become stock pieces at St. James's Theatre, and serried ranks of the intellectual class now sit and listen to every word dropping from the lips of an accomplished lady, as she reads 'Macbeth,' makes every personage live and move as if they were present and visible, and with her book-spell evokes those weird and shadowy sisters with such art that they are not only heard, but are seen, felt, and almost feared by the enthralled audience. Finally, when Mr. Dallas asserts that a taste for the grand and heroic in Art no longer exists, and that a battle-piece, for instance, would hardly attract the notice of the public, we would remind him that, at the very last Exhibition of the Royal Academy, the picture which daily drew before it the greatest crowd was 'The Battle of Trafalgar and Death of Nelson,' by Daniel Maclise.

When Mr. Dallas's third and fourth volumes appear, we shall have more to say of the success with which he may have raised criticism to the dignity of a science, or demonstrated the capability of such elevation. Meanwhile, the whole secret of the science to which Mr. Dallas is devoting four volumes of terse argument and vivid illustration, seems to us to be locked up in the pithy saying of Favart, to the effect that Criticism is a torch which should always enlighten and never consume.

A Winter with the Swallows. By Matilda Betham Edwards. (Hurst & Blackett.)

In spite of its affected title, this is a genuine, graphic record of a time of thorough enjoyment; theatrically tinted, it may be said, but not for that the less rich in colour. What person with a rightly-constructed mind does not enjoy the impossible gorgeousness of a stage landscape, or delight in those Arcadias which Danby painted so riotously, with roses overtopping the tallest poplar-spires, and magnolias "as big as tay-kettles" (as dear Mrs. O'Dowd put it)? We have a secret and deep-rooted admiration of the manchineel-tree at the Grand Opéra of Paris, fitted out for Meyerbeer's 'L'Africaine.' And, to be serious, there are blessed spots on this woe-begone earth which no language, be it ever so florid and picturesque, can overcolour:—witness, as an example, the valley of Partenico in Sicily, after visiting which, the Bay of Naples, nay, even the superb view from the gardens of the Camaldoli monastery there, absolutely look pale. Thus we sympathize with the cheerful lady on trial (especially in the midst of a fog, by "a sea-coal fire") when she launches out as follows:—

"It is Christmas-Day—and what a day! The warm blue sea hardly makes a murmur as it flows inwards; the sky has not a cloud; the air is scented with violets; all the windows stand wide open. The temperature is, in fact, that of a sunny, old-fashioned May-day, and we join the stream of happy holiday-makers bound to the country. Carriages and omnibuses are rattling in every direction, filled with French ladies in pretty toilettes; officers in their uniforms; and poor workmen with their families, all trim and in tune for a day's pleasure. Who could help putting on one's best gown, pinning a flower to one's girdle, and feeling as glad as any child? Nothing can be more perfect than the drive from Algiers to the suburban heights of Mustapha Supérieure, whither we are bound. The carriage winds amid verdant hills all the way. On the one

hand, you see the dome of a Moorish palace glittering among the olive-trees, or the white walls of a French villa peeping from orange and lemon gardens; on the other, you look straight across a line of cypress-trees to the blue bay, sprinkled with a thousand sails, and the bluer mountains beyond. One longed to copy the picture with jewels as some skilful mosaicist has copied Da Vinci's 'Last Supper' in Vienna. The hills are clothed with foliage on all sides. There is the ever-graceful olive, the brilliant banana, the glossy palmar-christi, the arrowy cypress, black and green like a duck's wing, the silvery green aloe, the wild cactus, the fan like palmetto, the caroubier with its grateful shade, and, lastly, though that is rare, the palm. The palm is the king of trees; and only to look at it is to breathe a wholly new atmosphere. I don't know whether it is most beautiful when standing alone against a bright blue sky, or when planted in a stately alley, as in the Jardin d'Acclimation in Algiers. One can never forget the grace and glory of its feathery branches, spread like wings that love the light. Only the leafless fig-trees remind you that it is winter now here; but what is winter with a warm sun overhead and wild flowers growing everywhere? Mignonette, rosemary, large golden marigolds, beautiful, tall asphodels sprinkle the turf, which every one tells me will be a glory of blossoms in two or three months. An hour's drive brings us to our destination, a spacious white villa looking on Algiers and the sea. We wander with our friends through airy apartments, furnished after the Moorish style, and gather violets and roses in gardens having glorious views on either side, and then we eat an early English dinner, served by a picturesque Arab boy, dressed in white cotton trousers and violet cloth vest."

The above is a fair specimen of its painter's style. Take another bit of landscape from her excursion into Kabylia:—

"Soon after leaving Tiziouzen, we crossed a broad river-bed, and then entered a wholly new and beautiful region. The road,—such a road as only French military roads can be,—wound corkscrew fashion about the hills, which were verdant from base to summit. Now we passed under a natural arch of olive boughs; now we came upon a sunny plateau with fields of corn and orchards of the fig-tree, the wild plum and the almond on either side. Everywhere smiled a happy Nature; everywhere was the evidence of peace and plenty. As we advanced more and more into the country, traces of French civilization disappeared, and instead of the straight little houses with their rows of carob-trees, new church, and handsome drinking-fountain, we saw on every crest and mountain-top a Kabyle village, looking, I dare say, precisely as a Kabyle village looked a thousand years ago. Anything more picturesque and poetic than the scenery of Grand Kabylia cannot be conceived. The lovely hills, purple or green or golden as the light made them, each crowned with a compact mass of tiny stone houses, the deep valleys of tender green, the lofty rocks bristling with wild cactus, the groves of majestic olives, the distant panorama of blue snow-tipped mountains—all these features made a picture not easy to forget. * * The journey from the Medtidja and ascent of Fort Napoleon reminds one of the long ride across the Campagna to Tivoli. The road wound round the mountains like a thread twisted about a sugar-loaf. We looked up, and said, 'Oh! it is impossible that we can get there.' We looked down, and said, 'Have we really climbed so high?' And still we climbed higher and higher. Everywhere were signs of cultivation; and it was quite touching to see how laborious, and often ineffectual, was the system of it."

At Fort Napoleon Miss Edwards paid a happy visit, thanks to the charming French officers and their excellent wives whom she found there. It is to these functionaries that those who venture a few miles beyond the outskirts of Algiers must largely owe not only their society, but their creature comforts also; and our author, warmly, and we believe justifiably, does her best to assure her country-folk who know less of the matter than herself, that the

French woman, as a colonist, need not be, and is not, the helpless, shiftless, frivolous creature, dependent on shops and boulevards and theatres and *cafés*, whom we have been apt in our too contemptuous appreciation to consider her. On the other hand, Miss Edwards seems to belong to the number of those among Englishwomen who court rather than avoid sensations; otherwise, we submit, she would hardly have allowed herself to have been taken to see so fiendish a spectacle as an *Aïssoua* festival. The disgusting sights of fanaticism and torture (only equalled by similar exhibitions among the lowest section of the population in New Orleans) to be witnessed there, are matters of the utmost notoriety to every visitor to Algiers, and, even though a harrowing chapter was to be thereby gained, we cannot fancy that an English gentlewoman has any more business in such a scene than at a bull-fight, or in a window overlooking the drop at Newgate.

Pleasant chapters are devoted to visits to the Cedar Forest and to Cherrhell. From the latter we shall take one more landscape, and, with it, take our leave of a pleasant volume.—

"Near Cherrhell the scenery became magnificent. Now we dipped into the heart of a smiling gold green valley: now we traversed the edge of a gloomy ravine; now we crossed a dry river-bed, overhung by the tasselled tamarisk and the glossy Aleppo pine; or we threaded an olive-grove through which the sun could but sparsely penetrate. A cry of admiration escaped our lips as a turn of the road brought us in sight of a wide-spreading valley, crossed at the base by a superb Roman aqueduct. Perfect, but for one arch, and standing in the midst of fertile fields, this structure impresses one with an unspeakable feeling of pleasurable surprise. One thinks so much of the Arabs and Kabyles in Algeria, that one forgets what a part the Romans first played there till reminded of it in this way. Nothing can be prettier or more poetic than the view of Cherrhell, as approached from the land side. Its white walls form an amphitheatre, above which rise green hills and fragrant gardens, whilst below, the bright blue sea extends as far as the eye can reach. At this time of the year the almond-tree was in full flower; and I cannot describe the effect of the pure pink blossoms that flushed the hills like a rosy cloud. These brilliant colours, the enamel of the turf, the pale yellow of the sea-shore, the soft, deep turquoise of the waves, the rosy hue of the almond-tree, the glistening white of the mosques and roofs, seemed so near the eyes that one rubbed them, feeling but just awaked from the blindness of partial sleep. I can still shut my eyes and revel in the night picture of Cherrhell as it looked on that summer day. For though we were only in March the weather was that of summer-time."

It is fair, however, to point out that other experiences of Algiers which turn up from time to time are less florid in their beauty than those here recorded. Only a few days ago we received, and from no witness unworthy of belief, a serious warning against any thought of "wintering with the swallows" there. The shield of the adage had two sides; and it is clear that the lady, whom we shall be glad to meet under any other sunny sky where migratory birds consort, in fear of "winter and rough weather," as, in this case, seen but the golden one.

Meditations on the Actual State of Christianity, and on the Attacks which are now being made upon it. By M. Guizot. (Murray.)

HIS work is of a very different character from that which M. Guizot published three or four years ago, on 'The Christian Church and Society.' That work was as much political as religious. It was French ultra-doctrinaire, from title-page to colophon. It was a denunciation of progress. On the writer of that work, the men who were then founding the kingdom of Italy were guilty of sin.

These 'Meditations' are altogether religious in spirit and purpose. The author is struck by the condition of religion itself. Believers, searchers, sceptics, are daily becoming more numerous, earnest and fixed in their conclusions. Development is making wide strides in every direction. The lookers-on and the hesitating begin to fling themselves into the struggle after truth. There is a general disturbance, nowhere repose; and even conclusions leave many who arrive at them in a state of unrest and anxiety. Daily the importance and gravity of the struggle increases, and perplexity therewith. Into this field of battle, which is, after all, a field wherein earnest men contend to arrive first at the goal where truth, peace and repose begin, M. Guizot betakes himself; and he describes to us the nature of the contest, the prize for which men contend, the quality of the opponents, the temper of their weapons, and the triumph which can fall to the lot of those alone who fight under the banner of present faith as held by Christians.

M. Guizot sees in men's opinions and in society a chaotic mass of sublime truths, perverse ideas, noble development, hideous destruction, a floating of humanity, as humanity never floated before, "between Heaven and the abyss." An old instructor of youth, he naturally feels for the youth of the present day at once sympathy and concern, as he hears of their longings and affirmations. He recognizes their good sense, generosity, love of justice, and submission to the law of their consciences; but good tendencies and evil instincts are mixed up in them, and the little ray of the light of truth which reaches them cannot dissipate the darkness of the error which envelopes them. This error is indicated under the heads, "Rationalism, Positivism, Pantheism, Materialism and Scepticism," the radical vice of each of which, in turn, the writer exposes, without scientifically discussing the subjects themselves. His summary of those systems is expressed in his conviction that "they are no more in a condition to support any profound examination of severe reason than to stand the first regard of common sense." He sets conscience against so-called knowledge, and invokes the distrust of the former for systems "which, in the name of a pretended scientific truth, would, between the intellectual order and the moral order, between the thought and the life of man, destroy the harmony established by the law of God."

We have done enough by indicating the character and object of this work. We will only add, that it is not without some contradictions, nor free from some advocacy of the temporal power; but it is written in excellent spirit. The Abbé Gaume, who wanted the classics to be suppressed in education, is only gently rapped on the knuckles. M. Renan, says M. Guizot, "in his attempt to dethrone Jesus, has, at least, treated Him with admiration and respect; not from calculation, I feel assured, but from the natural tone of his mind." When treating of Pantheism, he renders honour to the mind that aspires higher than it can attain, and which uses the privilege granted it by God, the ardent desire of knowing Him fully; but belief is demanded before fullness of knowledge can be obtained; there must be faith before philosophers agree upon the matter in which we are to have this faith. "Meanwhile," says the writer, "let us never be tired of repeating, this is the mystery of man's mixed nature, an indication of a destiny in store for him superior to his actual condition." No wonder, then, that from the visible his eyes strive to pierce the invisible world. Philosophers and simple Christians, if we may make

this distinction without offence, will be helped to a clearer insight into that on which their gaze is directed, by a study of this solemn,ucid and eloquent volume.

NEW NOVELS.

Sir Brook Fosbrooke. By Charles Lever. 3 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

SEVERAL years have passed since Mr. Charles Lever gave us so good a novel as 'Sir Brook Fosbrooke,' in which we encounter much of the pungent humour and mad frolic of his earlier tales, combined with certain higher qualities that are looked for in vain in his two most popular stories, 'Charles O'Malley' and 'Harry Lorrequer.' The drama opens in the mess-room of a regiment quartered at Dublin, with a scene which introduces us to a party of military men, who are chatting about the dissipations and scandals of the Irish capital with that caustic sprightliness which, according to novelists of Mr. Lever's school, characterizes the ordinary conversation of Her Majesty's officers; and from this lively introduction, written in the author's happiest style, readers glide without effort into the body of the vivacious and vigorous narrative. That the moral atmosphere of the book is invigorating, or that its delineations are strictly realistic, we cannot say; for, like all the author's more successful romances, 'Sir Brook Fosbrooke' is written without any higher purpose than the mere amusement of its reader, and its events, no less than its personages, are such as a good-natured man of the world likes to assign to the society in which he takes his pleasure, rather than such as any truthful observer of human affairs would describe as being in the ordinary course of things. The heroes play whist and ride thoroughbred horses after the wont of Mr. Lever's heroes; at times their pleasant indiscretions are not clearly distinguishable from unpleasant faults; and when the young sons and dashing adventurers have squandered their fortunes, and reduced themselves to an interesting state of impoverishment, they suddenly rise to affluence through the death of an elder brother or a lucky speculation in mines. The women, alike good and bad, are of conventional types, their graces and deformities being set forth in accordance with the familiar traditions of romantic art. But two of the principal male characters are perfectly novel creations; and if the volumes contained nothing else to place them high above ordinary fiction, these two worthies would by themselves make a stir amongst the supporters of circulating libraries.

Both of them are very old men; and each in his own peculiar way makes a brave battle with Time, doing his best to persuade an incredulous world that the endurance of fourscore years is not necessarily attended with any important diminution of intellectual and physical vigour. Sir Brook Fosbrooke, an octogenarian who was a notoriously gay man about town when the Prince Regent thought his flatterers were right in calling him the finest gentleman in Europe, is made to play the part of a youngster, or rather such a part as few youngsters could play with impunity for ten consecutive years. Having outlived all the Carlton House set, made away with fortune upon fortune, and exposed himself to every variety of climate, he enters the mess-room at Dublin with an elastic step, quick brain, jovial voice, and spirits which poverty is unable to depress. "I don't smoke," he frankly admits to the colonel of the —th regiment, "so many cigars as formerly, and I am a little more choice about my tobacco. I avoid mulled port, and take weak brandy-and-water;" but he adds, "I believe in all other

respects I'm pretty much where I was when we last met—I think it was at Ceylon." His costume and personal decorations are of an antiquated style, the swallow-tails of his dress-coat and his ring, "a small smoothing-iron, with a coat of arms upon it," astonishing the lads who make his acquaintance; but, so far as his daily habits are concerned, he might be a beardless ensign, instead of a man who fought his first duel before the end of the last century. Young men find him a congenial companion at the whist-table or in the saddle, over a bottle, or in a club smoking-room; and certainly his philosophy is not calculated to put any irksome restraint on jovial subalterns. "There is great promise in a fellow," he observes sententially, "when he can be a scamp and a man of honour. When dissipations do not degrade and excesses do not corrupt a man, there is a grand nature ever beneath." At another time he remarks, with his habitual good humour, to a youthful friend, "My dear Tom, when you have lived to one half my age, you will discover that the world is not so much cursed with ill nature as with levity, and that when men talk disparagingly of their neighbours, they do so rather to seem witty than to be just." Of the influence which this brisk, happy, indestructible baronet exercises upon the course of the narrative, we will reveal nothing which Mr. Lever would rather have us leave consumers of prose fiction to find out by personal inspection of his pages; but it will not lessen any reader's interest in the story to learn before he takes the book in hand that at the close of the third volume Sir Brook is as young and blithe as ever, and, having by a singular turn of luck tumbled into splendid affluence, is fully bent on enjoying himself for many a year to come.

But even more remarkable than Sir Brook as an instance of rare vigour at an advanced age is Chief Baron Lendrick, who resolutely clings to his throne in the Irish Court of Exchequer, in spite of the expostulations of ministers who have political reasons for urging him to resign, and in spite of the galling fire of the public writers who assure the world that he is so stricken with the infirmities of many years that he is no longer able to discharge the functions of his office. Inexpressibly ludicrous are the measures to which his assailants have recourse—in parliament, in the organs of public discussion, and even within his domestic circle, so that they may drive the veteran from the stage; and even more laughable are the outbursts of indignation, querulous egotism, and clever spite with which he resists the attempts and exposes the stratagems of his enemies. Combining the vanity of Erskine and the waspish virulence of Loughborough with Eldon's devotion to office, and the nervous irritability that has animated more than one of our great historic lawyers, this delicious old Chief Baron triumphs over successive attacks of illness, to the keen disappointment of his assailants, who have no sooner come to the conclusion that his case is beyond the control of his physicians than they are startled by his unexpected re-appearance in Court, with the old dreaded sarcasm in his smile and on his tongue. Ultimately his courageous determination neither to die nor resign brings public opinion round to his side, and at the end of the story even the newspapers, which a short time before proclaimed him utterly senile and incompetent, are found extolling him for "his unquestionable powers of thought and expression."

Whether such old men as Sir Brook Frobroke and Chief Baron Lendrick are to be found in real life, and whether the adventures imputed to them by the novel are really of any concerning old age are questions which do not venture

to decide. There is, however, no doubt that as characters in a work of imagination they are highly entertaining acquaintances, and will delight those many readers who, in the middle period of life, are bent on making no unnecessary concessions to Time, and are doing their best to persuade themselves that old age is an evil that may be indefinitely deferred by men of sound digestions and cheery hearts. Moreover, we feel cordial sympathy with the writer who in this story of two old men's lives seems to intimate his intention to play the rôle of Charles O'Malley to the last line of his own bright chapter.

Victory Deane: a Novel. By Cecil Griffith. 3 vols. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)

OVERCOMING a series of obstacles that would have completely daunted and vanquished a less resolute will, we fought our way through the opening chapters of this work of fiction, and then found ourselves at dead of night in the miserable kitchen of a dilapidated farm-house, and face to face with a repulsive old man and a wretched, half-starved, cowering girl. The old man, a miser, was making ready to beat the child, his granddaughter, with a thick stick, and threatening to follow up the merciless castigation of the little creature by thrusting her into a dark cellar that swarmed with rats. "To the last day of her life," runs the story, "would Victory remember the agony with which she heard the bolts drawn in the trap-door, and then her grandfather's steps sounding away through the house, further and further, till they were too far off to be heard at all. Then it seemed to her that she passed hours, crouched upon the highest step of the stairs, where she could sit without letting her head touch the trap-door, which, as she knew, was covered over with cobwebs, the haunts of larger spiders than ever crawled about the house in daylight, while the rats coursed about the floor, or now and then, mounting to where she sat as still as the stone stairs themselves in her great terror, would pull at her dress, and then scamper away over her feet." To stimulate Victory Deane's imagination, and terrify her yet further, the old man talks to her thus: "Thee needn't be tryin' to look through thik there door, Victory," he said, "'t isn't that way thee be goin' to bed to-night. 'Tis in the cellar thee be goin', along with the rats and all they nasty things, for a bad, wasteful, thievin' maid. Sit down in thik there chair, and bide still till I say a word to yee; us have got a some'at to say to wicked, wasteful maids, this here old stick and me.' Victory knew that dreadful way he had of talking to and of his stick. It was a bad sign. She did as he told her, and sat down with the submission of despair." Even at this point we did not throw the book aside in disgust, but went on toiling manfully through page after page until we had satisfied ourselves that 'Victory Deane' was not a novel, but a nightmare. Those who like nightmares may read it; all other persons had better leave it alone.

The Story of Nelly Dillon. By the Author of 'Myself and my Relatives.' 2 vols. (Newby.)

THIS is a clever and interesting Irish story. The scene is laid in Tipperary. The characters are true to human nature in general, and to Irish nature especially. Nelly Dillon, the heroine, is the daughter of a well-to-do farmer, a spoilt child, but with fine qualities. The high principle which makes her prefer being miserable to breaking her promise, and the struggle to do right, though at the sacrifice of all her own feelings, secure the sympathy of the reader.

To obey her father and mother, she gives up a man whom she has loved from childhood, and consents to marry the man they have chosen for her. This principle of obedience to her parents is the leading feature in her character. She does her best to obey in spirit, as well as in word, and to care for Denis Ryan after she had given her promise to marry him. It is the genuine struggle of duty against inclination, of good principle against a deep passion, that gives the interest to the story of Nelly Dillon. The sympathy of the reader is awakened for all the people of the book; they are seen under their own peculiar point of view, and their temptations and actions are given just as they seemed to the personages themselves. There is a want of force in the tale, but never a want of truth. Peter Fogarty, the man whom Nelly loves, is the type of a promising young man gone to the bad for want of principle. His errors are peculiarly Irish—dislike to steady employment, inability to understand that he must pay his rent, indignation at being evicted in consequence, hatred to the agent, rage at losing Nelly, joining a Ribbon Lodge in desperation, and shooting the agent because the lot fell to him. He goes more and more down hill, threatening Nelly with vengeance upon her father and upon Ryan if she refuses to see him or speak to him, and poor Nelly falls into the snare. Bad as he is, she loves him; and the reader understands it. She is not weak, but she cannot defy him. His conduct becomes too bad even for Tipperary; he gets mixed up in a second murder, and a reward is offered for his capture. He waylays Nelly, and in a sudden impulse of jealousy and desperation carries her off to a mountain hiding-place. She escapes, but is found, lying to all appearance dead, by a farmer, who lives at a distance across the mountains, and he takes her home to his wife and his mother. Believing she has gone willingly, and disgraced them, her parents and brothers are bitter against Nelly; her father declares she shall never enter his door again alive. When Nelly recovers from her illness, she is sent home by her benefactors; but her father drives her from the door, her mother joins in shutting her out, and she is left in the cold and rain of a winter's night, not allowed to say a word in her own defence. A kind neighbour shelters her, but all believe her guilty, and not one person says a word to soften her disgrace and misery. At last the friend who has given her a home appeals to Peter Fogarty, who lies in gaol at Clonmel, condemned to be hanged. He makes a confession to the priest, and Nelly's good name is cleared, from the altar, on the very next Sunday after mass. There is then a tumultuous reaction in her favour, but Nelly refuses to be reconciled; she is dying of a proud, broken heart. It is a most painful scene. She dies in a delirium, with words of bitter reproach for her relatives, and wild regret for the love of the man whom she had cast off to please them.

A Naturalist's Ramble to the Orcades. By A. W. Crichton, B.A. (Van Voorst.)

WITH every wish to encourage one who is evidently a young traveller and a young author, we are compelled to say that there is not a great deal that is strikingly interesting in this little volume. The incidents are such as might occur to any one who took a similar journey with a similar object; the most trifling circumstances are recorded as if of importance, and in a style too pretentious and verbose, and at times not a little obscure. For instance, he has just missed a seal at which he had fired—"With a terrible consternation of

the element as it took its leave of the upper air, and a few moments of private remorse, all things resumed their usual serenity." Again—he is approaching Hoy Head (which, by the way, he calls, the rendezvous, although he does not expect to meet any one there)—"My skipper Dunn takes the helm; and on this squally and dangerous channel I gladly leave to his experienced hand the entire disposition and working of the boat. Seated well forward, I rest at my ease; my gun loaded with cartridge and shot, as the case may be, and ready to take instant advantage of any opportunity that the sea or the rocks may offer. Surely the language of the poet Gray must have been intended as a vaticination of this occasion—

Fair laughs the morn, and soft the zephyr blows,
While proudly riding o'er the azure realm,
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes;
Youth at the prow, and Pleasure at the helm."

That Gray should, a century ago, have been favoured with a prophetic vision of our author as the poetical impersonation of Youth, and his skipper Joseph as that of Pleasure, is sufficiently amusing. We have selected these examples at random, to show that our criticism is not uncalled for. We gladly add, that there are some good stories and anecdotes interspersed; that the author has numerous apt quotations from the modern English and ancient Latin authors; and that any naturalist who wishes to obtain specimens for his ornithological collection from the same localities, and at the same time to enjoy a pleasant ramble amidst scenes not so often visited by Southerners as they deserve, this little work will prove a useful and, excepting the defects we have alluded to, an agreeable guide. The following incident is in itself sufficiently exciting to deserve quotation, although the style will, we think, further justify some of our former observations. The scene is "the ever-dreaded Black Craig":—"A few years ago, an ill-fated vessel, the *Star*, of Dundee, after being tossed uncontrollably by the raging sea, was hopelessly driven upon a dreadful-looking block of dark rock at the foot of the Craig. Of course, she quickly went to pieces, and the unfortunate crew perished. One young man, however, named Henry Johnstone, after struggling ineffectually with the waves, was washed into a hole in the Craig, which in the lapse of centuries has evidently been hollowed out by the action of the sea. The bottom part, or floor as it were, of this hollow slopes upwards into the interior of the rock, though its mouth or aperture is completely closed at high tide by every succeeding wave. In this situation he actually existed four days and nights, his sensations for four hours out of the six, when he expected every moment to suffocate, being simply indescribable. As a curious and providential circumstance, there floated to him from the wreck a barrel of herrings, a feather mattress and a small tin mug. By the first he obtained his sustenance. The mattress he cut open and stuffed the feathers into his boots for warmth, and with the mug he caught the water as it dripped from the roof of his cell. Driven to desperation he at last attempted and actually scaled the Craig at a point which it makes the blood run cold to survey. When he appeared in the town, where he was well known, upon a Sunday morning, and sparsely clothed, the inhabitants fled before him, supposing him a spectre from the dead. Thanksgivings were offered up in all the churches for his safe deliverance, and all testified by their universal sympathy their astonishment at his marvellous escape."

We shall be glad to meet Mr. Crichton on a future occasion, with the little defects, which

we have, in no unkindly spirit, alluded to, corrected; for there is much of lively style and excellent feeling in this little book.

Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts. Collected and narrated by Patrick Kennedy. (Macmillan & Co.)

Among the attractions of Dublin to a certain small class of its visitors are undoubtedly its old-book shops. They are, perhaps, little more than covered stalls, but they often contain peculiar treasures of their own, which are fruitlessly sought for elsewhere. There was a time in the last century when Dublin was the great locality of literary piracy and violation of copyright. A book of any general interest could not be published in London without a pirated edition of it speedily appearing in Dublin. This circumstance was sometimes turned to profit again in London by publishers of books prohibited by law, which books bore on their title-page the words "published in Dublin"; and those words saved the knavish bibliopoli in London from pains and penalties to which he would have been otherwise subject. It is not, of course, for such works as these that the curious in rare literary treasures make progresses through the dusty but well-encumbered old-book shops of Dublin. There are many works published in London in the last century of which copies can no longer be found in our booksellers' stores. Time, private libraries, and American bibliophiles have cleared the market. It is otherwise in Dublin. Pirated editions of the works to which we allude are to be easily found among the vendors of second-hand books; and the title-pages serve to illustrate something of the literary history of the period. For example, 'Bubb Doddington's Diary' is not a common book on London stalls, but the Dublin edition meets you in old nooks and alleys at every turn. It was scarcely out in London when fourteen Dublin publishers, old Exshaw at the head of them, combined to produce the book in Ireland. Their names on the title-page indicate a liveliness of publishing that no longer exists; and the number of copies of this and similar works of the time, which American purchasers have not yet swept out of the market, are as the waifs and strays of the sea, which symbolize the rich argosies of which they once made a part.

Then, in most cases, the seller of old books in Dublin is as great a curiosity as the most curious of his wares. The hunters after such wares may, perhaps, remember a humble, modest dealer, not a hundred miles from Anglesea Street, of a pleasant, grave humour, a scholar as well as a tradesman, not catching an air of being learned from handling that in which he deals, but wearing the air by right of his knowledge. When he takes your small coin for a well-thumbed copy of the *Odes of Horace*, he is well aware what a sum of beauty, thought, and expression you have purchased for the coin in question; and he could probably quote as many passages from it as his purchaser could. He reads Montaigne and Boccaccio in the terse French of the first and the lazy, luxurious Italian of the second. He is the epitome of his own stores, carrying the essence of them comprehensively within himself, and ready to impart the flavour of it to all who have taste for learning or love for books. It would be a mistake to class such a man with the mere book-worms. Much as his life may have been spent in the narrow shop which holds his stock-in-trade, and many as the hours must have been which he has devoted to study, he has been abroad in the fields, gathering double armfuls of the flowers of tradition. He has been among

peasants, fishermen, the spinners in the sun, and the simple country-folk generally, and collected from their lips all the old legends that these, the last of the legend-tellers (so fast are they disappearing), have to narrate of stories which of yore have moved listeners to tears, laughter, awe, reverence, depression, or excitement, ever since there were tongues to tell and ears to listen, in the length and breadth of Ireland. To these tales our listener has given heed, as knowing whence they originally came and how wonderfully they have been varied in their passage through different countries, as well as through the memories and imaginations of the narrators of different periods. Some of those the most intensely Irish in character and expression are traced to Scandinavia; others to the fountain-head of nearly all our old romance, the bright and far-off East. The collector of these stories could not place upon the bookshelves of his well-stored shop the impalpable legends he carried in his memory. It were a pity, he thought, that they should be lost. There was something for philosophy to deal with in them, despite their wild extravagance, their rattling fun, their majestic nonsense, and their humorous purposelessness. To preserve them, once for all, for posterity there was nothing less for the old bookseller to do than to turn author. That he who sold other men's books should ever write one of his own seemed an incongruity; and, when written, that it should ever be published seemed an impossibility; but the modest author took courage, addressed himself to Mr. Le Fanu, the well-known novelist, and that gentleman, taking the applicant by the hand, has added to our literature the name of Patrick Kennedy, the learned son of a line of "yellow" Wexford farmers.

In five distinct parts, Mr. Kennedy narrates above a hundred legends, divided into Household Stories, Legends of the Fairies, Tales of Witchcraft and Fetches, Romances of the Ossianic period, and Narratives illustrative of the Lives of the Celtic Saints. We all know how the pleasant tale of *Amphitryon* was born on the Ganges, and that *Rhodope*, the lady of the Pyramid, tried on the Glass Slipper long before *Cinderella* was heard of; but Mr. Kennedy traces nearly all the supernatural stories of Ireland (and, for the matter of that, elsewhere) to an Eastern source. The Celt, the Teuton, and the Slave got them from fertile Asia; and a story first told to eager listeners on the shores of the Caspian, Mr. Kennedy relates as he heard it, everything changed but the leading incidents, "from Garrett Forestal, of Bantry, in Wexford." It is the same with the "Good People," or fairies, who only act the parts once played by *Aphrodite*, *Artemis*, and the like brilliant sisterhood. In the valley of the *Duffrey* lurk *Duine Sighe*, who can as easily carry off a young lad, in story, as ever the Nymphs did with *Narcissus*. In the illustrations of sorcery, which are derived from ancient times, the Christian element was gradually introduced into the legends that travelled westwards; but, as Mr. Kennedy remarks, the *Virgin Mary*, introduced two or three times into Norse collections, is not mentioned in the *Witch and Fetch* stories of one part, at least, of Ireland. He "cannot recollect a single instance of such a liberty being taken in our Leinster recitals." The greater part of the Ossianic legends are, probably, Irish, and were sung by the bards or told by the story-tellers to a large audience, from the head-king to the horse-boy; but there are traces of the old Eastern origin in many of them. The King of Cork, who is living so comfortably with all his household at the bottom of the Lough, had many a prototype in the potentates led by love or curiosity or ill-luck

to dwell in the coral palaces beneath the waves. Much of the merely legendary lore concerning the Saints Mr. Kennedy flings overboard as contraband,—being re-issues of old pagan tales, with the stamp of the Christian mint, substituting this or that saint as the hero, instead of the original demi-god or fairy-king. We hardly know, however, whether Mr. Kennedy is joking or not when he tells us that the anti-archæologists of the sixteenth century converted the rich shrines of St. Patrick, St. Bridget, and St. Columb Cillé into ordinary coin of the realm for their own profit. "The silver case," says Mr. Kennedy, "in which the right hand of St. Patrick was kept somehow escaped their sharp eyes. It is known to be in very safe keeping at this moment, but we are not at liberty to publish all we know on the subject." The staff that was once grasped by that hand was certainly dealt with in a way that is sufficient to excite the gravest censure of the Society of Anti-quaries. That famous *Bacal Iona* was said to have descended to Patrick from the Saviour, who confided it to guardians who were to enjoy eternal youth till they made it over to him. A staff of St. Patrick was buried with him at Armagh, but it was subsequently transferred to Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. In the sixteenth century, the "Dublin authorities . . . broke and burned the *Bacal Iona* on the High Street, to testify their zeal against image-worship."

Among a hundred and odd stories there is an *embarras de choix*; but we may select the following, as having a Christmas-pantomime sort of exaggerated fun about it:—

"The great Irish *joiant*, Fann Mac Cuil, lived to be a middle-aged man, without ever meeting his match, and so he was as proud as a peacock. He had a great fort in the Bog of Allen, and there himself and his warriors would be playing soord and pot-lid, or shootin' bow-arraas, or pitchin' big stones twenty or thirty miles off, to make a quay for the harbour of Dublin. One day he was quite down in the mouth, for his men were scattered here and there, and he had no one to wrestle or hurl, or go hunt along with him. So he was walking about very lonesome, when he sees a foot-messenger he had, coming hot-foot across the bog. 'What's in the win' (wind)!' says he.—'It's the great Scotch giant, *Far Rua*, that's in it,' says the other. 'He's coming over the big stepping stones that lead from Ireland to Scotland, and you will have him here in less than no time. He heard of the great Fann Mac Cuil, and he wants to see which is the best man.'—'Oh, ho!' says Fann, 'I heard that the *Far Rua* is three foot taller nor me, and I'm three foot taller nor the tallest man in Ireland. I must speak to Grainne about it.' Well, it wasn't long till the terrible Scotch fellow was getting along the stony road that led across the bog, with a sword as big as three scythe blades, and a spear the *lenth* of the house. 'Is the great Irish giant at home?' says he.—'He is not,' says Fann's messenger: 'he is huntin' stags at Killylarny; but the vanithee is within, and will be glad to see you. Follow me, if you please.' In the hall they see a long *deal* (fir) tree, with an iron head on it, and a round block of wood, with an iron rim, as big as four cart wheels.—'Them is the shield and spear of Fann,' says the messenger.—'Ubbabow!' says the giant to himself.—'You're welcome, *Far Rua*,' says Grainne, as mild as the moon. 'Sit down, and take such fare as God sends.' So she put before him a great big griddle cake, with the griddle itself inside, that had a round piece cut out at one part of the rim; and for a beefsteak, she gave him a piece of a red deal plank, with a *skrimshin* of hard meat outside. The first bite the giant give at the cake, he broke three of his teeth; and when he tried the beef the other ones stuck so fast in the deal, he could not draw them out. 'By me soord, ma'am,' says he, 'this is hard diet you give your company.'—'Oh, Lord love you!' says she, 'the *deal* here think no thing of it. Let us see . . . would object.'

So she takes the cake over where Fann was lying in the cradle, and offers him the part where the piece was taken out of the griddle. Well, he bit off the bread with the greatest ease, chewed it, and swallowed it, and smacked his lips after it, and then he winked one eye at *Far Rua*.—'Be the laws!' says the Scotchman to himself, 'these is wonderful people.'"

The Scot had many more reasons for considering Fann Mac Cuil's household a wonderful people,—for which we refer the reader to the text. The following is an interesting contribution to Archaeology on the subject of the ancient militia whose name has been usurped by the Fenians:—

"As to the derivation of the word we are not so much embarrassed by the poverty as the abundance of the materials. *Fine* means tribe, family, kindred, nation, soldier, vineyard; *Finne*, whiteness, fairness; *Fion*, wine, truth, ancient; *Fionn*, a head, chief, troops, sincere, true, fine, fair, pleasant. The term *Fianna*, giants or soldiers, was applied to the warriors of Albanach (Scotland) and Britain, as well as to those of Ireland. This standing army, if the bardic chronicles are reliable, consisted of men of good birth, and what would in later times be called knightly rank. They were not distinguished by any name of the same signification as *Knight*, which in its parent language, the Teutonic, simply meant *Valet*. They were *Laochs*, heroes (the German *Helden*), and when associated to a military order they were *Curai*, companions. A postulant for admission among the Fians should be a free man in every respect, and so expert that, merely armed with a stick and shield, he could defend his otherwise unguarded body from half-a-dozen men darting spears at him from a distance of nine ridges. If he escaped unwounded, he was required to run through a tangled wood with his long hair hanging loose, and get out at the other side, uncaught by the same or another half-dozen warriors. If an ill-conditioned bough as low as his knee crossed his path, he should run under it; if it were no higher than his shoulder, he should bound over it. Having passed this bodily ordeal he was obliged to swear fealty to the *Ard Righ* (head king), to promise on his word as *Curadh* to be charitable to the poor and to respect women. His near relations were also engaged never to seek *eric* (blood-fine) for his death, but to leave that care and the defence of his honour to his brothers-in-arms. During the winter half-year, the Fians were entertained at the expense of the kings and chiefs. In the other they spent most of their time fishing and hunting, when not watching for invaders. They took their principal meal in the evening, and this was the programme of mealtime and bedtime:—Through the forest, and on the plains, and on the hill-sides, were small circular cavities, paved with stones, and surrounded with low stone walls. A party of hunters arriving here in the afternoon made a strong fire of brushwood in this pit, and disposed therein several loose stones, of which there was a large provision lying about. The fire having burned down, and the embers being cleared away, a layer of venison or wild boar's flesh, as it might be, wrapped in grass or rushes, was laid on the hot bottom, and a layer of the red-hot stones on this. Then succeeded another layer of meat similarly garnished, and crowned by hot stones. No. 2, the process being again repeated if necessary. Near these 'Ovens of the Feine,' as they are still called by the peasantry, was a bathing tank supplied by some neighbouring stream, and here, while the dinner was cooking, the warlike hunters bathed. A large bothy, built of sods, stones, scraws, and branches, served for dining-hall, and thither the savoury joints were conveyed, and consumed by the men just risen from their refreshing bath. The beds of the Fians were composed of withered grass and heath, with the flowered tops uppermost. The coverlets were the cloaks of the sleepers, or stag and wolf skins. Remains of these primitive ovens are still extant, the soil about them being distinguished by its dark colour. They are also met with in the Scottish Highlands. The institution was not long-lived. No records are left of it of longer extent than

three generations. Portions of the troops were always in the neighbourhood of harbours; and if the approaching foe was strong in men and barques, signals sped from hill to hill until a sufficient band of defenders was collected."

As an author combining archæological learning with a sly, grave humour, we commend Mr. Kennedy to the public, reminding the latter that (to the scholar and historian) the real value of the book lies in its archæology. In the latter department the author has rendered service; and if he has written his first book late in life, it is one that will keep his name young as an admirable Irish story-teller.

Memorials of the Early Lives and Doings of Great Lawyers. By C. L. Brightwell. (Nelson & Sons.)

TAKING most of her materials from Campbell's 'Chancellors' and 'Justices,' and by a frank acknowledgment of the sources of her information treating the Chancellor with fairness which he failed to exhibit towards Townsend, Roscoe, Welby, and the other legal biographers whose work he appropriated with scarcely so much as a hint of his obligations to them, Miss Brightwell has put together, for the benefit of schoolboys, a series of memoirs of the following thirteen Judges—Sir Thomas More, Sir Edward Coke, Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Keeper Guilford, Chief Justice Holt, Lord Mansfield, Sir J. Eardley Wilmot, Sir William Blackstone, Lord Erskine, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Eldon, Sir Samuel Romilly, and Lord Tenterden. Although the biographer of Mrs. Opie has not produced a volume that can claim a place by the side of Townsend's 'Twelve Judges,'—to which capital work, by the way, she is unconsciously indebted for two-thirds of her facts,—her book about these thirteen magnates of the law fully sustains the description which she gives of it in that passage of her Preface wherein she says, "This work, designed as a school-prize book, will, it is hoped, stir the mind of many a youth to emulate the worthy example and tread in the footsteps of the eminent men who have from age to age filled the highest places in our Courts of Judicature, and who are among the greatest benefactors and brightest ornaments of our nation." Constantly bearing in mind the requirements of the young, Miss Brightwell is at pains to give prominence to the industry and perseverance to which our eminent lawyers have been largely indebted for their professional success; and she misses no occasion to inculcate the wholesome doctrine that greatness cannot be achieved without strenuous exertion and heroic perseverance. When Peter King—the Lord Chancellor who in boyhood had worn the apron and sleeves of a shop-lad, and had stood behind the counter of his father's grocery shop in Exeter—was required to select a motto for the device assigned to him by the Herald's College, he chose the words, "Labor ipse voluptas." In like manner, the single word "Labore" was the motto adopted by Lord Tenterden after he had raised himself by labour from a barber's shop to the Chiefship of the King's Bench and a seat in the House of Lords. By showing the significance of such facts as these, Miss Brightwell is likely to prove no less useful than entertaining to young minds. But though we can speak with approval of the aim and general scope of her volume, it contains some inaccuracies, which should be removed before the appearance of a second edition. For instance, she has adopted from Harford's 'Recollections of Wilberforce' a very lame and erroneous version of an excellent story, thus:—

"I will add, as I think it may amuse the reader, a pleasing anecdote of Chief Justice Holt, related

in Mr. Harford's 'Recollections of Wilberforce.' Many persons, even of superior education, contract the habit of interlarding their conversation with one or two peculiar phrases without being aware of it. An example of this was this celebrated lawyer, whose perpetually recurring expression was, 'Lookie, d'ye see!' An admirer of the Chief Justice one day said to his nephew, 'Your uncle is a great man, but what a pity it is he can't talk any time together without bringing in "Lookie, d'ye see!"'—'I'll break him of it,' said the nephew; and the mode he adopted was the following:—Holt had often found fault with the youth for not giving his mind to legal studies. One day the young fellow surprised him not a little by saying, 'Well, uncle, I have thought much of your advice, and have been acting upon it so intently as to have versified parts of "Coke upon Lyttelton." Shall I give you a specimen?' Holt nodded assent, and he proceeded thus:—

He that is tenant in fee
Need neither quake nor quiver,
For he hath it, 'Lookie, d'ye see?'
To him and his heirs for ever.

'Ah, you rogue,' said the old Judge, 'I understand you.'

The real Judge of the laughable occurrence thus misreported was old Sir Lyttelton Powys; the wit was Philip Yorke, afterwards Lord Hardwicke, who was in no degree related either to Chief Justice Holt or the Judge actually ridiculed; and far from exclaiming, "Ah, you rogue, I understand you," Sir Lyttelton was so totally blind to the point of Yorke's *jeu d'esprit*,—which, by the way, was uttered at a Judges' dinner on the Western Circuit,—that on encountering the barrister a few days later in Westminster Hall, he inquired, "And pray, Mr. Yorke, how is your poetical translation of 'Coke upon Littleton' getting on?" An occasional slip of this kind, however, is of but small importance in a book which makes no pretensions to historical accuracy.

The History of France. By Eyre Evans Crowe.
Vol. IV. (Longmans & Co.)

IN this volume the author has the advantage and the disadvantage of proceeding over some of the best-trodden ground in the modern history of France—the *advantage*, because his task is easy, his sources of information are abundant, and his subjects intrinsically attractive,—the *disadvantage*, inasmuch as only a master's hand can repaint or give animation to a familiar scene, and genius alone can re-invest with high interest a thrice-told tale. Moreover, the writer of an entire history, and not of a mere monograph, cannot be disproportionate and discursive; the limitations are already drawn out, and his end is already in view. Having read a considerable portion of the volume before us, we cannot say that Mr. Crowe, as an historian, is for France what Macaulay is for England, or Motley for the Netherlands, or that he is, indeed, in any way a consummate historian. We may, perhaps, more confidently affirm that he is a faithful chronicler; that his moral instincts appear to guide him aright, and that occasionally a fair critical faculty is seen to be in operation.

In this fourth of his five volumes Mr. Crowe, at the beginning, draws up the curtain, and shows us the court and the career of Louis the Fourteenth. There is nothing new, striking, or stirring in his calm and correct narrative of well-known events.

In relation to the Regency and the period from 1721 to 1726, the narrative pursues the even tenor of its way, nor does this even tenor fail throughout Cardinal Fleury's administration to the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Occasionally, however, in this historical register we are treated to some sound as well

as serious inferences,—as, for instance, that "the weak point of Louis the Fourteenth's age was its philosophy. Controversy was a crime; and though Louis the Fourteenth employed an atheist in preference to a Jansenist, a work of Spinoza would scarcely have met with his indulgence. Bishops and court-preachers were very eloquent; subduing, touching, pathetic. But it was the froth of religious zeal, not the learning or solidity of conviction. Louis and his court thought it perfection, and with the sublimity of Bossuet, and the inquisitorial tyranny of a Le Tellier, the King imagined he had for ever founded the faith. He sacrificed a million of Huguenots to this idea, with thousands of Jansenists,—both of them the most devout Christians of his empire, while a different kind of religion was thundering at the door of his monarchy."

In Mr. Crowe's pages there is nothing of the terse, epigrammatic, salient style of M. Michelet, whose volume on the history of part of the period we are now referring to was noticed recently by us (*Athen.* No. 2024). We shall entirely pass over Mr. Crowe's review of the reign of Louis the Fifteenth, first because we have so lately noticed the book of M. Michelet, and secondly because it really calls for no particular remark, except that the Englishman shows how plain and sensible a chronicle may be formed out of a reign which to the Frenchman affords the platform for a lively and dramatic exhibition, clouded here and there with the dark and the horrible.

As we read page after page we find no life till we come to the Constituent Assembly, 1789-1791, the establishment and conduct of which is described with some animation as well as clearness.

Along the whole of this well-worn line Mr. Crowe makes his easy way, giving a fair impression of the course of events and the character and motives of men. No writer could lose his path in such a highway of history, and none, perhaps, can effect much more in a mere general sketch than relate clearly and concisely, and apportion justly. Still, as we close this volume, which itself closes with the Convention, in October, 1795, we cannot but feel that it demands a much more graphic style than that of Mr. Crowe to render an historical volume of nearly 700 pages pleasant and beguiling.

The Sixth Centenary Festivals of Dante Alighieri in Florence and at Ravenna. By a Representative. (Williams & Norgate.)

WHEN, on the 17th of May of last year, at the banquet given by the Florentines to the strangers who had come from various parts of Europe to celebrate with them the Festival of Dante, the Count Mamiani, who presided, supported on his right by the German Dantophilist, Vogel von Vogelstein, and on his left by the English Dantophilist, Dr. Barlow, rose to return thanks for the friendly sentiments expressed by the visitors, he declared that his delight was only equalled by his surprise to hear from the lips of the Germans the wish on their part that Italy might be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. The eloquent Count thanked the German nation for their generous sentiments, and assured them that nothing was so much desired and looked forward to by the peoples of the Peninsula as to be able to grasp with affection the hand of the descendants of Arminius. "The Italians," he exclaimed, "only ask this—that the Germans, who are accustomed to acknowledge and adore God in all things, would adore Him also in the destiny of nations and in the working out of their inde-

pendence." These were remarkable words; but who, of all the guests seated at that sumptuous entertainment, ever dreamt that in little more than one short year the Italians and the Germans would have joined hand in hand and heart and soul to carry out the political purposes of each, and to create a national autonomy in Germany as well as in Italy!

One might now almost imagine that the Count Bismarck had sent to that great gathering in Florence some select few who had been privileged to participate in the secret designs he had formed for achieving a German unity, and thus sought to prompt the Italians to the part he desired they should take. We all know what followed soon after; how eagerly Italy rushed into the arms of her new friend, and how well she served the purpose of both by the sacrifices she made. There would obviously here seem to have been a foreshadowing of the events which were so soon to astonish Europe and to overawe the most wistful spectators.

There can be no doubt, at the same time, that the martial aspirations of the Italian people were excited and exalted by the fervid appeals to their patriotism made by the Padre Giuliani and others, but more especially by the few emphatic words uttered by Victor Emanuel himself at the uncovering of the statue of Dante in the Piazza di Santa Croce. On being complimented by Giuliani on the efforts he had made to accomplish the independence of Italy, the King replied, "I have done what I could, and am ready to do what remains to be done." These memorable words fell like sacred fire on the hearts of the Italians. Giuliani exclaimed, "Majesty, may God bless your sword!" The King rejoined, "I have pledged it in the cause of Italy and justice." This public announcement before the deputations from all parts of Italy might have been construed into a formal declaration of war, and was felt to be so by many who heard it. Germany, ere long, in union with Italy, followed the example which the latter had set her, though not in the same manner.

Mamiani had remarked in his speech at the banquet, that "it was once affirmed and believed, and all history seemed to demonstrate it, that the unification of peoples was effected only by the force of conquest and by the confiscations of property, and never in any other manner. Spain, England, France and Russia by these means became united into great nations; and never was there any instance in which even a single province spontaneously and cheerfully gave up its own self-government to mould itself into the national stamp." But in Italy this had not been so; here provinces and principalities joyfully renounced their independent existence to become amalgamated into a great kingdom; and the Count might well feel an emotion of pride in affirming "that Italy has been the first to give to the civilized world this new and most salutary example." Subsequent events have shown that Germany must be added to the list of countries which have achieved their greatness very much in the old-fashioned way.

The festival of Dante will ever be memorable in European history for the spirit in which it was held and for the important results that followed it. The work we are about to notice gives a very full and detailed account of the history of this festival; its origin, progress and consummation at Florence in the May of last year. It also contains a notice of the supplementary festival celebrated at Ravenna in consequence of the discovery of Dante's bones. The speeches delivered on these occasions are fully reported, and worked up with the scenes described. Particulars and persons and places and facts are recorded evidently with a loving desire

to do full justice to the interesting subject. Critical notices are given of the *Mostra Dantesca*, especially of the manuscripts and editions of the *Divina Commedia*, and the documents illustrative of the poet's history. There is a detailed account of Dante's reputed house, and a dissertation to prove that it does not deserve that name. Mixed up with these matters are many historical reflections; and the whole is seasoned with Dante erudition alone sufficient to show who the author is, though, from a motive of delicacy, he has thought fit to conceal his name. If the pen of the writer has occasionally run a little wild, the exciting circumstances of the occasion must be taken in excuse. Here is a sketch of Florence shortly before the festival:

"As the time for the Festival drew near, steamers and railways ran extra courses; excitement increased; preparations proceeded fast and furious; paper and printing rose to a premium; up, also, went all sorts of accommodation in Florence; the charges at hotels reached to a figure never before attained, and the terms of private lodgings mounted up in proportion. The arterial system was thrown into violent action, and the circulation much accelerated; nervous persons had their fears lest some catastrophe might follow, or a serious consequence happen. But Florence surmounted all her symptoms. There was a general disposition shown to make the very best of things, and turn the occasion to one of profit. Programmes of the festivities were published at all prices, from five centimes to a hundred. People who had anything to sell were proud to avail themselves of the Poet's patronage; placards bearing his name were seen stuck up everywhere; his medals and portraits filled the shop-windows, and his sacred head was made to recommend barrow-loads of brooches, pins, and buttons. Whatever was said, or sold, or done, had a reference to Dante. The knights of the whip, who rarely regard any other order than their own, drove a flourishing trade; for them the golden age had surely come again; nor were their friends and accomplices, the *fachini*, behind them in practice. The felicitous occasion afforded for fleecing *forestieri* will never be forgotten. And now fair Florence was filling fast, as the month sacred to Apollo and the Muses daily saw the god rising higher and higher in his luminous car. The Leghorn railway alone brought in upwards of 8,000 visitors on the 12th and 13th; by the 14th nearly a hundred thousand were calculated to have arrived, and the names of the more important were published in a daily supplement to the *Messagere dell' Arno*. Never did the evening promenade on the palatial border of the beautiful river, the *Lungo l'Arno*, present a more brilliant and animated scene; never were the walks and drives of the Cascine more crowded with pedestrians and elegant carriages. Other demonstrations were going on elsewhere. A chorus of carpenters' hammers rang out their exhilarating notes through all the streets, and squares, and public places of the city. Illustrious men of old were rising up in effigy in all the *cari luochi* to salute the coming day of Dante Allighieri, and where these did not answer to their names, inscriptions in their honour spoke their praises instead. Every historical house told its own tale, and in its own way; that of the Poet showed good intentions come rather too late, a demolished front hinted at future decorations, but there were none more substantial at present than flowers and festoons. But what is a house to him whose home is in the hearts of all his countrymen! He needs no temple made with hands to perpetuate his name, who, after six hundred years, is enshrined in every loyal living temple throughout the regenerated land. Men, however, are not immortals individually, and every generation, as it passes away, desires to leave to its successors some record of itself."

The work is well printed, and dedicated to all Dantophilists scattered throughout the world. We know of none other in which the whole subject is so fully treated of.

RECENT POETRY.

Earnest, and The Pilgrim Poet, &c. By A. Gordon Middleton. (Edinburgh, Nimmo; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

WHEN imagination really exists, it generally includes in itself the law of its own development. The development may be crude, but it will not contain anything at variance with the instincts of beauty and congruity. Mr. Middleton's volume is an exception to the rule; for while it roughly displays some amount of poetic power, it is singularly wanting in grace, music, and coherency. 'Earnest' is a theological poem, its object being to advocate the doctrine known in the religious world as "Universalism." Into the merits of the argument we cannot, of course, enter here. Our remarks must be confined to the writer's style, which has considerable intensity, and, at intervals, beauty of expression, but which often runs into the ludicrous, from ignorance, so to speak, of poetic perspective. 'The Pilgrim Poet,' which follows, is considerably longer than 'Earnest,' and oddly associates religious allegory with modern travel—the facts of geography with the yearnings of the soul. A curious instance of the writer's abrupt transition from things of sense to those of spirit will be found in the following:—

In day's golden stream, the cockatoo's scream
Resounds through the wooded glade.
The bright parrot, and the crow, black jet,
For covert, wing far to the shade.
Flocks of birds from lakes and reed-fringed brakes
Spring aloft, while piping full shrill.
The eagle-hawk slow floats o'er the swampy moats,
Where the water-hen nestles still.
Kangaroos, upright, gaze, as with affright,
To see a wanderer there.
The foresters all hear the alarm call,
And hie them to nest or lair.
The brilliant stars shone, each from its high zone,
And the fair moon streamed full bright.
To his heart all spoke, as if they would rock
His spirit to slumber light.
Each star its tale told, as it did unfold
Its eye from the ether's clear blue,
Of the land of light thus opening to sight,
Its marvels aye grand and new.
Fain would his soul sing, and fain his spirit wing
To the fair sky mansions above.
While dews of the night on him did alight,
His meek heart drank dews of love.
"Oh heart!" the winds said, "your body is shade,
But your soul is strong within.
Love springing from faith, the Word of God saith,
As a robe covereth sin."

Mr. Middleton can write better lines than those we have quoted; but his best passages, if they run to any length, betray a sad want of tunefulness, of congruity—in a word, of Art.

Kenilworth, and other Poems. By J. F. A. Collins. (Murray & Co.)

THERE can be no doubt that, as a rule, people do make greater similetons of themselves in verse than in prose. The fact is undeniable, and we assert it advisedly, not ignoring those wonderful effusions called love-letters which most persons of the "male persuasion" have at some time or other perpetrated. In spite of which we maintain that we do not get ignorance and foolishness so palpably in the lump when they are put into prose, as when we have them congested in verse. No one could possibly say in conversation, or write in a letter, the nonsense that many will sing in rhyme. Only in rhyme do we find the Absolute of witlessness, or taste the full flavour of concentrated stupidity. How is it that we continually meet with things in books of verse that make us look up and wonder if some asylum or other has not a patient missing? It is a great mystery. If we were to venture on a theory, we should suggest that whereas a man may write prose in such a state of mind that, as we say, his reason has left him, it is only in verse that men wilfully and deliberately

take leave of their reason. Surely such folly as we have to encounter now and then must be a result of the belief which possesses some people, who think that poetry is something apart from reality and human life and common sense. And so, being adrift, through mental helplessness, from all reality, knowing little or nothing of life, and having prepensely left their common sense behind, they turn to rhyming and get the very farthest from fact, and produce such vagaries of foolish fancy as the brain could scarcely equal in its wildest dreams of sleep or fever. It is not worth the space for us to act on the old Spartan principle and exhibit one of the worst offenders in this way, with the view of deterring others. With this remark, we throw 'Kenilworth' aside.

Amongst gift-books of verse for the season we can notice with approval *The Child's Garland of Little Poems*, by Matthias Barr, with Illustrative Borders by G. Giacomelli (Cassell, Petter & Galpin). If Mr. Barr's lays do not show much fancy—a quality which children quite appreciate—they, nevertheless, often present country scenes and occupations faithfully and tunefully. They are such as can easily be caught and remembered, and their tone is unexceptionable. Moreover, every page is enriched with a pictorial border charmingly illustrative of the text. Signor Giacomelli, indeed, may be congratulated upon the fertility of idea and the grace of treatment which he has shown. Here a country-house gleams through the trees, with the chequered light on its old front; here a book brawls among the stones; here the water-lily floats by the reedy bank. Bright little faces peer at us out of vine-trellised windows, and hardy boys trudge through the winter woods towards the shining panes of snow-roofed cottages. Now we are on the house-tops with the swallows; anon we nestle amidst the tall gold squadrons of wheat, with their banner-bearers, the poppies. Farm life, with all its cheery stir, lies open to us, or we may, if we like, whirl along to fairyland in a magic coach, with link-bearing elves for postillions and footmen. Many of the artist's designs, of course, flow necessarily from the poems which they illustrate; but we enumerate his subjects because he has brought them home to us by a manner as spirited as it is graceful. The book is altogether a delightful one for little ladies and gentlemen whose age can be told by a single numeral.

Idyllic Pictures (issued also by Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin) consist, for the most part, of short poems, which describe a scene or an incident, and of appropriate illustrations. The latter, it seems, have already appeared in the pages of the *Quiver*, and their qualities will be sufficiently indicated by the names of the artists—Miss Ellen Edwards, Messrs. Barnes, Paul Gray, Houghton, R. P. Leitch, Pinwell, Sandys, Small, and G. Thomas. There is a good deal of character and dramatic force in some of the sketches; while the tastes of those who prefer landscape or representations of feminine beauty in repose have also been consulted. We may notice here with much regret that, amongst these illustrations, the merits of one young and promising artist (Paul Gray) are here displayed for the last time. Many in turning over the book will be arrested by the grief—touching, gentle, and free from conventionalism—of his mourner in the churchyard, and will find a sad interest in connecting the subject of the picture with the fate of the artist, who recently died in his twenty-fourth year. The poems which accompany the pictures are creditable, on the whole; some may claim even higher praise.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The End of all Things; or, the Coming and Kingdom of Christ. Third and last Series. (Nisbet & Co.) At the close of a lengthened and careful examination of the question of the Millennium in every branch of the subject, Mr. Grant's conclusion is that the affirmatory opinion "has no scriptural foundation on which to rest." The scriptural passages on which such opinions are based are held by him to be interpreted fancifully, and contrary to all natural sense. In this writer's view the theory of the personal reign of Christ on earth is essentially Jewish, referring to a temporal Messiah, though a spiritual element enters into the Christian theory. Having determined that the doctrine of the millennium has no base whereon to set its foot, the author tells us that the doctrine is rapidly spreading, and that clergymen convinced of its baselessness are discontinuing to preach in its support. In one page he describes it as a fortress that must be attacked by the artillery of orthodoxy; in another, it is presented to us as a mass of ruins. Finally, Mr. Grant informs us that "the Word of God is so plain on all other points of importance, that he who runs may read." There is a good deal of sense and argument in this earnest little book.

Soups: How to Make them in more than a Hundred different Ways. By Georgiana Hill. (Routledge & Co.)

Miss Hill bids fair to be a public benefactress. There is nothing on which the English cook-mind goes more astray than this subject of soups; and when we compare our heavy and expensive compounds to the light, cheap soups placed on all continental tables, we blush for our country. Why is it necessary to have seven pounds of meat for one tureen of soup, when the Germans never exceed half-a-pound for each person, and eat the meat afterwards? Why are we limited to ox-tail, mock turtle, and gravy, when the Italians make at least twenty different kinds of soup with a little flour? It is all very well for "a regular John Bull, sir," to sneer at foreign soups as hot water, but we might surely emulate the art which achieves so much with so little, while we avoid the stinginess, or are saved from the poverty which restricts the foreigners to so little. Instead of squandering the finest materials in the world, we might make use of them for culinary triumphs. Because a German king would sell his birthright for a mess of real turtle, there is no reason why all our entertainers should be ready to act the part of Jacob. We commend Miss Hill's little manual to all who have large families and small means, to all who would be glad of some variety without being ruined by it, and who do not believe that the British Constitution would perish if there was a momentary departure from the roast beef of old England.

The Knights of the Frozen Sea. A Narrative of Arctic Discovery and Adventure. By the Author of 'Harry Lawton's Adventures.' (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday.)

THE idea of condensing into one volume the various records of Arctic discovery is good, but not new. There have been several compilations of the kind, and it is hardly worth while comparing them for the sake of deciding which is the best. This one is fairly written, though of course many of the characteristic features of Arctic voyages, much adventure, much anecdote, much humour, had to be left out, so as not to exceed the limits of one volume. However, there are forty-four illustrations, some of them funny enough, and all the more funny when the fun is not intentional. The book is written for small boys, and it will suit them.

True to the Core: a Story of the Armada. The T. P. Cooke Prize Drama. By A. R. Slous, Esq. (Tinsley Brothers.)

IN publishing his nautical drama, which we hear has proved a success at the Surrey Theatre, Mr. Slous has probably consulted the convenience of provincial managers. Apart from this consideration it would have been unadvisable to submit the piece to the judgment of the reading public. The dialogue, though it has passages of some force, is, as a whole, conventional to the last degree, resuscitating once more that worn-out phraseology of

the stage which had so well earned its repose. Moreover, in perusal, the extreme improbabilities of the story, and the superhuman virtues of the pilot-hero, are liable to keener scrutiny than the bustle of stage action admits of. In spite of all defects, however (including the serious one of an obscure and confused dénouement), 'True to the Core,' with its situations and tableaux, is not ill-adapted for the special object in view. In dialogue, and even in construction, it is by no means equal to Mr. Slous's 'Templar' or 'Light and Shadow.' But the agencies employed in these dramas were of a more refined kind, and appealed consequently, it seems, to a selecter public. There can be no doubt that the drama before us is by far the most popular work of its author. We hope the conclusion to be drawn from these facts is not that the secret of theatrical success is inferiority in dramatic art.

A Sabbath-Day Journey; or, Earth's Tired Travellers looking Homeward. (Houlston & Wright.) THIS little book contains eight chapters, which are of the nature of serious meditations. The incidents are very few, and awkwardly framed. Good sentiments are inculcated, though they are commonplace, for the author is evidently a feeble thinker. His style would be good, if it were less artificial. As it is, the monotony becomes tedious. The writer possesses good taste, and is imbued with a fine sentimentality tinged with sorrow; but his sentences are too elaborate, and the imagery often far-fetched. A serious and thoughtful reader will like the volume, which does credit to the heart of the author.

Scenes from the Life of St. Paul, and their Religious Lessons. By the Rev. J. S. Howson, D.D. With Illustrations. (Religious Tract Society.)

LIKE the large work on St. Paul by Conybeare and Howson, the present one arose out of drawings. These drawings being twelve in number, the author was asked to write twelve articles, containing reflections on the scenes which the drawings represent. Two purposes are stated by Dr. Howson to have been kept in view: the religious edification of the reader, and a constant reference to that unbelief, or half belief, characteristic of modern thought. Dr. Howson is familiar with the history and writings of St. Paul, having already devoted much time to their explanation. The contents of the volume, which is beautifully printed and well illustrated, are: Saul and Stephen—Jerusalem; the Conversion—Damascus; the Gospel and the Jews—Antioch in Pisidia; the Gospel and Heathenism—Lystra; the Roman Empire—Philippi; Greek Art and Greek Philosophy—Athens; the Companions of St. Paul—Corinth; Work in Great Cities—Ephesus; St. Paul before the Multitude—Jerusalem; St. Paul before Rulers—Cæsarea; the Voyage and Shipwreck—Melita; Toil and Suffering to the End—Rome. In describing these events and incidents, the author dwells on the spiritual lessons rather than the outward scenes, a fact that gives the chapters a sermonizing air. The book may be read with pleasure and advantage by all classes except critics who have studied the Pauline epistles with more insight than the writer, and have, therefore, arrived at conclusions often different from his. The views here are the same as those in the joint-production—views acceptable to the average mind of the English public. Of course, St. Paul's second imprisonment is pre-supposed, though unsupported by testimony; and all is literally accepted in the text of the New Testament by so conservative a divine. If we wanted a guide to the right understanding of St. Paul's epistles we should not go to the author before us, whose objectivity and timidity of mind are patent to all; but such as wish for moral reflections cannot do better than follow his meditations. He writes clearly and sensibly on common themes.

We have on our Table Dr. Smith's *Smaller Bible Dictionary* (Murray),—An Epitome of the Bible: being Compilations from the Old and New Testaments, accompanied by Notes from the most esteemed Writers, Part I., *Genesis to Second of Samuel* (Hatchard),—*The Passion Week*, by the Rev. William Hanna (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas),—*The Eastern Liturgy of the Holy Catho-*

lic, Apostolic and Orthodox Church, simplified and adapted for Use in the West, containing Forms deemed Valid and Orthodox by all Churches for the Worship of God daily throughout the Year, and for the Administration of Public Ordinances including Ordination (Simpkin & Marshall),—*Credibilia; or, Discourses on Questions of Christian Faith*, by the Rev. James Cranbrook (Fullarton),—*The Law and the Prophets*: being the Calendar of Lessons as framed by the Ancient People of God; compiled, with an Appendix on the Calendar of the Christian Church, by A. L. Finch Falton (Binns & Goodwin),—*The Judges of Israel; or, Tales for Sunday Reading*, by the Rev. H. C. Adams, M.A. (Warne),—*The Monthly Paper of Sunday Teaching*, Vol. VI. (Mozley),—*The Imitation of Christ*, in Four Books, by Thomas à Kempis,—*A Treatise on Prayer*, by St. Liguori,—*An Explanation of the Commandments and Sacraments*, by St. Liguori,—*The Spiritual Combat* (Duffy),—*Short Stories to Explain Bible Texts*, by H. M. (Edinburgh, Johnstone & Hunter),—*Fecundity, Fertility, Sterility, and Allied Topics*, by J. Matthews Duncan, A.M., M.D. (Edinburgh, Black),—*The Voyage and Traile of Sir John Maundevile, Kt., which treateth of the Way to Hierusalem, and of Marvayles of Inde, and other Ilands and Countreys*, reprinted from the Edition of A.D. 1725, with an Introduction, Additional Notes, and Glossary, by J. O. Halliwell, Esq. (Ellis),—*The Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales*; embracing Recent Changes in Counties, Dioceses, Parishes, and Boroughs, &c., and forming a complete Description of the Country, by John Marius Wilson, Vol. III. (Fullarton),—*Postage-Stamp Album and Catalogue of British and Foreign Postage-Stamp*; Revised, Corrected, and brought up to the Present Time by Dr. Viner (Stevens),—*Three Hundred Years of a Norman House; the Barons of Gournay, from the Tenth to the Thirteenth Century*; with Genealogical Miscellanies, by James Hannay (Tinsley),—*Penny Readings in Prose and Verse*, selected and edited by J. E. Carpenter (Warne),—*Every day Cookery for Families of Moderate Income*, containing One Thousand Original Receipts, Plain Directions for Carving, and Cookery for Invalids and Children (Warne),—*Rainbows in Springtide*: Tales by Sadie (Routledge),—*Little Experiments for Little Chemists*, by William Henry Walenn (Allman),—Book II. of *The Complete Reader*, by E. T. Stevens and Charles Hole (Longmans),—*"Aunt Friendly's Coloured Picture-Books," Cinderella—Poor Cock Robin—Nursery Tales—Old Mother Hubbard—Nursery Ditties—Red Riding-Hood—Little Polly—A, Apple Pie—Domestic Animals—Nursery Rhymes—The House that Jack Built—Royal Alphabet* (Warne).

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

Lessons from Women's Lives. By Sarah J. Hale. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

OF Joan of Arc, Anne Boleyn, Queen Elizabeth, Pocahontas, Lucy Hutchinson, Christina of Sweden, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Mrs. Barbauld, Hannah More, Madame de Staël, Miss Edgeworth, Charlotte Corday, Lady Jane Grey, Sarah Martin, and Grace Darling, this book tells us just about as much as most girls of thirteen years have learnt from manuals of biography. It is noteworthy that the author has altogether forgotten to point out the lessons of the lives which she either misrepresents or fails to represent adequately. In fact, she has given us a worthless book with a catchpenny title.

The Best Things. By the Rev. Richard Newton, D.D. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

THE nine chapters of this acceptable little volume are nine religious addresses that might almost be delivered from the pulpit, if they were relieved of their superabundance of anecdotes. Each chapter is headed by a text which it illustrates; and the writer's aim is to direct youthful readers to that field of Christian thought and labour where they may find the best fountain, the best workers, the best work, the best warfare, the best loan, the best lesson, the best flower, the best robe, the best help. Dr. Newton's book is meritorious; indeed it is almost the best volume of its somewhat fantastical kind that we have ever perused.

Lessons from Rose Hill; and Little Nannette. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

"Rose Hill" is a school for young ladies, but its lessons—instead of being such lessons as professors of music, dancing, or languages impart to their pupils—are the instructions which come from the social life of the seminary, and the influence which certain of the girls exercise over each other in after life. Evelyn Percival, the heroine, drops from a condition of fashionable affluence to a state of comparative indigence, and is compelled to work for her living as a governess; but at the end of the story becomes the wife of a prosperous gentleman, who is described as "the only man she had ever yet seen who fully realized her ideas of manly virtues and christian excellence." The story is not without cleverness; but English girls will be apt to exclaim against the author who places at a school where young ladies of wealth and fashion are educated "the daughter of a mechanic in moderate circumstances, a man of worth and intelligence who felt the value of knowledge, and was resolved, at any pecuniary sacrifice, to secure for his children the benefits of which he had been deprived." The surprise of our maidens, however, will be lessened by the announcement that 'Lessons from Rose Hill' describes the life of school-girls in the United States,—a country in which ambitious mechanics, earning the high wages that labour commands in America, often spend considerable sums on the education of their offspring; a country, moreover, where the managers of boarding-schools may receive girls of humble extraction without fear of giving offence to the parents of their more fortunate pupils. It is true that Laura Lynde, the mechanic's daughter, is despised and shunned by her school-fellows; but in England such a girl could not obtain admission on any terms to such an establishment as the school at Rose Hill.

Home Heroines: Tales for Girls. By T. S. Arthur. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

THE heroines Mr. Arthur delights to honour are scrubby maid-servants who do the greatest possible amount of hard work and endure every kind of ill-treatment without uttering a single complaint, meek-eyed wives who tamely submit to the harshness and neglect of brutal husbands, and patient seamstresses who work their fingers to the bone, because they cannot obtain more profitable employment, and eventually die with their needles in their hands. We cannot concur in the author's estimate of such unlucky and ill-used mortals. As the forlorn objects, the unoffending slaves, the miserable wretches of our social system, they have a claim upon our compassion and charity; but certainly heroism is not one of the fine qualities with which they can be credited. Moreover, some of Mr. Arthur's papers relate principally to persons whom even he would not venture to call heroic. For instance, in the sketch entitled 'My Father'—a sketch setting forth the selfishness of three daughters who, for the gratification of their love of fine clothes, extort large sums of money from an anxious and almost bankrupt father—there is not a single female character who does not in some way or other display a want of natural affection. Mr. Arthur sometimes writes smartly, but never with any indication of originality. He is perky, censorious, pugnacious, and not in any respect the instructor whom we should wish to introduce to our girls.

Bible Blessings. By the Rev. Richard Newton, D.D. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

PARENTS and guardians on the look-out for children's books that are "fit for Sunday reading" will do well to glance at Dr. Newton's brief homilies and tales about the blessings which flow from religious instruction and Christian effort.

Great and Good Women: Biographies for Girls. By Lydia H. Sigourney. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

THE pen of Lydia H. Sigourney here presents us with some slight and ridiculously inadequate sketches of Monica, Queen Catherine Parr, Jane Queen of Navarre, Lady Jane Grey, Ann Elliot, the Countess of Warwick, the Countess of Suffolk, Mrs. Mary Lloyd, Mrs. Ann Egede, Mrs. Mary Washington, Elizabeth Fry, Anne Hasseltine Judson, Margaret Mercer, and Anne Wilson. It is needless to remark that these are some good

women who were not especially remarkable for any other kind of greatness, some memorable women who were not singular specimens of goodness, and some who were neither great nor good. Lady Jane Grey was unfortunate and thoroughly feminine; but she was not great; neither was she good, beyond the natural goodness of true gentlewomen. But in the name of common sense what was there either eminently good or great in George Washington's commonplace mother, who neglected to give her only child a liberal education?

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bayma's Elements of Molecular Mechanics, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Beechenhurst, a Tale, by G. G. 2 vols. 12/6 cl.
Blunt's Annotated Prayer-Book, Pt. 2, imp. 8vo. 31/-; complete, 36/-
Bond's Child's Natural History, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Bond's Leaves from a Christmas Bough, illuminated, 7/6 cl.
Brightwell's Lives and Doings of Great Lawyers, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Cobb's A Tale of Two Brothers, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Dallas's The Gay Science, 3 vols. 8vo. 25/- cl.
Dark Year (The) of Dundee, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Donne's The Sandwich Islands and their People, 18mo. 3/- cl.
Elwes's Legend of the Mount, or Days of Chivalry, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
First Steps in the Radical, by George Eliot, new edit. 2 vols. 12/- cl.
First Steps in the Better Path, by author of 'Jane Hudson,' 4/6 cl.
Froembling's Graded Exercises for Translation into German, 4/6 cl.
Girdlestone's Arithmetic, Theoretical and Practical, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Hanky's Principles of Banking, 8vo. 5/- cl.
Harris's Shakespeare's Shrine, an Indian Story, &c., 8vo. 5/- cl.
Henderson's Notes on Folklore of Northern Counties, &c., 9/6 cl.
Hodder's Story of Jesus, in Verse, illust. 3/6 cl.
Holiday Chaplet of Stories, by A.L.O.E., 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Hugh Wynford, or Cousin's Revenge, 18mo. 2/- cl.
Jerrild's Story of a Feather, illust. by De Maecier, 15/- cl.
Leeke's History of the 33rd Light Infantry, 3 vols. 21/- cl.
Lemon's Leyton Hall, and other Tales, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Lushington's Manual of Naval Prize Law, imp. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Mace's Little Kingdom, or Servants of the Stomach, 2 v. fo. 8vo. 9/-
Mackenzie's Ruth, an Historical Poem, 12mo. 4/6 cl.
Maiden (The) of the Iceberg, illust. small 4to. 7/6 cl.
More Original Double Acrostics, ed. by Bowman, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Morris's Specimens of Early English, A.D. 1250-1400, 12mo. 7/6 cl.
Murray's Select Biography connected with European History, 16/-
Orme's Treasure Book of Devotions, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Orri's Louis Belat, or the Captives of Lake Leman, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Princess (The) Ilse, Fairy Tale, illust. sm. 4to. 7/6 cl.
Recollections of a Visit to British Kaffraria, 18mo. 3/- cl.
Reid's Off Land's End, Homeward Bound, illust. 5/- cl.
Routledge's Popular Natural History, by Wood, sm. 4to. 12/6 cl.
Rutland's Thoughts on the First Book of the Bible, 12mo. 2/- cl.
Sabbath-Day Journey, or Earth's Tired Travellers, &c., cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Smith's Examination-Papers in Arithmetic, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Stevens and Hole's Complete Reader, Book 2, 12mo. 2/- cl.
Sunday Chaplet of Stories, by A.L.O.E., 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Triumph (The) over Midian, by A.L.O.E., 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Tryck's The Miner of Perranzabuloe, 8vo. 3/- cl.
Vaughan's Children's Sermons, in Christ Church, Brighton, 12mo. 5/-
Winnie's Difficulties, by G. S. M., 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Wordsworth's Holy Bible, Vol. 3, imp. 8vo. 21/- cl.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE anniversary address, delivered by General Sabine, on St. Andrew's Day, with his usual clearness and precision of statement, embodied topics which will be interesting to many who are not Fellows of the Royal Society. The President opened with a few particulars concerning the Government project for dislodging the Royal Society from Burlington House to make room for the Royal Academy—Science giving place to Art; from which we gather that the Council of the Society have appointed a committee to confer with Messrs. Banks & Barry, architects of the new buildings which are to be erected on the site of the present wings of the house, and that the architects are now preparing their plans.

We are next informed, in a brief paragraph, that a considerable portion of the first volume of the great 'Catalogue of Scientific Papers,' on which the Royal Society have been so long engaged, is now printed in a handsome quarto form. The publication of that volume may therefore be looked for in the course of the coming year.

Many of our readers are aware that within the past ten years much correspondence has taken place between the Board of Trade and the Royal Society on the important subject of Meteorology, combined with a scheme of observations embracing land and sea. We are glad to learn from General Sabine that this correspondence, and the discussions consequent thereon, have not been fruitless. Acting on the advice and suggestions given by the Council of the Royal Society, the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade are taking up the subject in earnest; the Observatory at Kew is proposed as the central station of a great system of observations to be carried on, with subordinate stations at a few well-selected localities within the United Kingdom, details of which may be found in the Blue Book, published a few months since by the Board of Trade, and in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society, No. 82. This praiseworthy scheme is now before the Government, and if they sanction the cost, it will be carried into execution without further delay.

Concerning the sea-observations, or "ocean statistics," as they have been termed, General Sabine states that they were collected with much activity and success by the late Admiral FitzRoy, until his attention was diverted to the propagation of what are popularly known as "storm-warnings"; and he is of opinion that whenever a system of warnings shall become practically attainable with a fair measure of scientific certainty, it will assuredly both deserve and receive in the highest degree general favour and support. "Meanwhile," the President remarks (and here we prefer to quote his own words), "if the recommendations of the Royal Society and the intentions entertained by the Board of Trade shall now receive the hoped-for sanction of the general Government, the collection of ocean statistics and their systematic combination will be resumed with fresh vigour, and with all the aids which experience and matured scientific consideration can afford; and at the same time, if our hopes respecting the proposed system of Land-Meteorology are realized, and if its fruits correspond in a fair degree to the expectations which we venture to form respecting them, we shall gradually obtain such a more complete knowledge of the laws which govern the changes of weather in the British Islands and their vicinity, as may enable the predictions of approaching storms or 'storm-warnings,' if now suspended, to be resumed hereafter, and at no very distant period, with far greater confidence and more assured advantage."

In his last year's Address, General Sabine mentioned the vote of 5,000*l.* by the Legislature of Victoria for a large equatorial telescope for the Observatory at Melbourne. He now informs us, as in a report of progress, that the work of construction, by Mr. Grubb, of Dublin, is well advanced, and that the instrument will be ready for trial in the spring of 1867. To ensure strength and lightness, the tube is made of lattice-work, formed of tapering steel ribs; and the supports of the speculum are equilibrated systems of steel levers. In the casting of the specula some points of interest appeared, which will be appreciated by astronomers and opticians. The first speculum came out sound from the annealing furnace, but had two blemishes on its surface which would have required a month to grind out, and Mr. Grubb broke it up without hesitation for recasting; though, not many years ago, such a disk would have been almost inestimable. He was rewarded for his pains, for the second casting turned out a speculum of which the surface is faultless. In addition to the pains and thought he has bestowed on this subject, General Sabine, at the request of the Board of Visitors of the Melbourne Observatory, and with the sanction of the Committee who have superintended the construction of the telescope, has appointed Mr. Albert Le Sueur to the important post of Observer. This gentleman, who was a wrangler at Cambridge in 1863, is at present studying sidereal astronomy under Prof. Adams, at the Cambridge Observatory; and Mr. De La Rue has kindly promised to instruct him in the practice of celestial photography. So, as General Sabine says, there is reason to hope that this magnificent telescope will be used with full intelligence and zeal, and amply repay the munificent spirit that has guided the Legislature of the energetic and prosperous colony of Victoria.

Considering the important services he has himself rendered to the science of terrestrial magnetism, it must have been with much satisfaction that General Sabine spoke of the complete equipment of self-recording magnetical instruments on the model of those at the Kew Observatory, which have also been ordered for use at Melbourne; that a magnetic observatory is to be established at Mauritius, for which the instruments are now in course of verification at Kew, where Prof. Meldrum, Director of the Mauritius Observatory, is expected to arrive to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the uses and methods of observation; and that Mr. Chambers (late of Kew) has been temporarily appointed to superintend the Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory at Bombay, with authority to prepare a scheme for its re-organization in a manner corresponding to the improvements that have been made in the past twenty-five years in methods of observation and instruments. These improvements are so

important as to furnish occasion for congratulation at the prospect of a long series of observations at the stations referred to. That they will tend to elucidate yet further the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism cannot be doubted. The Roman Catholic College at Stonyhurst has also established a magnetic observatory, where daily observations will be made to promote the science specially in question, and with the express view, on the part of the college authorities, of fostering among the students a taste for scientific pursuits, which may remain with them in after-life.

One more interesting subject remains to be noticed. Forty years ago (in 1826), Schwabe began at Dessau the series of observations of sun-spots, which he has steadily carried on, year by year, ever since, with results which have been made known from time to time in these columns, and which are deservedly regarded as one of the most important contributions to cosmical science within the present century. Seeing the advantage that would accrue from continuing a series so valuable beyond the term of a single life, the Committee of the Kew Observatory have, in concert with Mr. Schwabe, commenced a series at Kew, which, running parallel with the Dessau series, until the identity of the two should be established, might then be continued indefinitely through future years.

From this brief summary it will be seen that General Sabine's Anniversary Address embraced some of the most fruitful topics in physical science, and such as may well provoke the activity of the Royal Society.

THE REGISTRATION OF COPYRIGHT.

The origin of Copyright in England has never been accurately traced. But we have the authority of Lord Mansfield, and several other of our most eminent Judges, for asserting that, by the common law, it existed for ages, although the prevailing doctrine now is that Copyright in England has been created by statute. Be this as it may, there seems reasonable ground for believing that the Copyright, which was formerly held to exist by the common law in this country, originated in a laudable custom amongst the printers and stationers, being members of the Stationers' Company in London, not to reprint any work which had been printed by a member of the Company, and entered as his "copy" in the Register of the Company kept at their Hall. When a copyright was assigned by deed, it appears in ancient times also to have been customary to enter the fact of such assignment in the Register at Stationers' Hall.

The very primitive mode in which such register was kept, down to the passing of the Copyright Amendment Act, in 1844, was perhaps sufficient when, compared with the present time, only a few books were published. The entries were made without the least attempt at arrangement or classification. The book was simply kept in the form of a journal, wherein the works were entered day by day as they came in. Books, music, prints, in short anything offered for registration was entered, and all were jumbled together in one confused mass. In those days, the register was always produced, without hesitation upon the part of the registrar, when a search was required.

Such was the state of the matter when the Copyright Amendment Act of 1844 was passed. It is notorious that the promoters of the measure had to make important concessions in order to carry it. This may to some extent account for the "vested rights" of the Stationers' Company not then being disturbed as to keeping the register. The Act directs "that a book of registry, wherein may be registered (in the form given in the Schedule) the proprietorship in the copyright of books, and assignments thereof, and in dramatic and musical pieces, whether in manuscript or otherwise, and licences affecting such copyright, shall be kept at the Hall of the Stationers' Company, by the officer appointed by the said company for the purposes of this Act, and shall at all convenient times be open to the inspection of any person on payment of one shilling for every entry which shall be searched for or inspected in the said book."

Ever since the Act of 1844 came into operation,

the form in which the register was to be kept has been adopted. But as the Act does not direct any classification of the entries, or any alphabetical arrangement of the names of the proprietors of copyright in the works entered, the primitive mode of keeping the register has remained unaltered, except as directed by the statute. Books, music, maps, prints, &c., are all huddled together without the slightest attempt at arrangement.

For his own convenience or protection, as the case may be, it seems that of late years the registrar has established Indexes to the register. But inasmuch as the Act is silent upon the subject of indexes, and gives the public the unquestionable right to search the register itself, it follows that the registrar is acting illegally if he refuses to allow the register to be searched, instead of the Indexes he has thought proper to compile.

We are induced to make these observations, in consequence of the complaint contained in the letter of our Correspondent, Mr. W. Moy Thomas. Copyright property in this country has increased so enormously since 1844, that the questions at issue between those interested in such property and the authorities at Stationers' Hall must be properly investigated. It is idle to suppose that the vast capital now embarked in copyrights is to have no better security than such a state of things as now exists at Stationers' Hall.

By the Act of 1844 it is provided that no proprietor of copyright in any book first published after the passing of that Act shall maintain any action or suit at law or in equity, or any summary proceeding in respect of any infringement of such copyright, unless he shall, before commencing such action, suit, or proceeding, have caused an entry to be made in the book of registry of the Stationers' Company of such book pursuant to that Act.

Besides this, as to works first published out of the British dominions, and which may be the subject of copyright here, no such copyright can be secured in England unless the work be entered at Stationers' Hall within the time stated in the Order in Council as to such works, and in strict accordance with the requirements of the International Copyright Act.

Again, by the Copyright Works of Art Act, 1862, no proprietor of the Copyright in any drawing, picture, or photograph, can maintain any action, &c., in respect of the infringement of his right therein unless he has registered the work at Stationers' Hall. Not a word is said about indexes in either of these Acts. And yet Mr. Moy Thomas in his letter to us, it will be seen, states that "the public are permitted to search the Indexes only, and this under such restrictions that no reliance whatever can be placed upon them." It is time that such conduct should be inquired into, and the registration placed upon a satisfactory basis. This is the more essential, as an eminent Judge not long since held that "the public cannot be bound if there be any neglect at Stationers' Hall as to the registration; and that if there be any neglect to register, the remedy of the publisher must be against the parties causing such neglect." That searching inquiry and reform are due not only to our own people, but also to those States with whom the Queen has entered into International Copyright Conventions, cannot, as we believe, be doubted by any unprejudiced person. Those who feel disposed to question this statement, we hope will first visit the registration-den at Stationers' Hall, insist upon their right to search the registers, and afterwards go to the Registration of Designs Office in Whitehall, and inspect the admirable system of registration carried on there. The contrast between the two systems is so great, that we trust, in the interests of all proprietors of copyright, the time is not far distant when the legislature will authorize some equitable arrangement to be made with the Stationers' Company for removing the registration now essential there to the Registration of Designs Office in Whitehall.

MIMICRY IN NATURE.

Oxford, Dec. 4, 1866.

In every division of animated nature, even of comparatively limited extent, are to be found species which, although agreeing in all their chief

structural characters with the types of such groups, exhibit in their general form and appearance so great a resemblance to the members of some other group, that by ordinary observers they are at once regarded as belonging to the latter, and not to their own legitimate group. Thus, an eel resembles a snake more than a fish, a cuckoo resembles a hawk, a humming-bird hawk-moth so nearly resembles a humming-bird that a person who had seen the Trochilidae in their American haunts could not be brought to believe that one of the moths which he happened to have noticed in Oxfordshire was an insect. This kind of external resemblance has been termed *Analogy*, and was greatly used by M'Leay and Swainson in the development of their respective "Systems of Nature." More recently this resemblance has been termed "Mimicry," and some very remarkable instances of it have been described and figured by Mr. Bates, occurring in certain species of butterflies which frequent the banks of the river Amazon and other parts of South America in vast numbers, both of species and individuals, forming a separate family, the Heliconiidae, distinguished by their very peculiar elongated wings, as well as by their distinct styles of colouring. These butterflies are, it appears, accompanied in their flight by certain other species of butterflies which so closely resemble them in general form and colour as to be scarcely distinguishable from them, although belonging to a totally different family, the Pieridae, of which our common white butterfly, *Pieris brassicae*, is the type. According to Mr. Bates, the Heliconians emit a disagreeable scent, which renders them distasteful to insectivorous birds, and so preserves them in the "battle of life," and he moreover assumes that their mimics, the Pieridans, have, by a long process of development from the old typical white, broad-winged form of their own family, attained that of the well-to-do Heliconians, and have thereby been enabled to improve their condition and maintain their existence in nature.

It may, I think, fairly be doubted whether this system of mimicry has been beneficial to these Pieridan butterflies, and that their evolution from white progenitors is in the highest degree problematical,—1st, Because the mimicking species barely exist, much less flourish, in the country where the Heliconiidae abound, "not more than one in a thousand" individuals having been found by Mr. Bates. 2nd, Because there still occur numerous species of white Pieridae in the country of the Heliconiidae in a flourishing condition. 3rd, Because there are numerous other groups and species of butterflies in Brazil, equally subject to the attacks of birds with the Pieridae, which have never attempted to assume the forms of the dominant group, Heliconiidae. 4th, Because there are numerous instances of mimicry between the different species of Heliconiidae themselves, which, therefore, needed not the inducement to mimicry attributed to the Pieridae. 5th, Because there are certain species of Pieridae of which only one sex mimics the Heliconiidae. It would require a wide stretch of imagination to suppose that natural selection could have led to the assumption of such mimicry by the individuals of only one of the sexes of a species. (*Papilio Ceneus* carries this mimicry still further, the male resembling *Danaüs Echeria*, and the female *Danaüs Chrysippus*.) 6th, Because the theory assumes that the Heliconiidae existed before the attempt at mimicry commenced on the part of the Pieridae, whereas Mr. Bates's statements would lead to the inference that the Heliconiidae are so unstable a group that the manufacture of species is still going on amongst them. 7th, Because, according to the doctrine of chances, it is in the highest degree improbable that a casual variation of any given species of Pieridae should by constant modification, assisted by hereditary descent, gradually assume the form, and colours, and markings of another species, especially of so remarkable a type as the Heliconiidae. But for an entire group to be simultaneously engaged in such a process, each species tending towards distinct and equally peculiar species, would, by a logician, be pronounced impossible. The admission that the God of Nature created these species in their present mimetic condition for

some wise, but hidden, purpose, disposes of all difficulty.
J. O. WESTWOOD.

HANNIBAL'S PASSAGE OF THE ALPS.

St. John's College, Cambridge, Dec. 4, 1866.

IN the review of Mr. Law's new work on Hannibal's passage of the Alps, you recommend that some traveller during the next summer should take his volumes and go over the whole route, especially the district near Bourg St.-Maurice, with a view to settling some of the questions which are still undecided. As I happen to be tolerably familiar with that region, and with the Hannibal controversy, perhaps you will allow me to make a few remarks upon the claims of the Little St. Bernard, in which I restrict myself to the topographical difficulties. I have no hesitation in saying that, if we are to place any confidence in the words of Polybius, we cannot, for the reasons following, accept that Pass as the route by which Hannibal crossed the Alps. (1.) I could find no place which would at all answer the description of the *Λευκόπετρον*, unless it were the "Rocher Blanche," at the foot of the ascent to St.-Germain. This is a mass of gypsum and tufa, which rises on the left bank of the stream descending from the Pass. The objection, however, to this is, that it is too near to the summit of the Pass, and could easily be avoided by following the line of the present mule-road on the right bank. (2.) The summit of the Little St. Bernard is indeed an undulating plateau of considerable size, not unsuited for the halting-place of an army; but there is no place near it which commands a view calculated to cheer the spirits of Hannibal's troops. There is indeed a fine view of the fertile Isère valley behind, with the magnificent pyramid of the Mont Pourri on the other side of it; but in front rises part of the range of Mont Blanc, all rock and snow; very grand, but not a consoling prospect for the Carthaginians. West of the Pass is the wild range dividing it from the Col de la Seigne; east, a craggy mass forming a sort of outlier of the glacier-clad Rutor. Ascending above the level of the Pass does but increase the view of peaks and glaciers; the lower part of the Val d'Aoste—I believe every part—is invisible. Everything in the surrounding scenery would suggest retreat, not advance. (3.) The descent from the Pass is easy, until the village of La Thuile is reached. Somewhat below this there is a narrow defile, which would be difficult without a road; but then this defile seems rather too distant from the summit (some 9 miles), and is too low down. La Thuile is about 4,700 feet above the sea; and the army might have rested without hardship in the grassy basin around it, while the road was being repaired; and unless the climate has changed greatly, the gorge between it and Pré St.-Didier could never have been in the condition described by Polybius in the month of October. (4.) The distance from the summit of the Pass to the plains by the Val d'Aoste seems too great (about 82 miles); and it is very strange that nothing is said of the difficult defile by Fort Bard. Did space allow, I could bring forward many other objections; but these are the principal difficulties which have led me to consider it hopeless to reconcile the Little St. Bernard with Polybius's description. I had not the advantage of good weather on the Cénis; but it certainly appeared to me to fulfil the topographical conditions much better than the Little St. Bernard. I may also mention that there is no "Viso" Pass; the proper name of the one intended is the Col de la Traversette.

T. G. BONNEY.

STARTING A PAPER.

Paris, December, 1866.

THE art of starting a journal is in its infancy in England. Just as we excel only in roast and boiled in our kitchen, we are great in the art of launching a newspaper only in the way of spending money. We break out into acres of posters; we take a page of the *Times*. We disburse many thousands before we go to press with the first number. We despatch correspondents to every corner of the earth. This is a princely manner of proceeding. There is no expenditure of ingenuity, but the money flows out copiously. The art is plain, simple, rudimentary. Money, we are told, has no master.

You may buy that which the ingenious man contrives for himself without untying his money-bag. Now the difference between the British speculative journalist and his French brother is, that the former buys that which the latter coins for himself out of his own busy mind.

I have been amused—shall I say dazzled?—by the recent exploits of the two mighty princes of all the departments of *La Réclame*: M. Alexandre Dumas has a redoubtable rival. The diplomatic resources of H. de Villemessant may not be so bountiful as those of the author of 'Monte Christo'; but then the editor of the late *Événement* and of the present daily *Figaro* has both money and brains. Dumas is never so much pleased as when he can show his pockets à l'envers, and cry to his readers: "Behold! it has come to this pass with the creator of 'Les Trois Mousquetaires'! Not a red liard has he, that brave Dumas, who has been your delight so long!" The brave Alexander, to his good credit be it said, never whines. You feel that he is mocking you, while he sets forth his unhandsome predicament.

Fate and the Imperial censorship have combined to start these two potentates of the *petite presse* together in a race for a "colossal circulation." Your readers will remember that the *Événement* was suppressed, and it died with all the honours a few days ago. *Les Nouvelles* had fallen on bad days, and was at the point of death. M. H. de Villemessant undertook to make a new paper take the wonted fire from the ashes of the old, and to keep the dead *Événement's* readers together under a new banner. M. Alexandre Dumas, having seen two little papers decline and fall under him, undertook a greater task than that of his rival. To make a third paper "he joined the other two"! We have now a daily *Figaro*, instead of the *Événement*, under M. de Villemessant; and *Le Mousquetaire* (representing the old dead *Mousquetaire* of years ago and the dying *Nouvelles*) under Dumas. The two princes are face to face. One is a scarred soldier, who has seen many a gallant fight, not Captain Pen, but Generalissimo Pen. He is a gay, companionable soldier, with a prodigal's store of anecdote, incident, wit, experience of all parts of the world and all degrees and varieties of men. He is of the country of Rabelais; highly charged with the power of enjoying everything; and, withal, a most moderate man, save in the work he will cast daily from his desk to the printer's devil. He is equal to the highest and the shabbiest fortune. He has been mounted like a potentate, and has had to count his balance of sous! I am not indiscreet in saying so, since I echo only that which it has pleased him to print. Our second doughty knight of the pen is fresh in the field. He is of this present time; a dealer rather than an artist. He may be described as Jean Paul described a pushing, practical man—"If I see him praying on a Mount of Olives, he is about to build an oil-mill up there; does he weep by the brook Kedron, he is about to fish for crabs, or to throw some one into it." The old battered knight hums on his way to battle; there is laughter bubbling at his lips. He is a poet, even in the country of Corneille. The fresh knight carries in broad letters L. S. D. upon his casque, and his war-cry is "Abonnez!" He is jovial, and can do execution with his pen. He can sing 'Abonnez-vous' to an infinite variety of airs. But he is no match for him who wears 'Monte Christo' upon his shield.

Dumas opens his campaign with a declaration that he and those associated with him in his new compound paper, have not got 50,000 francs to spend in the way of publicity; but he believes they have 50,000 friends, and he bids this army of readers follow their old leader, and comfort him with a little money. His candour is delightful; it comes upon one like the scent of wild thyme after the bartering of a dusty market. Dumas is a man who wears not only his heart but his balance-sheet upon his sleeve. He tells us how it was that he and the new proprietors of the *Nouvelles* came together, and how his funeral *feuilleton* on Roger de Beauvoir was interrupted. We are admitted not only to buy the new *Mousquetaire* over the office-counter: the empty cash-box is set before us. We are welcome in the editor's sanctum. The radiant face

of Dumas shines through every column. What he did years ago, what he is doing now, what he intends to do, his *grands dîners* and little suppers, his travels and his charities, his cook and his domestic animals, will furnish forth once more the daily fare of his readers. So intimate does the reader become with the life and the schemes of the light-hearted editor, that at last he seems to be conducting the journal himself, and seems to have a direct personal and pecuniary interest in its ups and downs. Dumas has never lost the power of establishing an immediate intimacy between himself and his readers. He keeps no secrets back. For instance, in the first number of his *Mousquetaire* he is good enough to draw a contrast between his manner of building up the interest of a story, and that of Sir Walter Scott. He describes Scott's manner boldly. Sir Walter, it seems, wearied his readers with masses of petty details and chapters of microscopic description. Sometimes he would write a volume, nay, a volume and a half, of tedious details about a number of characters; then the story would break upon the half-exhausted reader, and, as the dramatic incidents happen, the reader would say, "Dear me! that's the man in the green plaid," and "The hero is the gentleman in the pointed shoes," of a hundred solid pages back. This was Scott's manner. Dumas adopts the opposite principle of composition. He secures the attention of his readers at once by startling incidents, and vivid characterization and description.

At the skirts of Papa Dumas comes dutiful Alexandre Dumas fils, with a goodly series of maxims. The maxims are startling. Many of them are ill-natured, and most of them want the "wasp's edge" of the epigram. Take a sample of the startling ones: "Miracles are the *coups d'état* of God!" This is among the best:—"There are people who see no difference between a flag and a livery." I will add one more: "God fishes for souls with a rod; the devil with a net."

In return for these wicked proverbs or maxims, Papa Dumas, addressing M. Emile de Girardin as "My dear Girardin," and dwelling on their close intimacy, proceeds to belabour him, and to give up the columns of the new *Mousquetaire* to the dissection of the new *Supplée d'une Femme*. But the quarrels of authors are the salvation of *le petit journalisme*.

M. de Villemessant opens his campaign not with the least hint of poverty, but with a loud flourish of trumpets. He treats his readers to a long circumstantial account of the state of his great bureau on the appearance of the daily *Figaro*. We are admitted to pass in review the gorgeous carriages and the dainty victorias which make a dazzling line in the Rue Rossini. Princesses and countesses and celebrated actresses successively respond to the great De Villemessant's war-cry, *Abonnez!* Even the celebrated *comédienne* who had had some differences with the *Événement* enters the bureau, and seeks the director, and coquettes for a truce and a peace. It would seem that on a certain morning all the *beau monde* of Paris gave itself up to the delightful task of subscribing to the new daily *Figaro*. The delightful morning is duly and fully chronicled. Even the fruits of the morning's post, in the shape of *abonnements*, are exultingly laid before M. de Villemessant's readers. The daily *Figaro* is, moreover, inaugurated by a work of charity in favour of the victims of the late inundations: all the better for the inundated. I will not venture to pry into motives. Say our neighbours, at every turn, in their mocking way, "Oh la Vertu va t'elle se nicher!" It would seem that in her gentlest and sweetest form she has taken refuge in a bureau of *abonnements* in the Rue Rossini.

Let us confess that, beside Dumas and Villemessant, our newspaper speculators are clumsy hands!

B. J.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Lord Stanley has done a very wise thing in referring to a strong judicial commission the delicate question of our rights and duties as a nation under the present loose interpretation of our neutrality laws, and we are glad to say that this reference of the matter is no idle form. The Government, we believe, intend to act on the reply

of their Commissioners, whether it be pleasant to certain parties or not; and in this resolution all honest men, anxious for peace and for the maintenance of our character for good faith, will be certain to sustain Lord Stanley.

The bust of Lord Romilly which Men of Letters are about to place in the new Search Room at the Record Office, is complete. Mr. Durham, the sculptor, is said to have given universal satisfaction by his labour. The likeness to Lord Romilly is admirable.

The Moon Committee of the British Association have issued a circular, calling attention to the fact that Herr Schmidt, of Athens, has observed, during the last two months, that the Lunar Crater "*Linné*" on the *Mare Serenitatis* (11° 32' 28" W. longitude, and 27° 47' 13" N. latitude), has been obscured. The importance of this observation comes out in its full force when we recollect that Schröter, in 1788 (November 5), recorded a dark spot in the place of "*Linné*," larger than the crater. Is it possible that in this observation we have an evidence of present activity?

William Tite, Esq., M.P., has been elected President of the Camden Society.

We hear that the Metric Committee of the British Association and the International Decimal Association, are to hold a meeting on Friday next, the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock, at the rooms of the Statistical Society, when a paper 'On International Coinage, in connexion with the Monetary Convention between France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland,' will be read by Frederick Hendricks, Esq.

In 1846 the total number of the Royal Society was 839: this year it is 626, which shows a diminution of 213 since the change in the mode of election was made, in 1847. It was then foreseen that the effect of electing 15 new Fellows only each year would be to reduce the number, which, considering the quantity then predominant, was greatly to be desired. Whatever difference of opinion may formerly have prevailed as to the expediency of the change, there is now a general agreement that it has worked well. The character and position of the Royal Society are higher now than at any time within the present century; while, as appears by the balance-sheet distributed at the Anniversary Meeting on November 30, there is no lack of ways and means, the finances of the Society being in a flourishing state. The number of deaths in the year just ended was 31, among which are 1 king, 4 lords and 2 judges. Not more than five royal personages now remain on the list of the Society.

The Lambeth Library is closed until after the Christmas holidays.

Yesterday (Friday) the Board of Trade suspended the usual Cautionary Storm Warnings, which have from time to time been issued by the Meteorological Department for the use of our trading ports.

Among the Year-books which we have still to announce, are Mr. Punch's 'Pocket-book,' with an amusing frontispiece of the Matrimonial Register Association, and the usual comic and serious contents,—'The British Almanac and Companion,' the latter containing several articles on Commercial Panics, Exhibitions of National Portraits, the Continental War, and the Atlantic Cable,—'Gutch's Literary and Scientific Register,'—'Napoleon Price's' 'Perfumed Royal Almanac,'—'Old Moore's Almanac,'—'Morton's New Farmer's Almanac,'—'T. Frogland Comic Almanac,'—'The City Diary and Almanac, 1867,'—'Bow Bells Illustrated Almanac,'—also 'Mugby Junction,' Mr. Dickens's Christmas medley,—the 'Christmas Number of *Once a Week*,'—'Up and Down Mont Blanc,' the Christmas Number of *Chambers's Journal*,—Messrs. Cassell & Co.'s Christmas Annual, 'My Pale Companion,'—Routledge's 'Christmas Annual,' and Beeton's 'Christmas Annual.'

Mr. Tom Taylor will deliver the annual address to the members of the Lambeth School of Art on Tuesday evening, December 11.

Messrs. Moxon & Co. are about to exhibit the

original drawings made by M. Gustave Doré in illustration of Mr. Tennyson's 'Elaine.'

'Emanuel Swedenborg: His Life and Writings,' by Mr. William White, will be published in January next.

The announcement of the death of Mrs. Chatterley is, we believe, founded in error. That lady, formerly of Covent Garden Theatre and latterly of the Adelphi, is still among us, and is residing in Brompton Square. The mistake probably arose from a notice in the *Times* obituary of the death of Mrs. Chatterley, who was the wife of the brother of Mr. W. S. Chatterley, the husband of the above excellent actress.

New York papers state that the officers of the American whale-ship, *Antelope*, have brought home information of discoveries, made by C. F. Hall, respecting the Franklin Expedition. Mr. Hall possesses a gold watch, some silver spoons, and other relics supposed to have belonged to the Franklin party. He also learnt that the remains of some of Franklin's men were lying under a boat in Committee Bay, where they had been placed by the natives after death. Mr. Hall, according to the latest accounts, purposed endeavouring to make his way to where the remains are said to be situated.

One of the largest and most perfect mastodons known has recently been discovered in digging the foundation for a mill at Cohoes, near Troy, in the United States. It was found 83 feet below the surface of the ground, and in so perfect a condition that it is believed that the skeleton can be restored. The animal must have been at least 20 feet in length and 15 in height. The tusks measure 8 ft., and the jaw is 4 ft. 9 in. in length from the mouth to the cranium. The remains have been carefully collected, and it is stated that Prof. Agassiz will draw up a Report on them.

At last there is a prospect of deliverance for large towns from what is now the intolerable use of steam-whistles by locomotive engine-drivers. It is time something was done to check this practice, which has become a serious evil, the worst feature of which is, that no justification can be found for the abuse. Readers who live near stations know, to their cost, how often a locomotive is made to shriek and scream ten minutes together, either of the day or night, and without the slightest regard for the senses and repose of all who are not too deaf to escape the infliction. These persons know that the practice continues, notwithstanding entreaties to directors and secretaries. In London, property near railways is thus depreciated in value. In country-towns the same happens. As it is understood that the municipal authorities of several manufacturing centres are about to introduce a Bill to the House of Commons with a view to mitigate the infliction, and as the house-property-holding interest is even more powerful than the railway interest in that assembly, we trust the object may be obtained with less difficulty than appeared when the legislative wisdom was implored to permit men to deliver themselves from the organ-grinding nuisance. It might be worth while to extend the provisions of the proposed Bill so as to include all noisy nuisances in towns. The dustman's bell was silenced without a revolution, and peace given to many who sorely needed it. Still, however, a man may keep any number of howling dogs or crowing cocks, defy the remonstrances of his neighbours, rob them of rest, and ruin their health, because they have no means short of an indictment for checking the tyranny. An indictment is costly, tardy, and uncertain; swift redress should be obtainable from a magistrate.

Our Government has purchased the Blocas Collection of gems, coins, intaglios and sculptures. This collection is a museum of itself.

M. de Lamartine (melancholy sight!) has been appealing again to the public, asking them to subscribe to the first four volumes of his 'Mémoires,' which are finished and ready for press. In the event of his not living to complete the entire work, these will form, he states, a separate series.

Among the numerous transformations in Paris, few are more surprising than that of the locality

known as the Buttes-Chaumont, which two years ago was a wilderness of half-filled quarry pits. It is now about to be delivered over to the public in the form of a romantic park, in which there is a lake and water-works, which, it is said, will far eclipse those of Versailles and St.-Cloud. The view from the upper terrace of the Buttes-Chaumont is one of the finest in Paris.

The new edition of Montaigne, edited by M. Molland, contains new matter of great interest. Among others, the noble letter of Montaigne to Henri IV., and a note made by his hand in an old copy of Caesar's Commentaries. M. de Sacy illustrates the attractiveness of Montaigne by remarking that he reads the *Essays* twice a year, and that he has done so during the last thirty years at least.

The Staatsrath Maximilian von Heine continues his recollections of his brother Heinrich Heine, the poet, in the *Gartenlaube*. The incident which he relates in the last number of this periodical is ludicrous in the extreme, although it might have happened to any common mortal, and it did not cost Heine any expenditure of his ever-ready wit to put it into scene. The reader may judge for himself. During a prolonged stay at Lucca, where they had found particularly comfortable lodgings, Heine and his brother made the acquaintance of an English family, a gentleman, his lady, and two beautiful daughters, who lived in the same house, on the first floor. At one of their calls, the conversation took a very prosaic turn,—viz. on the cooking and living of Italy, on which subjects complaints became loud on all sides. Heine, however, who was a great friend of tea, praised his present landlord for the excellent tea he furnished them with, which was quite an exception to the general rule in Italy. The English family protested that no tea an Italian landlord could provide was at all fit to drink, and showed themselves altogether unbelieving on this point. A little controversy ensued, in which Heine, in his lively way, took the part of the landlord, and proposed at last, in order to sift the matter thoroughly, and to convince the family, that they should take tea in their bachelors' apartments, a proposal to which Sir James B—— and his family consented most amiably. At the time appointed, the family made their appearance in Heine's rooms accordingly. The conversation went on lively enough, in expectation of the good tea which had been promised. But no tea came; more conversation, more patient expectation; till at last Heine, in great embarrassment, in a whisper despatched his brother to inquire into the reason of this unaccountable delay. When this messenger entered the kitchen, the landlord received him with the despairing words, "You can get no tea, for the family on the first floor have not taken tea to-night." It appeared now that the much-lauded beverage of the brothers Heine had been nothing but the leavings of the teapot of the English family, who carried their own tea with them. This arrangement had succeeded so far, as it contributed to the satisfaction of both parties; Messrs. Heine being much pleased with their tea, which did not cost a farthing to the landlord, for which he charged, however, a good price. As no tea was to be had in the house but what came from the English family's tea-chest, the landlord having made no provision, not knowing that the expected guests were his first-floor lodgers, the whole conspiracy had to explode, much to the amusement of guests and hosts. The end of it was that the brothers were invited to the first floor, where a good cup of tea, first edition, was soon served by beautiful hands, and partaken of by the whole company, among much fun and merriment caused by the comical scene upstairs.

We regret extremely that the proposed Geological Survey of Roumelia has, like many other hopeful schemes of Turkish reform, fallen through. Apprehending, with great probability, that extensive coal-deposits exist in Central Roumelia, the Turkish Government decided that a geological survey of the district should be made, and, Mr. Arthur Lennox was appointed to execute the work. This gentleman accordingly left England; expecting, as a matter of course, to be able to make the neces-

sary arrangements for accomplishing the task confided to him. In place, however, of meeting with every assistance from Ali Pasha and subordinate government officials, innumerable impediments were thrown in his way, until at length, having exhausted four months in various efforts to organize the undertaking, he has been compelled to abandon the enterprise and return to England.

The Library of the late Rev. Dr. Wellesley, Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, has been sold by auction, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. It comprised an extraordinary collection of the works of Italian writers in verse and prose, scarce Italian novels and romances, various Testi di Lingua, and a nearly complete series of 'Rappresentazioni Sacre,' or Miracle Plays, and other works of interest and rarity. The following is a selection of the more important lots:—Ariosto, Orlando Furioso, Milano, 1524, 43l.; another edition, Venet., 1530, 10l. 15s.—Bartsch et Robert-Dumesnil, Le Peintre Graveur, 26 vols., 13l. 5s.—Belinzzone, Rime, Milano, 1493, 16l. 10s.—Berni, Orlando Innamorato, 1541, 12l.—Berruti Dialogues, 1517, 34l. 10s.—Boccaccio, Decamerone, 1516, and Masuccio, Novellino, 1522, 47l.—Boccaccio, Decamerone, 1522, 11l. 15s.—Claude, Liber Veritatis, 2 vols., 15l. 10s.—Collier's Dictionary, an illustrated copy, 13l.—Costume of the Seventeenth century, 15l. 5s.—Dante, Commedia, 1477-8, 24l.—Drawings of Views in Oxford, 23l.—Dallaway and Cartwright's History of the County of Sussex, 20l. 10s.—Engravings by Galle, Wierx, Collaert, &c., 26l. 10s.—Falconetto Hystoriato, 1520, 15l. 10s.—Epistole et Evangelii, with woodcuts by Marc Antonio, 1512, 32l.—Engravings of the Troubles in France, 1559-70, 11l. 5s.—Fior di Virtu Historiato, 1498, 22l.—Frottola d' Autori Fiorentini, 1600, 17l. 5s.—Gruner's Fresco Decorations, plates heightened with gold, 17l. 15s.—Giovanni Fiorentino, il Pecorone, 1559, 11l.—Laude a honore della Vergine, 1485, 17l.—Hoghenberg, Procession of Charles the Fifth, printed on vellum, 14l.—Litta, Famiglie celebri, wanting some numbers, 22l. 10s.—Canzone a Ballo, 1568, 12l. 10s.—Loggan's Oxford and Cambridge, 14l. 5s.—Prospects of Buildings in London, by Nicholls, 14l. 10s.—Opere Burlesche di Berni, &c., 3 vols., 14l. 15s.—Passione di Christo, in ottava rima, 18l. 5s.—Phileas Grammatica Figurata, 1509, 12l. 5s.—Mist's Weekly Journal, and other Old Newspapers, 26 vols., 13l.—Oxford Almanacks from 1674 to 1700, 14l.—Philobiblon Society's Publications, 11 vols., 16l. 5s.—Another set, 15l. 15s.—Rappresentazioni Sacre, a collection of 24, 1495-1500, 52l.—Another Collection of 129, in 2 vols., 145l.—Papillon, Œuvres, a collection of 4,500 pieces, 56l.—Petrarca, Vite de' Pontefici, 1478, 10l. 5s.—Poliphili Hypnerotomachia, 1499, 36l.—Poliphili, Songe, with autograph of A. Pope, 13l.—Pontificale Romanum, 1572, 16l.—Portraits of Kings, Plates of Mountebanks, &c., 2 vols., 27l. 10s.—Saxton's Maps of England and Wales, 1579, 16l. 15s.—Skelton's Antiquities of Oxfordshire, large paper, with 100 original drawings, 61l.—Titian's Opera, a collection of 167 engravings, 2 vols. 14l.—Noms et Armes des Chevaliers de la Toison d'Or, Louis XIVth's copy, 13l. 5s.—Van Dyck's Portraits, 10l. 2s. 6d.—Vaticano Illustrato, 8 vols., 10l. 17s. 6d.—Vasari, Vite de' Pittori, 4 vols., 18l. 18s.—Vorrage, Legende de Santi, with 52 drawings on the margins by Andrea Mantegna, 25l.—Woodcuts and title-pages from Rare Books, collected by Craven Ord, 10l. 2s. 6d.—Total, 4,426l. 19s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES, OPEN from Ten to Six, at their Gallery, 33, Pall Mall (opposite Marlborough House).—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

WINTER EXHIBITION.—The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES and STUDIES, the Contributions of British Artists, is NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 130, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
LEON LEFEVRE, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES, by the MEMBERS is NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 130, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN to the Public, at T. M. Ward, R.A., New Gallery, 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre.—Admission, 1s.
R. CLOTHIER, Hon. Sec.

MR. ARTHUR TOOTH'S FIRST ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN to the Public, at the Fine Art Gallery, 8, Haymarket, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s., including Catalogue.

MR. MORREY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 34, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—E. M. Ward, R.A.—Holman Hunt—Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—Egg, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Henriette Browne—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswell, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—Calderson, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Ansdell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Linnell, senr.—Dobson, R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Faed—Frère—Ruiperez—Lidderdale—George Smith—Duverger—Peter Graham, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ARTEMUS WARD—EGYPTIAN HALL—EVERY EVENING at Eight. Doors open at half-past Seven. Saturday afternoon at Three. In consequence of the great success of ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS, Stall Seats should be engaged some days beforehand. They may be secured at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and at the Egyptian Hall. Stalls, 3s.; Floor, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—THE DECAPITATED HEAD SPEAKING. This wondrous illusion is now added to the other Scientific Illustrations in Professor Pepper's Entertainment, which is given Daily at 3 and 5. N.B.—Caution.—Professor Pepper's Copyright and Patent rights will be strictly maintained.

MADAME STODARE (Widow of the late Colonel Stodare) begs to announce that the THEATRE OF MYSTERY, Egyptian Hall, is OPEN for the SEASON. Madame Stodare will present the Sphinx, the Jewel of Mecca, and Banket Trick, acted by Mr. Firkank Burman, Pupil of Colonel Stodare, in Colonel Stodare's Royal Entertainment of Magic. Doors open every Evening at 7.30 and Wednesday and Saturday Mornings at 3.30.—Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Schools and children half price. Seats may be secured at the Box-office from 11 till 6; and at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond Street.

Mr. JAMES WEAVER, Manager.

SCIENCE

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Lectures on Animal Chemistry, delivered at the Royal College of Physicians. By William Odling, M.B. (Longmans & Co.)

To the cultivated chemist engaged in the practice of medicine, these lectures, as delivered at the Royal College of Physicians, and illustrated with experiments, must have been a treat. But we must confess that in their present form they appear to us too condensed to be of much practical value as reading. We should think that few medical men have kept up enough chemistry to read these lectures so as to profit by them as a treatise on animal chemistry. At the same time it must be acknowledged that Dr. Odling has put together a number of chemical facts, which lie at the very base of all those changes which constitute the phenomena of life. Difficult to comprehend as may be the problems here laid before the physiologist, it is vain to expect that any satisfactory explanation of the functions of an animal body can be apprehended or given without them. On the understanding of the technical formulæ and diagrams given in this volume depends the power to comprehend the vast variety of phenomena which take place in the animal system. Dr. Odling has not given himself space to explain all the practical results which must flow from a knowledge of the chemical compounds and changes which take place in the animal body; but he says enough to show to every intelligent physician that a practice of medicine founded on an absence of this knowledge is more likely to do harm than good. He also points to the way in which explanations of the action of medicines may be given according to the laws of chemical change. Dr. Odling repudiates the notion that a vital principle is in any way controlling or opposing the influence of chemical and physical laws in the animal system. He has driven the vitalists into a corner, and it will be their duty to reply to the remarks he makes in his fourth lecture. At the same time, we would remind our readers that there is a school of physiologists, at the head of which we must place Dr. Lionel Beale, who show themselves anxious to join issue with the chemical physiologists on this very question of the existence of a vital force; and it is in the discussion of the nice questions that occur between these two schools that interesting and valuable observations on the real nature of vital phenomena may be expected to be made. To all interested in these inquiries Dr. Odling's volume will be found to contain the last facts and reasonings to be taken notice of on his side the question.

On the Safe Abolition of Pain in Labour and Surgical Operations. By Robert Ellis. (Hardwicke.)

This book was written before Dr. Richardson's plan of producing local anaesthesia by the ether spray was fully made known. That process has diminished the necessity for general anaesthesia by at least half the number of cases. Still the process of producing general anaesthesia must be employed where the local process cannot be applied, and the result of Mr. Ellis's experience will be read with interest. He thinks that chloroform has been "toyed" with, and that even with the greatest care and forethought it is oftentimes too powerful for control when used alone. He has been, therefore, induced to recommend a compound with chloroform and ether vapours. In this volume he gives an account of his mixture, the apparatus for administering it, and some of the results of its administration. The subject is one of immense importance in relation to human suffering; and we are sure Mr. Ellis's plan will meet with every consideration at the hands of the enlightened members of his profession.

Diabetes, its various Forms and different Treatments. By George Harley, M.D. (Walton & Maberly.)

Of all diseases of the human body there is none on which modern chemical research has thrown more light than that of Diabetes. It was a mysterious discovery to the old practitioners of medicine that, in certain states of the body, it threw off sugar in larger quantities than that substance could possibly be taken. The human system was thus found to be a sugar-factory. It was then thought that this sugar-making process was entirely the result of disease; but modern physiologists have shown that not only is sugar-making a natural process, but, above all things, that it is manufactured by the organ that was supposed only to emit life by its gall-making functions. Dr. Harley now shows that diabetes may result from the liver making more sugar than the system can get rid of by respiration, or that the respiratory function fails to get rid of the sugar normally made by the liver. How the liver is affected by various causes, and how the respiratory function is affected by the nerves, and what is the way to treat various forms of diabetes, are all told in this volume in a very lucid way. It is certainly the most readable book on an obscure disease that we have had brought before us for many a day, and we recommend it to both general and professional readers as an interesting physiological and pathological study.

Clinical Lectures and Reports by the Medical and Surgical Staff of the London Hospital. (Churchill.)

We have before spoken favourably of the Reports published by the physicians and surgeons of the London Hospital. The subjects treated on arise out of cases that have been admitted into the wards of the London Hospital, and embrace almost every variety of medical and surgical disease. The Reports, however, which give to this volume special interest are those on the cholera patients during the recent outbreak of this disease in the East of London. Altogether, there were 509 cholera patients admitted into the hospital, and of these 281 died, thus making 54 per cent. of deaths. This is a large mortality; but it must be recollected that only the worst and most pressing forms of the disease were taken to the hospital. As bearing on the question of contagion, it is stated that of seven medical officers, five volunteer nurses, five sisters, eighty nurses, and five porters, only four of the nurses died of the disease, and of these, three lived out of the hospital. Dr. Letheby, referring to the probability of the water of the East London Water Company producing the disease, says that in a workhouse at Bromley, where the water was not used, twenty-seven cases of cholera occurred; and that in a workhouse in Hackney, supplied by the East London Water Company, not a single death occurred. These cases do not, however, disprove the overwhelming testimony brought forward by the Registrar General in favour of the theory that the water of this company was the great exciting cause of the cholera in the East of London.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Nov. 8.—G. Godwin, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Lord Boston exhibited a carved limestone pebble from Egypt.—Mr. Wimple exhibited a collection of Roman antiquities, with a few relics of earlier British times, procured from some diggings in the new Southwark Street.—A remarkable cylindrical lime-box, found by Mr. John Lloyd, formerly of Hrebury, in the possession of a farmer, was exhibited.—Mr. W. Whincopp exhibited some fine specimens of celts and flint arrow-heads, from Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, which the Rev. W. Simpson contrasted with two horn-stone celts from Denmark.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Nov. 21.—Hogg, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Vaux read a paper, communicated by C. T. Newton, Esq., on a very curious Greek inscription, found at Mytilene. This inscription, which refers to the coinage of Mytilene and Phocæa, appears to indicate that these two cities had a currency in common, and, at all events, that both had a common interest in preventing any deterioration of the standard. The currency alluded to is, doubtless, that in use among the Greek cities of the Western coast of Asia, in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., of which Cyzicus and Phocæa were the principal mints. Of this coinage abundant specimens are still extant, in all of which more or less of silver is mixed with the gold. It is probable that the Greek States of Western Asia Minor used this mixed metal rather from expediency than from want of metallurgical skill, and that it would be more correctly termed *pale* gold than *electrum*.—Mr. Vaux also read a paper, communicated by Mr. J. T. Newton, on a small vase, of the class called *kyballos*, recently procured at Athens by the Hon. Mr. Strutt. The subject is similar to one formerly in the possession of Mr. Rogers, and now in the British Museum, on which Aphrodite is represented seated upon a rock, with her female attendants around her.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Nov. 22.—Dr. J. E. Gray in the chair.—Extracts were read of letters addressed to the Secretary by Mr. Grote, concerning the locality of *Acanthocherus Grotei*; by Dr. Huggins, relating to a bird forwarded from Trinidad, which was taken to be the young of *Chauna Derbiana*; and from Dr. G. Bennett, in rectification of a former communication.—A communication was read from Dr. Schlegel on the discoveries in mammals and birds lately made by Mr. F. Pollen, in Madagascar.—The Secretary read notices of some of the more noticeable recent additions to the Society's menagerie.—Mr. W. H. Flower read a memoir on the skeleton of *Inia Geoffroyensis*, and on the skull of *Ontoporia Blainvillii*, and made some remarks on the systematic position of these animals in the order Cetacea.—Communications were read from Dr. W. Peters on some mammalia collected by apt. A. C. Beavan at Moulmein, Burmah; on *Amphozous flaviventris*, Gould, a new species of bat from Australia; and on a collection of bats from Trinidad, forwarded by Dr. W. Huggins.—A communication was read from Mr. G. Krefft, of Sydney, N.S.W., on the classification of the small *Myiuridae* of Australia, with descriptions of two new species proposed to be called *Podabrus Mitelli* and *Chatocercus cristicauda*.—A communication was read from Dr. G. Hartlaub, on a new species of the genus *Crateropus*, from Damara-land, proposed to be called *C. melanops*.—Mr. L. Slater communicated a paper by Mr. D. E. Murin, containing notices of the pheasants found in the neighbourhood of Pekin.—A paper was read by Mr. E. P. Ramsay, describing a new species of the genus *Atrichia*, from the Richmond River, N.S.W., proposed to be called *A. rufescens*.—A communication was read from Viscount Alden containing notes on birds collected by apt. R. C. Beavan in Tenasserim and in the Andaman Islands.—Two communications were read from Mr. H. Adams, the first relating to the old and fresh-water shells, collected by Mr. E. Mallet on the Upper Amazons and on the River Cayali in Eastern Peru, with description of new

species; and the second to six new species of shells from various parts of the world.—A communication was read from Mr. Blandford on the genus *Opisthostoma*, with the description of a new species from the neighbourhood of Bombay, and of the animal and operculum of this form.—Two communications were read from Mr. A. G. Butler, entitled 'Corrections and Addenda to certain Papers on Lepidoptera, published during the Years 1865 and 1866, with Additional Notes on some of the Species described therein,' and 'A Monograph of the Genus *Euptychia*, a numerous Race of Butterflies belonging to the Family *Satyridae*, with descriptions of Sixty species new to Science, and Notes on their Affinities.'—Mr. F. P. Pascoe communicated the second part of his catalogue of the Longicorn Coleoptera, collected in the island of Penang by Mr. J. Lang.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Nov. 20.—J. Fowler, Esq., President, in the chair.—The discussion upon the two papers, read at the previous meeting, 'On the Results of the Use of Steam Power on Canals,' occupied the whole of the evening.

Nov. 27.—C. H. Gregory, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—'On the Smelting of Refractory Copper Ores with Wood as Fuel, in Australia,' by Mr. J. L. Morgan.—'Light Railways in Norway, India, and Queensland,' by Mr. C. D. Fox.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Nov. 21.—Sir Thomas Phillips, Q.C., Chairman of Council, in the chair.—The Chairman delivered his opening address.

Nov. 28.—Sir Roundell Palmer, Q.C., M.P., in the chair.—The paper read was 'On Limited Liability and its Relation to Manufactures and Commerce,' by Mr. W. Hawes.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

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| Mos. | Geographical, 81.—'Physical Geography of Lower India,' Col. Trevellick; 'Pangong Lake, Tibet,' Capt. Godwin-Austen. |
| Tues. | Royal Academy, 8.—'Anatomy,' Mr. Partridge. Engineers, 8.—'Communication between Passengers and Guards on Railway,' Mr. Freese. Ethnological, 8.—'Ethnological Results of Arab Conquest of Spain,' Mr. Crawford; 'Archæology and Ethnological Problems,' Mr. Dunn. |
| Wed. | Microscopical, 8.—'Two New Species of Tube-bearing Rotifers,' J. Davis. Society of Arts, 8.—'Old London,' Mr. Craze. |
| Thurs. | Naturalist, 7. Syr-Egyptian, 7.—'Vale of Achor,' Mr. Ainsworth. Mathematical, 8.—'Geometrical Drawings,' Prof. Cayley; 'Symbolical Development of a certain Class of Functions,' Mr. G. C. De Morgan. |
| | Royal, 84. Zoological, 81.—'Sponges in British Museum,' Dr. Gray; 'Gadus marinus,' Mr. Murray; 'Osteology of Simia,' Mr. Mivart. Antiquarian, 81. |

FINE ARTS

ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOKS.

The most Celebrated of Rembrandt's Etchings. Thirty Photographs and Text. Edited by Joseph Cundall. (Bell & Daldy.)

The Ruins of Pompeii. Eighteen Photographs, with a Text by Thomas H. Dyer. (Bell & Daldy.)

Summer Scenes. By Birket Foster. Photographs and Selected Poetry. (Bell & Daldy.)

THROUGH the liberality of the Trustees of the British Museum and Mr. S. Haden, himself an admirable etcher, whose works we recently examined, Messrs. Cundall and Fleming were, on Messrs. Bell & Daldy's behalf, able to produce, from as many inestimable pictures of their collections, the splendid transcripts before us. These comprise the 'Burgomaster Six'—that marvellous portrait of a man reading at a window, the room in which he stands being dark, the light reflected to his features by the page he holds, and some almost miraculous triumph in tone in the accessories of the picture. Also the famous portrait of Rembrandt with the drawn sabre—a three-quarter figure, in a cap and feather, with bushy hair and robes of half-Turkish character, such as those in which the painters of that day delighted. The impression that has been photographed here was pur-

chased at Mr. Verstolk's sale for 150 guineas, no bad price for a single print. It is now in the British Museum. Here likewise is the 'Ephraim Bonus,' taken from one of those very rare impressions of the original plate which are spoken of with the adjunct to the sitter's name as "of the dark ring," a peculiar style, which is derived from the fact that a signet on the finger of Bonus, who appears descending a flight of steps, with his hand upon the balustrade, was printed nearly black in the early stage of the work. Of this state of the plate only three impressions are known, impressions that are almost worshipped by experts. John Lutma, the goldsmith of Groningen, seated, meditating a feat in his craft, is here, with a constant smile on his face, and in one of the quaintest of thoughtful attitudes, such as none but artists of Rembrandt's calibre venture upon. The rare 'C. Anso,' a stout Anabaptist minister, with his hand upon a book and seated at table,—a wonder in rendering of textures, character and lighting,—is here; also 'The Jewish Bride,' which Mr. Le Blanc called 'The First Wife of Rembrandt'—another marvel of its kind as among the etchings of the portrait class. 'Rembrandt Drawing,' a face of extraordinary power, withal very melancholy; Van Copenol, the writing-master, looking just such a man as could teach the calligraphic art when it was really enjoyed in a fashion of which we have no idea;—and that production of the most witching craft, 'Uytendogaert the Banker,' at which one can never look long enough to be satisfied with its ineffable beauty, are distinguishable where all are noteworthy. Among the landscapes is 'The Three Trees,' in its order an unrivalled piece of tone. We would fain have had more of this class, if it were possible to spare any from other sections of the book. Among the dramatic subjects is 'Dr. Faustus with the Magic Mirror,' one of those astonishing displays of chiaroscuro by which the art has been enriched; 'Haman and Mordecai'; the unfinished 'St. Jerome,' which in its subject only reminds one of Albert Dürer; 'The Death of the Virgin'; 'The Descent from the Cross,' original of the picture at Munich; 'Christ healing the Sick'; the 'Hundred Guilder Piece,' so styled because the etcher never sold an impression from the plate at a lower rate than about eight guineas; the noble design of 'The Resurrection of Lazarus,' probably one of the finest, as it is certainly among the most impressive, representations of the subject; and the inimitably wealthy 'Angel appearing to the Shepherds,' an unchallengeable transcript of a night landscape, must suffice for our applause. These will not, however, suffice for the reader's delight.

The literary value of this book is considerable; this is due to the fact of its containing a well-selected series of notes on the most recently obtained facts of the artist's biography. It is now known, thanks to Dr. Scheltema, of Amsterdam,—who has done for Rembrandt what Mr. Weale and others have so fortunately effected for Memling, and Dr. Woltmann and Mr. Wornum are doing for Holbein,—that half the popular stories about Rembrandt are fictions. He was not born in a mill, did not marry a peasant-girl, was not a sot, or an ignoramus, or a miser; and, lastly, he died not rich, but in comparative poverty. It is one of the great merits of this work that, whereas the etchings of Rembrandt when sold obtain such enormous prices as we have quoted, it contains not only fac-similes of unquestionable value, for the most part copies of renowned impressions, but that, even with the superb setting, the cost is absolutely trivial in comparison. The photographs have been successful to a

marvel: witness the luminosity of that most luminous, most varied 'Angel appearing to the Shepherds.' The binding of this volume, except so far as relates to a needless mixture of styles in ornament, is very beautiful.

The object of Mr. Dyer's volume is to give the ordinary reader a good general idea of Pompeii. To this end the photographs are the more effective means. The author took, he tells us, the substance of his text from the well-known work which was originally published by the Society for the Diffusion of Entertaining Knowledge, and has woven with the materials thus readily obtained some results of later researches. It would be hard indeed to furnish a better key to the general aspect and character of recent Pompeian excavations than is to be found in the second photograph, and the transcript which succeeds it, before us. The text opens with a brief description of the present state of the site and its buried remains as they return to light under the spade. The history of the city, brief as it is, follows next, and is supplemented by those most dramatic letters of Pliny the Younger, which so admirably detail its ruin, and are among the most interesting as well as complete accounts of natural catastrophes and civic desolation. The third photograph may be received as the apt and almost needful sequel to any new issue of Pliny's letters. It gives the columns standing, some with their highest, some with their lowest frustra; the trees of long-succeeding generations rise like these shafts, and burgeon in familiar suns, the light of which, do all we will, falls ghastly and strange among four square inclosures that were once men's houses or public places of labour and delight. Several among the photographs to this book lack some of that clearness and brilliancy which are the most valuable qualities of photography, and render it most fit for use in illustrating books. This may be due to the nature of the effects of light chosen for the subjects, as in the view of the Basilica, the negative for which was taken at about noon in the day, and was probably too long exposed to the light. The result is spotty; the shadows are heavy, and rather opaque. On the other hand, the 'View near the old Baths' is brilliant with sunlight, and admirably serviceable as a diagram of a portion of the city. The 'Street of the Tombs' is extremely rich in tone, and powerfully effective.

As might be expected, some of the interest of this charming book is derivable from its illustrations of decorations and furniture in detail. The latter appear in many woodcuts, the process of making which has also been employed here for architectural and general purposes. A photograph from a mosaic fountain, like that which may be found in the South Kensington Museum, and among the most curious of its relics of antiquity, describes with great good fortune one of the most necessary articles of Pompeian furniture. The wall-paintings of the houses are not only displayed here by means of wood-cutting, few of the examples of which are, we believe, original (they are not less serviceable on this account), but by photography. A detail of the building art in Pompeii is to be found in a photograph of 'The House of Holconius,' where the columns are seen to have been built up with a brick core, and stuccoed over, exactly as is now done by a much-abused process. In this house was found the valuable picture representing the finding of Ariadne by Bacchus, of which a photograph gives a clear idea: the design, although it was probably common to a hundred such decorations, is very spirited in conception, and executed with much of that technical felicity which results from the thorough train-

ing of a school of artists, through several generations, and is now most happily illustrated by our French neighbours. The "frescoes" in the house of Sicius, a ruin that was excavated in 1851, and is remarkable for its paintings,—give a most effective notion of the manner of wall-painting employed at Pompeii. One of these "frescoes" is among the most important of antique paintings; taking it with its companions on the same wall, we have an illustration of extraordinary value in the history of Art. There are other not less important pictures in the house of Holconius, not transcribed here. The peristyle of the house of Lucretius—one of the few to which their owners' names can with certainty be ascribed—testifies, as do almost all the other views of interiors before us, to the abundant use of stucco by the citizens in South Italy, a practice which has its right as well as its wrong side in architecture. The atrium which is attached to this part of the structure in question, deserves elaborate consideration by students, and has peculiar interest from the presence of the house-fountain, as seen in the view, which comprises the statue of Silenus, other figures and paintings. "Frescoes" in the house of Holconius are noteworthy in reproduction here, as two capital heads of Bacchus and a Faun, also 'Mars and Venus,' a spirited production, of inestimable value, one of the best remaining antique pictures, and probably not far inferior to the 'Achilles dismissing Briseis,' which was found in the house of the tragic poet at Pompeii, but is not represented here; the former surpasses 'The Judgment of Paris,' another picture here given; the last is valuable, as showing the ordinary decorative art of the Romans. On the whole, and within its proper limits, we can cordially commend this entertaining book.

Mr. Birket Foster's art, to which we owe the third of the splendid volumes on the list above, seems made, or at least purposely cultivated in prettiness, vivacity, and "tastiness," to be employed in the way which is now before us. From the point of view that is to be assumed by the critic of "gift-books" as a class,—albeit that class comprises some productions which, in their artistic and literary characters, are solid and likely to be durable,—the pictures before us are perfectly fascinating: even from a higher stand-point, much more may be said in respect for the very skilful and dextrous artist of such landscapes as are here named: 'Cottage near Huntingdon,' with aptly-chosen verses from Crabbe, and, better still, 'Sweet Water Lane,' a brook and road, with sheep in a meadow. 'Haymaking,' a well-known picture, shows water-meadows, low hills, and tall poplars. We differ from many in regard to Mr. Foster as a painter of landscapes, or of pictures in which the figures are dominant; we prefer the former among his works. Those who agree with, no less than those who dissent from, our opinion, will be equally pleased with this pleasant drawing-room table-book; fifteen photographs will gratify all the artist's admirers.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

31, Spring Gardens, Nov. 29, 1886.

MAY I be allowed to say a word in explanation, and in some degree in correction, of the notice which appeared in your columns relative to the reredos of Westminster Abbey? The work in hand is the translation, if I may use the term, from plaster into marble and alabaster of the reredos worked, in 1824, by Bernasconi, from the shattered and mutilated fragments of the ancient work which were discovered on the removal of the altar-piece of Queen Anne. In the central space over the altar it was intended to insert, under the series of fine canopies which overshadowed it, a mosaic picture, executed by Dr. Salviati from the

cartoon of Messrs. Clayton & Bell. On removing, however, these plaster canopies, I found that there had been no ancient authority for them, and that the whole central space had been occupied by a large oblong recess, surrounded by a very simple moulding. This was probably intended for the reception of a precious retabulum of the same nature, though not identical with that still preserved in the Abbey. As we are making the reredos an absolute reproduction (as far as we can find it out) of the ancient one, a plain recess will occupy the place of the fine central canopy and the space below them; and it is at present under consideration whether to fill this with a rich retabulum containing Salviati's mosaic, or to extend the mosaic-work to the limits of the recess. Meanwhile, the architectural portion of the work will be steadily proceeded with. GEO. GILBERT SCOTT.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE General Meeting of the Society of Painters in Water Colours took place on the 30th of last month, the sixty-fourth anniversary of the institution, and was partly occupied by the election of officers. Messrs. F. Taylor, W. C. Smith and W. Callow were severally re-elected to the positions of President, Treasurer and Secretary. Messrs. Holland, F. W. Burton, C. Haag and P. Naftel form the Committee of Arrangement for the approaching Spring Exhibition. The vacancy in the list of Members caused by the death of Mr. T. M. Wright has been most satisfactorily filled up by the election of Mr. F. Walker from the list of Associates.

Mr. Doo has sent in his resignation as an Academician Engraver in the Royal Academy, thus causing another vacancy in the list of Members and another Retired R.A.-ship.

Referring again to the Exhibition of Sketches and Studies by Members of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, we cannot avoid directing attention to the inequality of the number of works displayed by the respective artists. In the best interests of the Society, we venture to suggest that some limit should be placed to the number of contributions furnished by individual members. The public would doubtless hail with satisfaction an increase on the part of some who are sparsely represented, and tolerate a diminution on that of others who are redundant contributors. If some restrictive rules were adopted which offered to each a fair opportunity for exhibiting a reasonable number of works on the walls of the Gallery, probably space might be found for an additional number of Associates, who would impart variety and give increased force to the exhibitions. While on this subject, we may as well quote from Mr. Stephens's 'Memorials of Mulready' the result of a friend's analysis of old Catalogues of the Exhibitions of the Society of Water-Colour Painters, showing what some of the most famous members did of yore. John Varley sent, between the opening of the series of exhibitions in 1805 and his ceasing to contribute, in 1843, not fewer than 737 drawings; in 1809 he exhibited 60 drawings. Copley Fielding, between 1810 and 1854, contributed 1,670 works; in 1824 he sent 54 works. David Cox displayed, between 1813 and 1854, 788 drawings. The contributions of W. Hunt were on a similarly large scale of numbers.

Having within the last two months inspected, for the second time, the works of restoration now going on in the chantry of Bishop Oldham, at Exeter Cathedral, as directed by the authorities of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, we regret to observe another instance of the impossibility of fairly "restoring" such ancient works. Nothing can be more obvious than the fact that the persons employed are doing their best in this matter, and that their competence to the task is unusual,—which is not saying much, of course. If we desired to have a new chantry in place of the old one, or a pseudo-Gothic structure of any sort, to no one would we more gladly apply than to the careful craftsmen who have almost finished the tomb-place of Bishop Fox's co-founder in Oxford. In more senses than one it is right to say that this work is "finished"; finished it is indeed, and will doubt-

as, when the public are admitted to see what has taken place, please many an eye with the brilliancy of its colouring; and the sharply-cut faces of the stones will be sufficient to make the chantry look as good as new. What has really been done, however, is probably more thoroughly mischievous in the woful treatment of other monuments in the same cathedral, such as that of the Carews, where the very statues were tooled all over, and, if that were not bad enough, being originally highly-chromatized Elizabethan monument, tinted of a "stone colour," and, finally, as to the figures and details, repainted in oil (!), in a manner which showed the operators to be utterly blind to colour "in Art, otherwise no such vulgar daubing befell the tomb in question would have been tolerable to them. The Courtenay monument has flared even more severely than that of the Carews. Returning to the Oldham chantry, we have to state that the surface has been entirely polished over with great care and with uncommon skill, but with fatal effect. The decorative carvings of the monument in the chantry have suffered dreadfully at all in the recent treatment; they have been as fairly cleaned as possible; it would have been better to let them alone. Now comes the mischief which it is too late to remedy. The figure of the bishop was, of course, originally coloured in accordance with the Art of that day, that is, in harmonious tints, and with the wise use of gold, to a result which is inconceivably different from that now in progress at Exeter, where only black, unbroken, and, in their effect, tawdry colours have been applied.

We read in some of the Parisian papers that a project is on foot for building, hard by the Arc de Triomphe, a cathedral, on a scale no less than those of the Middle Ages. Which of us, or of our children, will live to see it finished?

Folly seems to cleave to the door-posts of the place at Munich, so classically built by Von Lenze. There, in strange contrast with the savage Ghibelline frescoes on the walls, was planned the pleasure-house of Donna Lola Montes, whose odour, hung with guipure, may be said to have lost a foolish King his throne. Wiser men, however, than King Louis have lost their senses to ratify a favourite's whimsies. This time the disease has taken the form of a Wagner-mania, the reigning monarch, as the composer's "kingly friend," having commanded Herr Kaulbach to paint a series of pictures on scenes from the mighty master's operas, beginning with 'Tristan,' the glorious and successful!

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. Exeter Hall.—Conductor, F. COSTA.—NEXT FRIDAY, December 14, Mendelssohn's 'ELIJAH'—Subscription Concert. Principal Vocalists: Madame Harrison, Miss Robtine Henderson, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mrs. Julia Derby; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Chaplin Henry, and Mr. Bentley. The Band and Chorus, the most extensive available in Exeter Hall, will consist of as usual, nearly 700 performers. Numbered Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Area, 5s.; Unreserved, 3s.—THE MESSIAH Christmas Subscription Performance on the following Friday, December 21.—Tickets for either of the above could be applied for at once.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. INSTRUMENTAL.

BEFORE the year—now very old—dies, let a clearance be made of such new musical publications as will remain unnoticed.

One of the most important of these is a *Piano-forte Quartett*, Op. 2, by Ebenezer Prout, the work which gained the first prize awarded by the Society of British Musicians, 1865." Mr. Prout writes in a workmanlike fashion, but without any great affluence of ideas. The opening phrase of the *Allegro con brio* might not have been, save for 'The Wedding March' of Mendelssohn. The whole movement reveals traces of the same master's influence. This seems, for the time being, an inevitable characteristic of the writers of Young England; but it is one richer in grace and health and romances, than the dreary, dreamy, Schumannic ropensities of the writers belonging to Young Germany, resulting (to quote Gray) in

Passages which lead to nothing.

The *Andante con moto* is based on an elegant theme, nicely wrought. The *Scherzo* is more com-

monplace, and briefly developed. The *Finale* (and this implies no small credit to the writer, seeing that the last movement of a work is the one most difficult to produce) is, to our thinking, the best of the four divisions of the Quartett. The theme announced by the violoncello is broad and vigorous, the episodes are well devised, and the entire movement is conducted with spirit to its close.

Here is a work by one who is obviously a serious thinker, *Three Preludes and Fugues, with a Toccata, for the Pianoforte*, by F. W. Hird (Novello & Co.). We have not seen anything more solid and genuine from an English hand for a long time. The Preludes may be commended for their flowing grace and the distinctness of their ideas; the subjects of the Fugues, too (which are all in three parts), are very good; and they are carried through with a quiet mastery making it evident that the writer has studied the best models, without mechanically reproducing them, as young writers are apt to do when they would fain be scientific. Praise may be given to a *Berceuse*, by the same author (Hutchings & Romer),—a four-bar theme, varied in the serious style. With the view, however, of producing a lulling strain, Mr. Hird's brief melody is somewhat too monotonous. Within a compass so very narrow it was unwise to repeat one bar twice. The variations are anything but easy. We shall look with interest and expectation for any further music that bears Mr. Hird's signature.

Idylle, Op. 63, and *Romance*, Op. 64, by E. Silas (Schott & Co.), are two very elegant movements, worthy the attention of any pianist. The strength of this composer, so far as we know his works (not having heard his late Prize Mass), lies in his instrumental music, which is always well made, never vulgar, and, though without extraordinary brightness, rarely dull. Here the player will find sufficient difficulty and *finesse* to attract his attention without overtaxing his powers. The 'Idylle' may be described as the more characteristic piece of the pair. With these may be mentioned, also approvingly, "A la Chasse," *Allegro Brillant*, par Wilhelm Schultes, Op. 38 (same publishers), lively, joyous, and the animation well sustained.—"The Crystal Streamlet" and "Serenity," a *Reverie*, are by W. F. Taylor (Sinclair & Co.). The first of these slight pieces might hardly have taken its leading figure had not the *finale* of Mendelssohn's Second Pianoforte Concerto suggested it. "Serenity" is perhaps, of the two, the more individual.

ADRIEN FRANÇOIS SERVAIS.

To the musical necrology of the year must be added a very distinguished name, that of Adrien François Servais, the Belgian violinist, by many persons rated as the greatest player on his instrument who has appeared in our, if not in any, time. He was born at Hal some fifty-nine years ago, of parents in very humble circumstances. His father, M. Féis tells us, was a poor church-musician. The boy, who early gave signs of real genius, began life by studying the violin. On hearing Platel, a violoncellist of some note at Brussels, his purposes took a new course. He would be a violoncellist, too; and having gained admission to the Conservatoire at Brussels, where Platel was a Professor, unable to pay for conveyance, during one whole year, we are told, he trudged backwards and forwards three times a week on foot between Hal and the capital (no inconsiderable distance), with his violoncello slung at his back. Such indomitable energy is sure to find its reward:—that of Servais brought him to a perfect command over strings and bow. But this brilliant mastery, so far as we recollect his playing, was impaired by a certain violence and eccentricity of manner which disturbed the pleasure of the hearer. The deepest expression, the most vehement passion, are still consistent with grace and composure. It should be added, however, that we heard him at a time when the noxious influences of Paganini's personality had not yet become extinct, and when freaks and gesticulations were in fashion, being thought to attest originality and sincerity; and since years have elapsed since this impression was made, it is possible that with Time these extravagancies may have been, in some degree, toned down. After

having made the grand tour of the European capitals with success everywhere, Servais married in Russia, but made his chief residence in Belgium, being attached as a Professor to the Conservatoire at Brussels; in which capacity he formed many excellent pupils.

During a last artistic visit to Russia the climate laid hold of him, and he returned to Belgium, in April last, to die slowly. He was buried in his native place, and with all those funeral honours which our neighbours delight in. The town, we are told, put itself into mourning. A numerous procession of townsmen, friends and artists of all countries attended him to the grave. His violoncello, covered with crape, was borne behind the body by four of his pupils, and six eulogies, the first by M. Féis, were spoken in the cemetery.

NEW ROYALTY.—Another burlesque by Mr. Burnand has been produced, on the subject of Mr. Douglas Jerrold's popular melo-drama, 'Black Eyed Susan.' Mr. Burnand, according to his recent custom, introduces it with a long title, apparently thinking, notwithstanding the Shakespearean protest to the contrary, that "length is wit." Thus it runs: 'The latest Edition of Black Eyed Susan; or, The Little Bill that was Taken Up.' Well, we suppose we must accept this for fun, in default of something better. The new burlesque is well illustrated with scenic accessories and stage appliances; and, with a bevy of young ladies to represent smart seamen, is calculated for popularity. The parodies are numerous, both of scenes and songs; many of the latter were encored. A situation from 'The Long Strike' is introduced, and other liberties taken with the argument, which are now allowed in such pieces as this, albeit, by travelling out of the record, they vitiate the production as the caricature of a particular drama. Miss M. Oliver, as *Black Eyed Susan*, was, of course, all that could be desired; and we may add, that Miss Rosina Rance was especially saucy as *William*. Mr. Danvers made a great part of a subordinate character,—that of *Dame Hailey*, William's aged mother, which was evidently written-up for the purpose. It was remarkably grotesque.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Mr. Boucicault's comedy of 'London Assurance' was revived on Monday, and very well acted. Miss Marriott was *Lady Gay Spanker*, and Miss Leigh Grace *Harkaway*. Both realized these characters with skill and effect, and were recalled.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

WE learn, without surprise, that the conductorship of the Philharmonic Concerts has, by unanimous consent, been awarded to Mr. W. Cusins. A more amiable gentleman, a more honestly intentioned member of the English musical profession than he, could not be named; but it remains to be proved how far he commands experience, authority and independence of coterie influence, to reinstate the dilapidated fortunes of an establishment which, after having been one of the leading musical institutions of Europe, has now, in whatsoever aspect it be viewed, sunk to a position below mediocrity.

The programme of Saturday's *Crystal Palace Concerts* included an *Offertorium* by Schubert, and an *Overture*, in the Italian style, from the same source; both new to England, if, indeed, they were ever performed in their own birthplace. How strange (and not without its sadness) would it be, if the fame of the composer's more important works, neglected during his lifetime, was to be made not in his own country, but in ours. These odd turns of fate will happen. The beautiful etchings by Mr. Read, of Salisbury, some thirty-five years ago noticed in the *Athenæum* (and, so far as we can recollect, nowhere else in England), made their way to the collection of that earnest lover of Art, Goethe, at Weimar, and drew from him a letter of warm and discriminating admiration, which must have surprised the little-known artist to whom it was addressed.—At Monday's *Popular Concert* Schumann's *Pianoforte Trio*

in D minor was introduced for the first time, with Mr. Halle at the pianoforte.

It is said that Dr. Wylde has purchased the German Bazaar in Langham Place, with the view of building a music-school there, and, in connexion with it, a concert-room and a theatre.

It will be seen at a glance that, by a slip of the pen in our last number, the catalogue of the music given at St. Andrew's, Wells Street, on the Saint's Day, was *ante*—in place of its being, as it should have been, *post*-dated.

An opera by Herr Rheinberger, Court Organist at Munich, on the story of Calderon's 'Magician' (?), has been represented there, it is said, with great success: the same composer has completed a symphony with the title 'Wallenstein'.—M. Rubinstein is busy over a new Russian opera.

The rest of our musical talk this week chances to be concerning Parisian matters.

We can add something from personal experience to our trusty Correspondent's account of the new opera by M. Ambroise Thomas, and—what is always pleasant—can conscientiously say as much in praise of the music of 'Mignon' as he did. We find it an advance on the two former works by its writer which hold the stage, 'Le Caid,' and 'Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Été.' Those, though cleverly made, have always struck us as liable to the charge of containing far-fetched devices, and a certain dryness of melody, quite apart from that generic piquancy of style which distinguishes the music of Boieldieu, Hérold, and M. Auber. So, too (to exemplify our meaning), save in his 'Les Mousquetaires,' and certain portions of 'La Juive,' Halévy was dry. In 'Mignon,' greater freshness of thought and frankness of construction are to be recognized. Two of the numbers, the heroine's Swallow Song, and *Philine's bravura* in the second act, seize the ear, as no previous *motivi* by their writer have done. The music is throughout artistically made, and the opera, if compared with two of the last ones which have been most popular at the Opéra Comique, the languishing 'Lalla Roukh' of M. David, and the coarse and blustering 'Lara' of M. Maillart, must be felt to merit a higher place and a longer life than either. We cannot, however, so unhesitatingly indorse our friend's admiration of the *libretto*. The story is strained to the utmost; with little or nothing of Goethe in it, save the idea of the central figure, which is fairly well wrought out, and the names of her playfellows. MM. Barbier and Carré dealt far more respectfully by the philosopher-poet's 'Faust'; but then they had there to deal with a ready-made drama, whereas, in this case, merely an episodic figure and incident in a novel had to be arranged in a dramatic form. As regards the actors, Madame Galli-Marie deserves all praise as the heroine, though the style of her sentiment and action was indicated in her *Kaled*, in the 'Lara' aforesaid. Madame Cabel is, as of old, brilliant, dashing, but often incomplete. As an acting part, that of *Philine* suits her entirely. M. Achard, the *Wilhelm*, is a thoroughly good singer, more sympathetic than French tenors are usually. The scenery is beautiful. 'Mignon,' in short, may be rated as a real success.

To the book of anecdotes concerning 'L'Africaine,' which will make a curious volume among musical *ana*, another page has just been added. Signor Naudin, whose engagement at the Grand Opéra has terminated, has been replaced, in the part of *Vasco di Gama*, by M. Villaret. This gentleman has been freely handled by certain critics as having departed from the example of his predecessor, by making certain alterations of the text. As rejoinder, Meyerbeer's executors have "put in" a letter, from which it appears that the astute and provident master had himself directed these changes to be made, "in case M. Villaret should come to sing the part." Evidently 'L'Africaine' was his favourite opera, as the one which had cost him the most time and trouble.

M. Reyer, hitherto best known as the composer of one or two operas, has succeeded M. d'Ortigue, in the important post of critic to the *Journal des Débats*; and made his "throne-speech," ere commencing his task, by a review of 'Mignon.' In this, among other confessions of faith, he is pleased

to be condemnatory and sarcastic on the *libretto* of 'Fidelio,' which, he says, swamped that opera in Paris. "No French composer," says he, "would set a story which commenced with that 'ironing scene'!" What are the facts? The book of 'Fidelio' was written originally in French, and originally set by a Frenchman, Gaveaux,—a second time by Paër,—and every one has heard the anecdote, which, however, may be apocryphal, that when Paër showed his score to Beethoven, that rugged man of genius said, "I like your opera, and will set the book again!" 'Fidelio' was swamped in Paris a few years since, not because of the simplicity of the story, but because, for the sake of costume and stage-show, that simplicity was tampered with and destroyed.

Herr Joachim is carrying everything before him in Paris, as no violinist has done for many a long year. Crowds follow, and tickets rise to famine prices, wherever he plays.

Signor Pacini's 'Saffo' has been produced, as promised by M. Bagier, at the Italian Opera, with Mdlle. La Grus for heroine. The music appears to have pleased only moderately. The lady's singing is described as having been unequal; but her acting is, by some of our contemporaries, greeted with the highest praise, as something the like of which the Italian stage of Paris has not seen for many a day. Mdlle. Llanes was the *contralto*. The other evening 'Ernani' was produced, with an American *prima donna*, Mdlle. States, who is credited with a good voice. The "States" have of late years furnished a fair contingent of ladies to the opera-houses of Europe.—A lady, known on the other side of the Atlantic as Madame Jennie van Zandt, has been lately singing at Warsaw, with some popularity.

That clever but restless singer, Madame Ugalde, has composed the music of an operetta, which will be represented at Les Bouffes Parisiens. The title is 'Une Halte au Moulin.'—M. Duprato, who never seems to get beyond a certain point, has been producing a trifle, 'Le Chanteur Florentin,' at the Fantaisies Parisiennes, which is said to be agreeable. Mdlle. Peyret made her first appearance in it; a young lady from whom something is to be expected.

That excellent professor and violinist, M. Leonard, has finally decided on removing from Brussels to Paris.

A new three-act play, by M. Ponsard, with the strange title 'Galilee,' is in preparation at the Théâtre Français. Certain signs of health are beginning to manifest themselves in the Drama. The provincial towns appear disposed to amuse themselves with home-made ware, plays of native origin having been produced in small towns so far asunder as Toulon and St. Quentin. In Paris there is some attempt at making a stand against the use of free admissions, which has been carried to licentiousness. On the other hand, efforts are apparent to put down those who express displeasure alone. This is hardly fair, so long as the hired, horny-handed applause of the *claque* is allowed to annoy the honest and discriminating portion of the audience.

M. Nestor Roqueplan writes in *Le Constitutionnel* in very high praise of Mdlle. Ribelli, a young Italian lady, who has been singing in Paris, and has gone to try her fortune at the Pergola Theatre in Florence.

M. Demerseman, a flute-player of some Parisian celebrity, is dead.

M. Paris, who succeeded M. Émile Chevé, in France, as the propagator of what may be called the numerical system of teaching music, so largely discussed, died the other day.

Her Majesty's Theatre closed on Saturday. The failure of 'Oonagh' has apparently been fatal to Mr. Falconer's management. We trust that the house may re-open at Christmas for the Pantomime; but the appearance of matters at present is very discouraging.

MISCELLANEA

Sadowa or Königgrätz!—Your Correspondent "I. R. H. C." has very properly directed attention to the fact of our English writers calling that battle Sadowa which the Germans universally

name Königgrätz. He is probably not aware, however, that the battle was originally called the battle of Sadowa by the Germans themselves, and was occasionally so named in the German newspapers, until the King published a special decree ordaining that the crowning mercy of the campaign should thereafter be styled "Die Schlacht bei Königgrätz." Moreover, your Correspondent is misinformed as to the pronunciation of the word. I can answer for it that the people of Prague, at all events, pronounce the word "Sadōva," excepting, of course, the native Bohemians, who, following the Czechish spelling of Cadova, say "Chadōva." There is no reason whatever for the battle being called after the little clump of houses on the banks of the Bistritz. One might as well talk of the battle of Mylovitz, or of Neckanitz, or of Chlum, or of Horenovitz. W. B.

Meteor Shower.—Reading the quotation from Dryden's 'Hind and Panther,' alluded to by your Correspondent "X." in the *Athenæum* of November 24, it struck me that I had met with a passage in Shakespeare quite as appropriate to illustrate the meteoric shower of the 13th–14th of November. The following has rewarded my search. In 'King John' (act v. scene 2), in the scene between Lewis the Dauphin, Salisbury, &c., Lewis, in the course of his reply to Salisbury, says—

This shower, blown up by tempest of the soul,
Startles mine eyes, and makes me more amazed
Than had I seen the vaulted top of heaven
Figured quite o'er with burning meteors.

B.

Roman Antiquities.—A Roman mosaic flooring has been dug up at Salzburg, which is worthy of notice; it resembles in some measure the Roman mosaics which were here discovered a little while since, when the foundation for the Mozart monument occasioned a thorough digging, only the present mosaics lay not in such deep ground, but only one foot and a half under the surface of the earth. The place where they have been found is the courtyard of the residence of the former Prince-Bishops of Chiemees, in the Cai Quarter (*Civitas Caji*) of the town. This residence has been for some time in secular hands, and had just now been destined partly for the Chamber of Deputies. For this purpose gas-pipes were being laid, which led to the above-mentioned discoveries. The fragments laid open till now form spaces somewhat concavely pressed, the ornamentation of which consists of geometrical figures in very small coloured dice. One of these spaces shows a beautiful picture in mosaic, representing the carrying off of Europa; this composition seems to be of great artistic value, besides that of antiquity. It is framed in by drawings, in which a black heart is conspicuous. The brown, sharply-shaded bull carries its beautiful burden away so gallantly and quickly, and looks altogether so nimblefooted, that we might easily mistake him for the deer of the wood, if his fine, horned, sagacious-looking bull's head and his flying tail did not proclaim him to be Zeus changed into a Taurus. Indeed, there is such an intellectual life in this animal that you could not compare to it a common bull on our pastures. Of equally delicate conception is the figure of Europa, whose naked body is vivified, even now, after perhaps two thousand years, by a delicate, well-preserved flesh-tint, which takes a deeper shade at the rounded outlines of the bosom and the back. A grey mantle helps to raise the pale pink figure at places where otherwise it would be blended with the brown colour of the animal. Her outstretched right arm takes a firm hold of the bull's horn, while the left, as seeking an equilibrium and implying a wish to escape, holds up the corner of the mantle. The right leg is chaste wrapped by the mantle, which, however, allows the perfect shape of the limb to appear; the left leg is stretched, but clings to the other timidly. The head of the beautiful figure is unfortunately lost, and there seems little hope of its ultimate recovery. The whole picture measures about one foot and a half in length, and one foot in height. The small mosaic stones appear to be laid in a cemented substance which covers the ground.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. M.—T. A.—D. S.—P. A. D. received.

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| 12 Table Forks..... | 1 18 0 | 2 0 0 | 1 18 0 | 2 0 0 | 1 18 0 | 2 0 0 | 1 18 0 | 2 0 0 |
| 12 Table Spoons..... | 1 18 0 | 2 0 0 | 1 18 0 | 2 0 0 | 1 18 0 | 2 0 0 | 1 18 0 | 2 0 0 |
| 12 Desert Forks..... | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 |
| 12 Desert Spoons..... | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 |
| 12 Tea Spoons..... | 1 8 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 8 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 8 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 8 0 | 1 0 0 |
| 6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls..... | 10 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 |
| 6 Sauce Ladles..... | 6 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 |
| 1 Gravy Spoon..... | 6 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 |
| 2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls..... | 3 4 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 4 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 4 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 4 0 | 4 0 0 |
| 1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl..... | 1 8 0 | 2 0 0 | 1 8 0 | 2 0 0 | 1 8 0 | 2 0 0 | 1 8 0 | 2 0 0 |
| 1 Pair of Sugar Tongs..... | 2 6 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 6 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 6 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 6 0 | 3 0 0 |
| 1 Pair of Fish Carvers..... | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 |
| 1 Butter Knife..... | 3 6 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 6 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 6 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 6 0 | 4 0 0 |
| 1 Soup Ladle..... | 10 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 |
| 1 Sugar Sifter..... | 3 2 0 | 4 6 0 | 3 2 0 | 4 6 0 | 3 2 0 | 4 6 0 | 3 2 0 | 4 6 0 |
| Total..... | 9 19 9 | 13 9 0 | 9 19 9 | 13 9 0 | 9 19 9 | 13 9 0 | 9 19 9 | 13 9 0 |

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powers both of cajolery and of obstinacy. 'I must congratulate your Majesty,' said Pitt, 'on looking better now than on your recovery from your last illness,' alluding to the spring of 1801.—'That is not to be wondered at,' replied the King. 'I was then on the point of parting with an old friend; I am now about to regain one.' The skill and promptitude of this flattering answer could not be surpassed, and went far to secure a victory over his powerful subject."

Pitt, however, was quite as prompt as his master, and Fox was ever ready to praise him:—

"Pitt was ready with those retorts in conversation which are the marks of a quick and lively wit. Every one has heard of the colonel of volunteers who repeatedly insisted as a condition of his offer of service, 'Mind, we are not to go out of the country, Mr. Pitt! we are not to go out of the country.'—'Except, I suppose,' said the Minister, coldly, 'in the case of actual invasion.' The Duchess of Gordon, upon her return to London, said to the Minister: 'Have you been talking as much nonsense as usual, Mr. Pitt?'—'I am not sure about that,' he replied, 'but I think that since I last saw your grace, I have not heard so much.' A translation which Lord Harrowby repeated to me shows his command of the English language. Some one mentioned a sentence in the Essay 'De Oratore,' attributed to Tacitus: 'Magna eloquentia, sicut flamma, materia alitur et motibus excitatur, et urendo clarescit.' One of the company said it was untranslatable. 'By no means,' said Pitt, and at once proceeded: 'It is of eloquence as of a flame; it requires matter to feed it, motion to excite it, and it brightens as it burns.' The best way to test the merit of this translation is to compare it with that of Murphy: 'The true spirit of eloquence, like an intense fire, is kept alive by fresh materials; every new commotion gives it vigour, and in proportion as it burns, it expands and brightens to a purer flame.' Here, indeed, is a flame which is quite buried under the heavy materials which Mr. Murphy has heaped upon it. In the mouth of Pitt, the English language attained all the force and precision of which it is capable. It is said that Fox, in speaking of his oratory, observed: 'I never want a word, but Mr. Pitt always has at command the right word.' An instance may be given of this *curiosa felicitas*. When replying to a motion of Fox, which had been weakly seconded by Erskine, Pitt said: 'The hon. and learned gentleman who seconded the right hon. gentleman, attenuating the thread of his discourse,' &c. In eloquence, as an orator, he was probably superior to his father, Lord Chatham; in wisdom, as a statesman, far inferior."

The late Duchess of Gloucester (Princess Mary, youngest daughter of George the Third) assured Lord Russell that her father, on hearing of Fox's death, said to her: 'I never thought I should have regretted the death of Mr. Fox so much as I do.' The good old king had more sympathies, as well as antipathies, than he himself expected.

The Russian Government in Poland. With a Narrative of the Polish Insurrection of 1863.

By William Ansell Day. (Longmans & Co.)

THREE years have passed away since the last and saddest of the Polish struggles for independence was overcome by the irresistible might of Russia, and the subject has now lost almost all interest for any but Slavonic readers. At that time all Europe was anxious to know what truth there was in the stories which were told about the terrible contest which had just been taking place, and especially in the charges which each side made against the other of having resorted to cruel and unnecessarily oppressive measures. If Mr. Day had brought out his book then, it would have met with a ready hearing, and might have produced some effect upon the public mind. But he has waited too long, and has come forward with his statement

at so late an hour that he will find but a small audience inclined to listen to him. The insurrection was a failure, and scarcely any one will care, after such a lapse of time, to pay any great attention to the question why it failed, or which of the contending parties concerned in it is entitled to the greatest share of our sympathy or reprobation. At St. Petersburg and Moscow there are readers, no doubt, for whom the subject still retains its original fascination; but for the English public, we are inclined to believe, it has acquired a wearisome and unattractive appearance. There is much, however, in Mr. Day's book which deserves attention, and, in spite of the tardiness of its publication, we should not be justified if we were to pass it by unnoticed. Mr. Day has said in it all that can fairly be pleaded in behalf of the Russian Government. It is imbued throughout with strong party spirit, and a vigorous effort has been made in it to paint the Russians entirely white and their opponents utterly black. The Poles are vigorously abused in it through some 300 pages, while the rulers against whom they had the audacity to rise are represented as a race only a little inferior to angels. If Mr. Day had held a brief for Russia in the court of European public opinion, he could scarcely have uttered kinder words about his client than those which have flowed in the present instance from his pen. But we do not think he has been consciously unfair. He seems to have been living for some time in a thoroughly Russian atmosphere, and to have become imbued in consequence with so strong a Russian feeling that his utterances naturally take the form of vigorous abuse of Poland. At the same time, although he can see nothing but perfection in Russia as it is, he does not hesitate to express a strong condemnation of Russia as it was; and while he speaks in honied terms of the present Russian Government in Poland, he evinces a generous indignation in relating the sad story of how unjustly and tyrannically the Emperor Nicholas treated that unhappy land.

Mr. Day evidently began his book long ago, for he says, at its commencement, "The events I chronicle are scarcely those of yesterday; the flush of triumph yet lingers on the brow of the conqueror, the tear yet glitters in the mourner's eye; and only a few months since the strife yet lingered on amid woods and morasses, and ever and anon was embittered by some dark assassination or some high-handed act of power,"—a statement which somewhat clashes with what he says with perfect truth elsewhere, that before the Christmas of 1863 "the last of the revolutionary bands dispersed, and the Polish insurrection was at an end." Accordingly, he has been able to pay considerable attention to his style, and especially to conceive and mature a variety of metaphors and other figures of speech, many of which are not a little striking—as, for instance, when he speaks of the Russian army, and mentions that it had been the idol of the Emperor Nicholas, and exclaims, with warm poetic feeling, "the hour of trial came, the idol was shattered, and the priest lay dead before the violated shrine." But however rich his imagery may be, we should have preferred a scantier exhibition of it, if it could have been coupled with a greater display of judgment on his part in sifting the evidence of which he has made use. The chief fault of his book is, that while he has taken great pains to show the worthlessness of the documents put forward by the Poles, he has seldom manifested even the slightest suspicion of the accuracy of the Russian statements. For instance, he lays great stress upon that very suspicious manifesto said to have been found in a dead insurgent's pocket, according to which the National Government

makes the singular assertion that "the Russian, with his rude and frank nature, is always full of self-esteem, and the title of 'barbarian' enrages him. To be freed from this odious epithet he is ready to plunge a knife in the breast of his own countrymen." On another occasion he states that "ladies were seen to dance with drunken peasants," in order to inspire them with patriotic feelings, as if the story were based on unquestionable authority, instead of upon that of a somewhat suspicious Government report; and he draws a political moral from an anecdote about a Count "who descended from his pedestal to make visits to shoemakers and tailors," which is evidently not worth the space it occupies. In speaking of Mouravieff he never allows a harsh expression to escape his lips. That stern and unfeeling executioner is evidently to him a model of justice, almost of amiability; and he devotes a considerable space to the somewhat disagreeable task of proving that it is absurd to call a man cruel because he merely tears a brave and generous antagonist from the couch on which a mortal wound has stretched him, and hangs him in a hurry, for fear of his dying elsewhere than on the scaffold. Many of the anecdotes Mr. Day tells would be the better for additional confirmation. We have always regarded with considerable suspicion that which makes Prince Gortschakoff reply to the patriot who excused his friends for adopting only peaceable opposition on the score that they had no arms, "Is that the only difficulty? If so, I will gladly supply them;" and we look on the statement as somewhat doubtful that "there were at this time in Warsaw bands of the lower orders, who made it their business to hire themselves out to whoever desired to annoy an enemy. A regular tariff of prices was established, and one charge was made for a mere *charivari*, another for a *charivari* which was accompanied by breaking windows."

The stories also of atrocities committed by the insurgents must be taken with a good-sized grain of salt. Numbers of them were freely circulated at the time, and were, no doubt, devoutly believed in Russia; but they rest upon as slight a foundation of evidence as the greater part of the charges made against the Russians themselves of having tortured and mutilated their prisoners. There is no occasion to believe half the horrible tales told by the Poles about the cruelty of their enemies; and a similar distrust may be reasonably entertained towards Mr. Day's anecdote how "a band of horsemen, under the guidance of a priest, rode towards a village intending to stir up the peasants to revolt. Stopping at the first cottage, and finding the owner of it absent, the priest inquired of his wife where he was to be found. She refused to inform him, and he, in a transport of rage, murdered her by stabbing her with a knife, and then set fire to the dwelling,"—and his "well-authenticated instance of the excesses which inaugurated the revolt," in "the case of a soldier who was tied to a tree, his feet and hands were then cut off, and while he was screaming in agony, a cigar was put into his mouth, and he was asked whether he wished to have it lighted."

In one respect Mr. Day has dealt very fairly with his subject; he has not allowed his prepossessions in favour of the Russians to blind him to the injustice and cruelty with which they treated Poland in olden days, and he shows a generous sympathy with the cause which he generally opposes when he speaks of the sufferings through which it once had to pass; and after saying "There comes, to nations and to men alike, a time when every hope in the justice or the mercy of those placed in authority above them perishes; when, sick and

worn out with a prolonged series of injuries, hope fades utterly away in the dulled and broken heart, and, weary with prayers that are not answered, and representations that meet with no redress, the spirit, thrown back upon itself, will darkly ponder, and resolve to win by force the justice that monarchs and governments refuse," he adds, "Thus it had been with the Polish race," and admits how the crimes of the Emperor Nicholas led to the revolt which brought such trouble to his son.

The Mysore Reversion, "An Exceptional Case."

By Major Evans Bell. Second Edition. With Remarks on the Parliamentary Papers, and a Few Words to Mr. R. D. Mangles.

Remarks on the Mysore Blue-Book, with a Few Words to Mr. R. D. Mangles. By Major Evans Bell. (Trübner & Co.)

Adoption versus Annexation: with Remarks on the Mysore Question. By Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

The first edition of Major Bell's 'Mysore Reversion' was noticed by us on the 11th of February, 1865. To the second edition he has now added 'Remarks on the Mysore Blue-Book,' which he has also printed separately, as shown in the heading to this article. His view of the subject, which in essentials is the same as that taken by the natives of India, is completed by the pamphlet of Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik. Since Major Bell's book, 'The Mysore Reversion,' first appeared, two events of importance have happened in connexion with the Mysore question. On the 18th of June, 1865, the Rájáh formally and publicly adopted a son, and this event was followed by the publication of the papers moved for by Sir H. Rawlinson, on the 27th of February, 1866. Both these circumstances have strengthened the Rájáh's case. According to Hindú law and Indian custom, an heir has been provided for the Mysore principality, and the Rájáh's claims have been substantiated by the publication of various documents, among which the five Minutes in his favour, and the two against him, by Members of the Council of India, are not the least important. We class these seven documents together, for it may be truly said that the minutes penned by Mr. Mangles and Mr. Prinsep, with the intention of disproving the Rájáh's claim, testify in his favour no less strongly than those of his five defenders, for they show how very little even the most experienced Indian statesmen have to say on the side of annexation.

The Mysore question has already been discussed and decided, so far as these pages are concerned, and the whole subject has been so thoroughly ventilated, that but for the fact of the Rájáh's having adopted a son, little new matter would remain to be added. We will, therefore, briefly recapitulate the facts of the case, as now undeniably proved to all candid minds, and then add a few remarks on the adoption, suggested by the pamphlet of Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik.

After the fall of Tipú, in 1799, Lord Wellesley, instead of dividing the conquered territory equally between the British Government and that of the Nizám, chose, against the advice of Sir Thomas Munro, to restore a large portion of it to the representative of the Hindú princes by whom it was anciently governed. He made a treaty "of perpetual friendship and alliance" with the new prince, a child of five years old, "to be binding upon the contracting parties as long as the sun and moon shall endure." In return for placing the young prince on his throne, the English Governor-General stipulated for great and lasting advantages to

his own Government. Among them, the principal was the maintenance of a military force, under the direction of the English, but paid for by the Rájáh. In case of apprehended failure in the funds for the support of that force, the Governor-General was to be at liberty "either to introduce such regulations and ordinances as he shall deem expedient for the internal management and collection of the revenues, or for the better ordering of any other branch and department of the Government of Mysore, or to assume and bring under the direct management of the servants of the said Company Bahádur, such part or parts of the territorial possessions of his Highness Máhá Rájáh Mysore Kistna Rájáh Udiávar Bahádur as shall appear to him, the said Governor-General in Council, necessary to render the said funds efficient and available either in time of peace or war."

On the 30th of June, 1799, the child Rájáh was enthroned, and on the 8th of July the treaty from which the above is an extract was signed. Purniah, a minister who had served under Tipú, acted as regent until 1811, and by persevering exaction amassed from the over-taxed ryots a treasure of two millions. While striving to instal himself as *Maire du Palais*, the young Rájáh, then in his sixteenth year, expelled him from office, and assumed himself the administration of the country. Neither better nor worse than the average of Orientals at that age, he gave way to the pleasures natural to his youth, and gradually dissipated the treasure that had been accumulated. Meantime, the over-assessments of Purniah were not reduced, and the impoverished ryots betook themselves from murmurs and complaints to disaffected meetings, and from disaffection to rebellion. The Madras Government had from the first discouraged the establishment of the new Principality. The Residents, who were all Madras officials, looked coldly on as things grew from bad to worse, tendered unpalatable advice not in a way to render it more acceptable, and finally, as the climax neared, stood almost aloof. It could hardly be otherwise. Mysore opened a wide field for the employment of Europeans; and in those days such opportunities were elsewhere scant. It being seen that the Madras Government was not too earnest in the young Rájáh's favour, his enemies took courage, and in 1831 rebellion had grown to a head which only English intervention could put down. So the insurrection was quelled, and not altogether with rose-water, though the Rájáh showed less severity than his allies. Then the Governor-General, Lord W. Bentinck, deceived by the exaggerated statements of the Madras Government, was induced to think that the time had arrived when the fourth article of the treaty already quoted should be acted on, and the administration of the country be taken from the weak hands of the Rájáh and his corrupt officers, and placed in those of Europeans. Having appointed, however, a commission of worthy officers to inquire into the facts of the case, the Rájáh was in a great degree exculpated, and Lord William came to the opinion that the government ought to be restored to him,—a measure which was deferred, in spite of the remonstrances of the Rájáh, for some thirty years, until Lord Canning was induced by some idle gossip of the Resident's munshis, or "writers," to suppose that the Rájáh, who was childless, and had not adopted a son, would bequeath his territories to the English. This belief was not dispelled until the famous Adoption Despatch had been penned, and led to the Rájáh's being excluded from the benefit of it, so that when it became known that there would be an adopted heir to Mysore, Lord

Canning was stung with disappointment, and addressed a letter to the Prince he had but lately complimented on his loyalty, in terms at once unjust, and in direct contradiction of the sentiments expressed in the Adoption Despatch.

Such, in brief, is the history of the Mysore case—a case which has, more perhaps than any other, divided English and Indian statesmen. It remains only to say a few words in reference to the discussion, and to point out what is now clearly the path of duty for the English Government. Major Bell is right in saying that no circumstances connected with the treaty, and nothing in the treaty itself, can be taken to justify annexation; but we do not agree with him when he asserts that the wording of the fourth article did not support the Governor-General in withdrawing the administration from the hands of the Rájáh, after the insurrection, and placing it, as he did, in the hands of Europeans. Lord William Bentinck indubitably apprehended that the funds for the payment of the permanent military force would fail, and whether wrong or right in that apprehension, the treaty gave him the power of making any arrangement he chose for the better administration of the country. It is futile to argue that he could only do this for "such part or parts" of the territory as he judged right, and not for the whole; for as long as he left any part, however small, unmeddled with, and for the Rájáh's sole use, as to reside in, for example, there was no infraction, even literally, of the treaty. On the other hand, annexation is out of the question; for the fifth article obliged the Governor-General to render "a true and faithful account of the revenues and produce" to the Rájáh, and to pay him certain fixed sums. Whether the country should now be restored to the Rájáh is a more difficult question. There can be no immediate apprehension of a failure of funds at present, even were the old Prince to return to the follies of his youth, and squander the present surplus as he squandered the two millions amassed by Purniah. But although the letter of the treaty demands that the Rájáh should be reinstated, is it right that a confessedly prosperous state of things should be disturbed, or even exposed to the danger of disturbance? All things considered, the wisest and most just course for all parties is to leave things as they are, but, by recognizing the adoption, at once to set at rest all question of annexation. In Lord Wellesley's time there was no such thing as public opinion in India, nor unity on any point. The natives were all divided amongst and against themselves; but the case is very different now; and the English power, by its vast predominance, has made all the separate particles of class and nationality cohere, while the rapidity of communication and the abundance of native newspapers have evoked a public opinion which it would be dangerous to disregard. Vishwanath's pamphlet is a sufficient exponent of what that opinion is, and it is this: "The right of a Hindú to adopt is absolute. To say that he can adopt a son to perform his funeral rites, but that such a son cannot inherit that man's worldly possessions, is a mere mockery. It is nothing less than adding insult to injury."—"The law for all is alike. The sovereign as well as the subject are under its equal sway."—"The paramount state might, with as much propriety, prohibit a man's marrying in order to prevent his begetting an heir to his principality or estate, as forbid him to adopt."—"The Maharajah of Mysore is a sovereign under a specific treaty. If he breaks it, let him by all means be punished in accordance with that treaty. But for the British nation to permit mere land-hunger to turn itself from the scrupulous observance of treaties, is like a

descent from the spiritual to the material—a lapse from monotheism into idolatry, which must in time corrupt the governors and the governed, to the certain ruin both of India and England.”

After all, Hindú adoption, in the particular case of the Mysore Rájáh, does but accomplish exactly what would be done in England were the sovereign childless. The nearest male relative would be sought for, and made to succeed. That is what has been done in Mysore. “The young prince is a child of the Bettada Kotay House, one of the thirteen branches of the family most nearly related to the reigning Rájáh. He is now by Hindú law the Rájáh’s son.” He is only four years old, and, consequently, the English Government have the power of training him as they think best. Thus he may grow up to be the equal or superior of the present enlightened Rájáh of Travancore, and, if not, he may be punished “in accordance with the treaty,” and a new sequestration may lead to the choice of a better successor.

NEW NOVELS.

Gemma: a Novel. By T. Adolphus Trollope. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

Mr. Adolphus Trollope again gives us one of his novels of Italian private life of the present day. The descriptions of the city of Siena,—of the country around,—of Savona, the desolate town of the Maremma,—are wonderfully graphic, and bear witness to their having been done from the life by one who has lived in the places and loved them. The scene in the great church of Savona is brought vividly before the reader, who will not easily shake off the impression it produces. The story is one of love and revenge, that seems specially appropriate to Italy, though the same drama has been enacted in every country under the sun, even in those where the inhabitants are not

Souls made of fire and children of the sun
In whom revenge is virtue.

The passions are cosmopolitan, and tragedies follow wherever they gain the mastery. Mr. Trollope invests his story with a picturesque interest and with novel surroundings which give it a freshness to the English reader. The characters are nicely discriminated, and they are all real Italians. Dianora Orsini, one of the real old Orsini family, with the old type upon her as unmistakably as in the time of the Republics, and Gemma Venturi, the daughter of a learned bookseller in Siena, are the two heroines, schoolfellows in the convent of Santa Teresa sulla Costa, in Siena. There is an amusing account of a school-girl plot against their dancing-mistress, in which the Orsini is the ringleader; and of the scene at the judgment-seat of the Lady Superior, resulting in the con-dign punishment of the audacious and impudent offender,—a punishment which is the accident that seems to pull down the destiny suspended over the heads of everybody in the book. The Orsini is ordered into close confinement and very meagre diet in her own cell, and consequently she is not allowed to go out to dine with her uncle on the next visiting day. There is a beautiful young man named Gino Donati, between whom and Dianora a marriage had been arranged by their relations, at a very early period of their lives, and they had been brought up with the understanding that they were to be married so soon as Dianora’s education in the convent was finished. They had not been formally betrothed, nor even engaged, only they had learnt to consider their future marriage a settled thing. Gino was very calm in his feelings towards Dianora, and quite patient, feeling that he must hasten the

period; but Dianora had become desperately in love with Gino, and he had not perceived it. On the day of her imprisonment for contumacy, Gino comes up to Siena by previous arrangement to see Dianora at the palace of her uncle, the Marchese Bandinetto, to transact some family business with Domenico Venturi. Of course, it results that he does not see Dianora; but he does see Gemma Venturi, for her father invites him to dinner, and he goes, and falls violently in love, Romeo fashion, at first sight, and the pretty Gemma does the same. It is far too vehement a passion to be subdued by the thought that there is another woman who has a prior claim to him. At table with the family there is a young medical professor, Carlo Parenti, who has lived in the Venturi house for many years. He sees at the first glance how matters are going; he has himself fallen hopelessly in love with Dianora, and he conceives that he may work mischief to his own advantage. Through him Dianora learns that Gino is faithless; she verifies this intelligence beyond the possibility of doubt. The professor makes his own declaration of love, and Dianora promises that if he will help her to her revenge, he shall have his own reward. Dianora takes the initiative, goes to Savona, sees an old beldame who gives her a philtre warranted to destroy the beauty of her rival, and her life also if that be desired. Dianora has then to persuade the professor to administer the drug, which is antimony in minute doses. The difference in the nature of the man and the woman is well discriminated; he is difficult to persuade, but relentless when once he has begun. Dianora is saved from the reader’s execration by the intense misery she is enduring; by the strong, vehement reality of her passions. She is always a fine creature rendered mad. The professor is detestable and detested because of the deliberate treachery of his share in the business, and because he is not a gentleman; he is so underbred, that the reader feels no sympathy with him. The relenting of Dianora is shown in a masterly manner; the blazing out of her pride of birth, the wreck of qualities that had noble elements, secure her from the reader’s contempt. We would recommend the reader to learn for himself the unravelling of the plot and the final result. The story will well repay perusal, and the interest increases as the story proceeds.

Christie’s Faith. By the Author of ‘Mattie: a Stray.’ 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

If ‘Christie’s Faith’ is not found so fascinating as ‘Mattie, a Stray,’ the reason may be that boys are less charming than girls! The author was bound by all the laws of poetical justice to find a counterpart to Mattie, the stray creature rescued from the London dens of thieves by the generous trust of a poor tradesman, who gave her a chance to learn the difference between good and evil. The story of the two brothers, Zach and Teddy Fernley, is the history of how two London Arabs were rescued from their life under the shadow of a gaol, and trained to be honest men, each under different influences. Zach is adopted by a rich aunt, a hard, worldly woman, who is half persuaded, half shamed into doing something for her dead sister’s child,—the sister who had run away to marry her music-master, and who had been disinherited and forsaken by her family, who left her to fall from degradation into misery, until she died of starvation under an archway. She had separated from her husband, who was a thorough black-guard, taking one of the children and striving to keep him honest. The father had taken the other, and brought him up to be a thief. The account of the catching and taming of the two wild creatures,—the irksomeness to them of

the comforts of life,—the fascination of the old misery and lawlessness, and the positive hardship of having to keep their hands from loose articles left about,—is most graphically and truthfully told. Zach, the boy who had been taken by his mother, had never been “a regular,” as it is phrased: he had only been a tramp, living by his wits: a hard, selfish, unimpressible boy, but shrewd and clever, having abilities for anything; not altogether bad, but the spark of good scarcely able to shine in the “tenement of clay.” He is first adopted by an old private watchman in the service of Mrs. Henwood, the rich aunt of the two young vagabonds, Zach and his brother Teddy Fernley. The father of the lads makes every effort to obtain possession of Zach, and at first succeeds; but through the efforts of Teddy, he is transferred to the aunt’s care, to be educated and brought up like her own son. The teaching he receives is, however, the worst type of education, and in its influence little better than what he would have learnt with his father, except that it did not lead him to break the laws openly; but all that is bad, low, selfish, vulpine, has been fostered in him, in order that he may make haste and learn to be rich. He is forbidden to hold intercourse with his brother, or with his early benefactors, all of whom he gives up very easily. He becomes an elegant, handsome man, clever to the finger-ends, with a wonderful capacity for business and for amassing money. He succeeds in becoming partner in the business and highly respected by the world; but in reality he is little better than if he had followed his father. The immorality of selfishness is extremely well brought out in the character and career of Zach. Whilst Zach has been rising in the world, Teddy seems predestined to a life of crime and a shameful end. He is clever in all the lighter branches of theft, and in his own particular circle extremely well known to the police; acquainted, too, with the inside of prisons. His father holds him fast, preventing all his attempts to be honest, following him up whenever he tries to escape from him. The terrible bond of wickedness, the difficulties in the way of escape when once the life of a thief has been begun, are all shown with a truthfulness that touches the reader with deepest pity for the outcast. Teddy has, however, a friend, who wishes to rescue him; but Teddy has set down in despair. He desires to be honest, but sees no escape, and believes he is too bad to mend. Martin struggles to draw Teddy into the right way; Teddy’s father struggles to keep him in the bad one. At last Teddy’s good angel prevails, and he goes to Martin Wynn. Teddy’s education is on a different basis from his brother Zach’s; he is of a better disposition and a finer nature. The plain education, based on religion, strengthens his good qualities into good principles. He learns his master’s trade, that of a worker in marquetry,—a trade for which, curiously enough, Teddy’s previous training as a thief came in very usefully, his quickness of eye and delicacy of finger having been cultivated to the utmost perfection. The after-fortunes of the two brothers are the natural results of their respective educations; but the progress of the story, and how at last evil is overcome by good in fair fight, and how the faith of Christie Wynn in Teddy Fernley is justified, and how everybody is going to be happy when the story ends, readers must go to the book to learn for themselves. The story is well worth reading for other things than mere amusement.

The Wedding Guests; or, the Happiness of Life: a Novel. By Mrs. Hume Rothery. (Pitman.) “‘There, Cissy,’” runs the first paragraph of this novel, “‘this is my last,’ said Lady Emily,

throwing one of those delicate concoctions of orange-flowers and white satin ribbon cleft 'favours' across the table to her pretty sister,—almost too young she looked for a bride-elect." A concoction of orange-flowers and white satin ribbon! We refer the good lady to her dictionary, if she has one. The finer passages of the story are written thus: "For though of love, as of all realities, there are many counterfeits—selfish passions, fickle fancies, misplaced affections, which are to love as the mirage to the life-giving pools of the desert-oasis, and are permitted, in mercy, to pass away from the hearts they degrade and desolate—such counterfeits afford no standard for judging of the reality they mock. The true chord once struck, be it early or late, in a true, pure heart, thrills once and for ever; alike amid the discords of disappointment, or the heaven-lent harmonies of heart-sufficing happiness." From this passage the susceptible reader may infer of what stuff Mrs. Hume Rothery's novel is composed. A lady with a more copious flow of words we never encountered. But we are in no disposition to speak or think lightly of Mrs. Rothery's romance, or anything else, after wading through more than four hundred closely-printed pages about such lofty and exhausting subjects as "the life-giving pools of the desert-oasis," and "heaven-lent harmonies of heart-sufficing happiness."

Maxence Humbert. By Amédée Achard. (Hachette & Co.)

THIS novel does not please us so much as 'The Caudine Forks' and 'Animals sick of the Pestilence,' but it is not without the lightness and humour that enlivened Amédée Achard's former tales. Like them also, it may be recommended to English women who like to keep up their French by reading every now and then a new French story, but have a natural wish to avoid the risks attendant upon undirected exploration amongst the yellow volumes of the Paris publishers.

From Waterloo to the Peninsula. Four Months' Hard Labour in Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Spain. By George Augustus Sala. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

NOR the least remarkable fact concerning these clever, sprightly, fantastic volumes is that their contents originally appeared in the columns of a newspaper, as contributions from a Special Correspondent. It is needless to remind our readers that on more than one occasion Mr. Sala has discharged the functions of a special reporter with singular ability. From America he sent us a vivid, though one-sided, and, as we took occasion to tell him upon his return, radically false account of the rebellion; when he visited Algeria in the wake of the French Emperor, he plied his nervous pen with felicitous results; and to that same pen we are indebted for our completest and most picturesque records of several grand and gorgeous domestic affairs, such as the first Review of our Rifle Volunteers in Hyde Park and the ceremony of the Prince of Wales's marriage. Both at home and in foreign country, when a fitting and definite task has been assigned to him, he has shown himself an observant, instructive and indefatigable chronicler. Mr. Sala's present aimless mission, however, is unfavourable to his powers, and a source of disappointment to his readers. Had he been sent to any spot of the habitable world, to report the progress of any movement in which the public felt an interest, or to draw general attention to any country, organization, or political undertaking, for which it was thought that intelligent people

ought to entertain peculiar care, he would, no doubt, have maintained his reputation and popularity; but as the case stands, it must be admitted that the labour of saying a great deal about nothing in particular has been found too much for the writer.

Still, even under the most unfavourable circumstances, Mr. Sala cannot be otherwise than a droll and enlivening companion; and as we travelled with him from Belgium to Holland, from Amsterdam to Hamburg, and from Northern Germany to Madrid, he has provoked a good deal of merriment. Very good are his notes about the field of Waterloo, and Brussels, where Napoleon's "friends, the enemy," continue to plot, starve and grind their teeth in impotent rage at their powerlessness to unseat the silent man. "The 'Young Republic,'" he says, "languishes in Brussels. You may buy 'Napoléon le Petit' and 'Les Châtiments,' 'Les Propos de Labiénus' and 'Pauvre Français,' and a crowd of fouler libels still, accusing the imperial family of France of all the crimes Blackstone and Beccaria ever dreamt of, on the bookstalls." Having made his sneer at the enthusiasts who, less than twenty years since, hoped and strove to free France for ever from the chains of kingscraft, Mr. Sala, from a window of his hotel at Antwerp, directs a shot at Alpine and all other climbers, of whom he remarks, "The middle-aged clergymen, juvenile barristers, and ninnies generally, afflicted with the Excelsiorist mania, are nothing without their guides"; and with more justice, whilst he is in the same city he observes, "We sneer at the foreigners who come among us and know nothing of London beyond 'Leycesterre Squarr' or 'Le Soho'; but Englishmen find in foreign towns an orbit even more circumscribed. They live in portmanteaus and foreign Bradshaws, and *salles-à-manger* where the English newspapers lie on the table, and guide-books which, as a rule, resemble the encyclopædias, perpetuating from century to century the blunders of their predecessors." Of the Hague the roaming commissioner gives an excellent description, beginning with, "To come to the Hague, after struggling and splashing about muddy, amphibious, bustling, brawling Rotterdam, is like driving out of the crowd and turmoil of Fleet Street into the cool courts and quiet gardens of the Temple." Even when the tranquil place has lost its novelty to him, Mr. Sala observes in a tone of kindness, "It is within the bounds of reason to conceive a person growing after a time weary of wandering up and down Hanover Square with a pond in the middle, canals running down the adjacent streets, and Oxford Street close by, bordered with linden-trees, from Old Cavendish Street to Hyde Park Corner. I say this is within the bounds of reason; but, few as were the days I spent at the Hague, I was very sorry to leave it. I think I could have passed a month there and not got bored. There was variety to me in the quacking of the ducks. No two doorsteps were scrubbed, to my mind, in precisely the same manner."

Mr. Sala's letters from Spain are bright and sunny, as letters from the land of sun ought to be; and on several points they contain information that will be of service to English tourists travelling within Queen Isabella's boundaries. Here is a part of what he says about Spanish currency:—

"No remarks, however cursory, on the actual condition of Spain would be complete without especial reference to the amazing amount of bad money which circulates in the provinces; in fact, 'smashing' must ever form one of the chief corollaries to any argument bearing on Spanish finance. In Madrid you do not run much risk of taking bad

money. Keep your eyes open; change as seldom as you can; and beware of gold ounces: these are the principal items of advice I should give to a foreigner in the capital of Spain. The ounces, or *onzas*, gold pieces, which should be worth three pounds fifteen, but are seldom worth so much as three pounds ten—the bonny cart-wheel looking pieces which are so common in Mexico and the Spanish West Indies, and are in England erroneously termed doubloons—these ounces are current in Spain, and are generally genuine enough, but have in almost all cases been sweated, or clipped, or filed, or in some way or another reduced in weight. Before taking an ounce in change you are justified in having it weighed, and in exacting a certificate of its exact weight from the person from whom you receive it. Once out of Madrid, however, you enter on the domain of open, impudent smashing. In a three weeks' tour in Andalusia I took four pounds' worth of bad money. Of the sharp young *muchacho* at Baylen who favoured me with the brass two-dollar piece I have already told the reader. At Cordova, the very hotel-clerk who detected that a dollar I tendered him was bad, gave me two bad five-franc pieces, or *Napoleones*, as they are called in Spain, among the change for a good Isabellino. I tendered unwittingly one of these bad *Napoleones* in part payment of my fare from Cordova to Seville. '*Es falso*,' the money-taker simply remarked, pushing the piece back to me. I had no more silver, and was compelled to change gold; whereupon this very same clerk 'planted' on me among the change a bad dollar and two bad pesetas. Everywhere it is the same thing. In the shops, at the inns, in the railway refreshment rooms, the game of 'smashing' is carried on with unblushing and almost hilarious activity. The impudent openness of the waiters at the hotels in 'ringing the changes' becomes, after a time, positively amusing. You become, of course, aware of the tricks upon travellers which are played, and grow to be a tolerable judge of good and bad money; and then it is laughable to see how by slow degrees the waiter will turn decently honest. 'Thank you, Pepe. I'll trouble you for another dollar: this one is bad. Just one little good *peseta*, my friend, in lieu of this one, which is of tin. Aha! would you? Another bad *duro*? Replace it by a good one and we shall be quits.' And so, little by little, you obtain your proper change. You gain nothing by losing your temper. The waiter who tries to swindle you never loses his; and directly he begins to know you he would scorn to cheat you of a farthing. It is only the *extranjero* whom he strives to fleece. If his roguesy be detected, he is not in the slightest degree abashed. It is an error, he remarks, and shall at once be rectified. And in the absence of any moral stigma attaching to 'smashing,' lies, I think, its most disastrous effect on the character of the people of Spain. They plead that they have taken the bad money innocently; that they cannot afford to be losers by it, and that they must needs pass it off on the first novice they come across. Such a plea necessarily begets a very low moral tone, and inclines every man to play at the game of *pelar recino*, or beggar my neighbour. Juan takes a bad *peseta* from José, and immediately tries to pass it off on Jacobo. The foreigner finds at last that his own stock of ethics is getting very slender; and after taking—say, four pounds' worth of 'duffing' *duros* and *pesetas*—has very little hesitation in paying away to the unwary the false gold and silver he has received. The line must be drawn at blind beggars. To the mendicant who cannot see it would be wicked and treacherous cruelty to give alms that will not pass current for bread and meat; but I ingeniously own that on several sacristans and *custodes*—notably to the person who showed me over Pontius Pilate's house at Seville—on more than one palace-doorkeeper, and on two *concierges* of a picture gallery, I bestowed the dubious silver coinage I had taken in the course of my preceding day's peregrinations. It comes to this at last. You grow as knavish as the knaves who, because you were a stranger, took you in. The genuine gold coinage of Spain, notably the Isabellinos or hundred-real pieces, worth about twenty-one shillings and ninepence, cannot be grumbled at. It is good,

honest, standard gold, very bright in hue, though not so red as the French pieces of twenty francs, and handsomely stamped. Indeed, as an example of mintage, the Isabellino is a comelier coin than our English sovereign—*la belle et bonne Victoria*, as the French Canadians call it. The tourist in Spain would do well to be on his guard against all other gold coins—the ounces, because they are usually, as I have pointed out, deficient in weight; the two-dollar pieces, because they are frequently fraudulent. I was a more especial sufferer from these last-named pieces, as the only Spanish gold coins I had hitherto known were then current in Cuba and Mexico, where the gold, very old and very pure, has still a pale, dull, brassy appearance. Now these brassy-looking bits are, in Spain, precisely the bad ones; whereas, the genuine pieces have a sharp ring, and a glittering Brummagem look. As respects the silver coinage, the name of the imitations is Legion. All kinds of scraps of silver, copper, tin, pewter, albatra, and lead circulate as *duros* and *pesetas* and ten-real pieces. You may watch an expert sorting a handful of silver change, and hear him say, 'This one is good; this one is pretty good; this one is bad,' whereupon he puts it into a separate pocket, to be bestowed on the unwary, at a convenient moment. 'This one is doubtful; but I think it will pass.' The doubtful *peseta* he slips into the midst of the good ones, as a wild elephant to be broken in is placed between two tame ones; and trusts to good luck, or the carelessness of his neighbours, to get rid of it. When I came back to Madrid, from the South, one of the pockets of my courier's bag was quite full of bad money."

For his own no less than his friends' interests, Mr. Sala has been over-long in foreign parts. We advise him to think again about his resolution with respect to that London district of which he writes, "I shall not reside in Bloomsbury, I conjecture, any more," and to ask himself whether he cannot do better work as a British householder than as a cosmopolitan tourist. If he is in a mood to take good counsel, he will fill his pockets with gold Isabellinos, and forthwith begin his homeward journey.

Commentary on the Gospel according to Luke; showing the Doctrines taught by Jesus Christ, and how far these agree with the Doctrines taught by Paul and other Apostles, and by Modern Churches. By James Stark, M.D. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

LAYMEN who write on the Bible look at it from another standpoint than that of professional theologians. They use not the technical terms or nice distinctions of the schools; they are less careful about the parts of a system fitting harmoniously; they speak out with less reserve on all subjects; and they attach less importance to dogma. They also exhibit a more tolerant spirit towards others; and had they power to persecute, they would not use it so unmercifully.

Dr. Stark has given much time and attention to the study of the Bible. Belonging, as he tells us, to the class of original thinkers who write on theological and religious subjects and publish the result of their observations, he gives to the public a Commentary on the Gospel of St. Luke, the result of twenty-five years' preparation. The plan of it is somewhat novel; to show what are the doctrines which Christ himself taught, and how far these agree, not only with the doctrines taught by St. Paul and the other apostles, but with the creeds of modern churches. In perusing the third Gospel, he seems to have been strongly impressed with the idea that Christians generally profess to believe many dogmas foreign to the mind of Christ and opposed to his precepts. The wide difference between the creeds of the churches and the teaching of Jesus Christ made a deep impres-

sion on his spirit, leading him to exhibit it in all its nakedness by means of a continuous exposition of St. Luke. This feature of comparison stamps his book with freshness and originality.

The volumes are very readable. The author writes in a plain, clear, straightforward style, without circumlocution or mysticism. Thinking vigorously, he uses a vigorous and homely diction, not elegant or correct, but remarkably lucid. As to his spirit, it is commonly large and catholic. Not always so, certainly; for whenever he begins to speak of the Presbyterians, who take the Westminster Confession of Faith as their standard, or alludes to certain portions of the Calvinistic creed, such as election, he uses language too vehement and extravagant. His indictments against almost all modern sects or churches are numerous and heavy; and they are too often preferred in an offensive way, which will repel readers. It is strange also that one who is himself so heretical in the eyes of orthodoxy, should speak of the German writers whose works fell in his way as having loosed themselves from all faith in a revelation. Many will apply similar language to Dr. Stark, the Scotch writer, when he affirms that the Gospels are not inspired, except such parts of them as record Christ's own words, and that the inspiration even of these words of Jesus does not reside in the words themselves, but in the things which the words teach. It is evident that the author's view of inspiration, which makes it identical with *revelation*, is erroneous. Neither philosophy nor Scripture warrants him in asserting that some parts of Scripture are inspired, others not. Inspiration belongs to the mind, and does not desert it at times. The creed of the author would make a curious figure if it were collected from the opinions advanced in this Commentary. It might be called liberal and confined. It is composite in character, because while very heterodox in the main, it has orthodox elements in it. One thing is evident—he is not afraid to speak his mind on all subjects touched upon in the Bible, and all doctrines promulgated in the creeds. The atmosphere of Scotland seems a very ungenial one for him, because the Presbyterians there, especially the Free Church, are soundly and frequently rated about the unscriptural doctrines they hold. The author is a sort of Ishmael in his own land.

While we admire many things said in the Commentary, especially those fine practical lessons with which it is interspersed, while we approve of the author's free speech and honest expression of belief, we cannot avoid thinking him an incompetent commentator on the Gospel.

The work shows a self-taught man, who has thought out for himself all the parts of it, and sees clearly little more than one thing at a time. His mind is without academic training, philosophical reflection, critical power, and comprehensive survey.

The scholarship is very defective. Indeed, the majority of his Greek criticisms are ludicrous. Too often the English version is decried as bad, when it is perfectly correct. In many places he introduces digressive topics, dilating upon them at considerable length as if he had discovered something new about them, whereas they are far better explained elsewhere. He hammers too much on certain peculiarities belonging to churches, to the neglect of good taste and the infliction of pain. Hence, readers who may be pleased with one paragraph will probably be irritated by the next. He is also too fond of reading lectures to the clergy on their ignorance and bigotry, exaggerating the picture of their resistance to

reforms to make it more telling, and rendering it so far repulsive. Doubtless his object is praiseworthy, his motives pure and upright. His work shows fearless honesty. Thinkers will read it and learn; but the philippics against all ministers of religion, and the strong assertion of false opinions, will show scholars that the book is not for them.—The author says,

"The clerical mind never changes, never has changed in any age or country, no matter what the religion be. It is constantly seeking the advancement of its own order, and the subjugation of the people; and cares not how this be done, so it be attained. Hence, in every age, in every country, under every religion, they have sought the subjugation of the multitude, and have endeavoured to raise themselves above the civil power. They are only repeating now what their clerical predecessors have done from the beginning of the world. What a depth of wisdom was in Solomon's remark: 'The thing that hath been, is that which shall be; and that which was done, is that which shall be done.' (Eccl. i. 9.) History just repeats itself. Hence the clergy are never found leading the van in the investigations into the truths of Scripture, or in promoting any object which would tend to free mankind from the bigotry and despotism of creeds, which the clergy have endeavoured to palm on men as Scripture truths. Adopting a narrow creed, often drawn up by their own predecessors in a dark, unenlightened age, the clergy of each church never advance beyond it. They only see one side of every question, and that side they style truth and orthodoxy; and whatever does not belong to that side they brand with the names of untruth and heresy. Occasionally, a Paul, a Peter, an Elijah may appear and endeavour to dispel the darkness which the clergy throw around the word of God by their traditions, creeds, and confessions of faith; but so few dare think for themselves, that, though the great mass of the people are convinced of the falsity of much that is taught by the clergy, they remain enslaved still."

This is sweeping, reckless, and not altogether fair.

After quoting "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men," and referring to the Greek *ἐν ὑψίστοις*, he states, "From this it is evident that the translation 'in the highest' must be a mistake, and that the Greek phrase ought to have been translated 'Glory to the most High God.'" This is totally wrong.

As a specimen of good commentary, the work is inferior. The ordinary reader cannot adopt the expositions implicitly. They are often wrong and often right. No critic will resort to it who is familiar with some of the recent works that have done so much to advance Biblical interpretation. Many of the clergy upon whom our author looks with contempt will look upon his performance with a like feeling. Nor can it be wondered at when they see a reformer of creeds gravely arguing that the Greek words translated "and supper being ended" (John xiii. 2) are correctly rendered, and proposing "Smyrna opium" as the meaning of *σμίρνα* (myrrh).

The Prophet: a Drama—[Il Profeta: o la Passione di un Popolo, &c., di David Levi, già Deputato al Parlamento]. (Torino, Società Tipografica Editrice; London, Asher & Co.)

FREEDOM of speech was an acknowledged privilege of the Hebrew prophets. They might rail against kings and princes, and priests and people, to any extent that the spirit gave them utterance—it was no crime. The lawgiver with whom prophesying began, in his aspirations for popular liberty, had expressed the generous wish that all the Lord's people were prophets. In fact, any one, however humble his condition, might rise to this dignity; the mantle might fall on the shoulders of a herdman, as well as

on persons of sacerdotal and royal descent. A profound conviction of the Divine will, and an urgent sense of justice and rectitude, would seem to have been the essential conditions to constitute a prophet; and this conviction and these sentiments gave them a boldness of speech which set at naught all personal dangers. The prophet was regarded as the immediate messenger and interpreter of the will of Jehovah; he had, necessarily, no connexion with the priesthood or the temple; his sanctuary was an *idea*; the idea of Jehovah, of justice and righteousness. He came forth unprepared, and moved by the greatness and holiness of his subject, and the authority under which he was speaking, in the public places of the city, on the threshold of the temple, at the foot of the throne, he uttered without fear or trembling the denunciations of the Most High, and no one had the right to impose silence on his censures, or to call him to account for his words. This was a marked feature in the commonwealth of Israel.

Samuel was the first to give to prophecy the character of a special calling. He established a school of prophets; in his hands prophecy assumed a political character, and was used as a means of checking the arbitrary conduct of kings, the setting up of whom had been contrary to the fundamental principle of the Hebrew legislation. Prophesying thus became an essential part of the new social constitution of the state. The disciples, or sons of the prophets, formed an order, ruled by a superior, and consisted of various grades; the members lived together, removed from the busy haunts of men, took their frugal meals in common, and had a secret doctrine in reference to divine things.

The Prophet in the drama of Signor Levi is Jeremiah, the son of Hilkiah, who exercised this office for upwards of forty years, up to the time of the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans, B.C. 588, the last scenes of which are here vividly depicted. The termination of the kingdom of Judah, 134 years after the ruin of the kingdom of Israel, marks an important epoch in the religious history of mankind. New elements were then introduced into the Hebrew system, new motives arose, and the first faint dawnings of Christianity may be traced to this period. The author, aware of this, precludes his drama by a long and comprehensive dissertation on the religious systems of antiquity, and shows how superior the Hebrew faith was to any other in inspiring the virtues of firmness and constancy. But he is no bigot: all the great teachers of the human family are treated by him with respect and consideration:—

The ancient and sacred Indra, Manu, Brahma, Mâtra, Chakya Mouny, Confucius, Moses, Zoroaster, the Hebrew prophets, Hillel, the precursor of Jesus, Paul, Mohammed, are all so many colossi of intelligence and of love, symbols of force and of piety, who rise up, like the summits of lofty mountains, above a humanity prone and kneeling at their feet. They are, as it were, centres of light and heat which draw around them millions of living spirits conjoined and united in them, and who thence derive the nourishment of the mind and heart. Thanks to them, the religious sentiment, which alone renders life truly great and precious, was born, grew, refined itself, and rose to higher perfection. Thanks to them, humanity, like the goddess beholding her form in the fountain, discovered its own likeness, and recognized the divine beauty of its original: and the spirit, released from vulgar cares, liberated from the phenomena which dazzle and disappear, rose to the still higher rank of universal laws, and was privileged to announce those general principles which regulate the divine movement in time and space, and pre-

sides over the course of our human nature through its historical epochs.

In the year 606 B.C. Nebuchadnezzar, who had been associated with his father, Nebopolassar, in the government of the kingdom of Babylon, laid siege to Jerusalem, made Jehoiakim, King of Judah, tributary, and carried into captivity a portion of the people, among whom was the youthful Daniel. A few years later (599 B.C.), Jehoiakim was slain, and his son, Jeconiah, became king; but in little more than three months he, also, with many of the people, and among them the Prophet Ezekiel, were taken captives by Nebuchadnezzar, who made Zedekiah, the uncle of Jeconiah, king in his stead. The new viceroy, for only such he was, at the instigation of intriguing priests and courtiers, and in defiance of the Prophet's predictions, broke faith with his superior lord, and, in league with the King of Egypt, rebelled against him. This brought the army of the Chaldeans again to the gates of Jerusalem. The siege commenced; the Egyptians, who came to the aid of the Jews, were driven back, and the city was taken. We read in Jeremiah xxxvii. 11-15 that, when the army of the Chaldeans turned from the siege to encounter the troops of Egypt, Jeremiah went forth out of the city to go into the land of Benjamin, and that he was arrested by Irijah, captain of the guard, and accused of falling away to the Chaldeans. The Prophet had publicly declared that whoever remained in the city should die by the sword and the famine and the pestilence, but that whoever went over to the Chaldeans should live; and it seemed that he desired to add example to precept—at least, this was the charge made against him. The princes accused him of weakening the hands of the men of war who remained in the city, and the hands of all the people, in speaking such words unto them. So Jeremiah was delivered up to them, and put in prison. His trial occupies the most interesting scenes in the drama, the first act of which is laid at Ramah, in the house of the Prophet, the other four at Jerusalem. In addition to the Bible *dramatis personæ*, among whom the faithful Ethiopian, Ebed-melech, acts a conspicuous part, are Alda, the prophetess, wife of Jeremiah; Rachele, his daughter, betrothed to Emanuel, a valiant Hebrew; Ananias, the priest of Baal, also in love with Rachele, and resolved to get her into his power; and Giovanni, commander of the forces, a zealous defender of the city, whose god is his sword: the two latter are antagonistic to the Prophet and his principles. A numerous host of priests, prophets, judges, elders, citizens, exiles, workmen, soldiers, children, and choruses, fill up the interstices and swell the pompous train. The work dates from 1848, or even a little earlier, the inter-act, which occurs between the second and third acts, and is addressed to Italy, having been written at Venice in 1846. There is much philosophical doctrine scattered through the drama, and the language partakes of the phraseology of Dante. The fundamental principles of the Law are set forth, and illustrated in the characters, which are drawn with force and freedom; and the interest is well sustained. The *dénouement* is as satisfactory as could be expected where lovers are not to be made happy, and citizens are to be dragged in chains and sorrow to an enemy's land. In the last scene, to the horror of the fear-stricken exiles, the Temple is beheld in flames; the elders, the princes, and the people throw dust on their heads, tear their clothes, and fall on their knees; Jeremiah pronounces a valedictory address, not without some seeds of consolation,—consecrates the child Daniel, who, by a poetic licence, is present on the occasion,—and the drama ends with a prayer to the

God of Ages that the tears of the nation may be as a universal sacrifice offered up for all peoples, for the triumph of the truth and the glory of His name.—

Or tu, Signor del secoli, quel pianto,
Onde, osteria universal, debbe il Giudice
Tutte irrorar la terra, pel trionfo
Del dritto d'ogni gente, pel trionfo
Del Vero, per la gloria del tuo Nome,
Ricever degna, e sovra ogn' uom rieda
In onda che fortifichi e consoli.

This sentiment illustrates the universal application to be made of the designs of Divine Providence manifested in the rise, progress, and eventful history of the dispersed Hebrew race.

Three Phases of Christian Love. By Lady Herbert. (Bentley.)

THIS is an exquisite book, and men and women of all sects and shades of religious faith will thank Lady Herbert for her labour of love. It is a pure offering at the shrine of humanity, to show the world how divine a thing human nature may become when it is interpenetrated by the gift of charity, transforming and restoring it to the image of Him in whose likeness it was at the first created. The Christian love to which it is consecrated is that Charity which St. Paul has pronounced to be first and greatest of all virtues, and the one that will not cease or pass away with this life, but endure for ever.

The three types selected by Lady Herbert are all women. There is the phase of the mother's love, as exemplified in St. Monica, the mother of St. Augustine; the daughter, as shown in Mdlle. Victorine de Galard Terraube; the religious life of charity, in Madame Dévos, the Superior of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. They are types of Christian love as developed in the Roman Catholic Church, except St. Monica, who, like her son St. Augustine, may be claimed by the whole of Christendom; but the Romanism may be taken as the accidental element in which they worked and lived; the strength and spirit of the excellence that was in them is not peculiar to Catholicism, it is Christianity itself. Lady Herbert, being a Catholic, writes as one; but the most rigid Protestant will find little to protest against. The foundation on which these lives were built was love to Almighty God and the love of all creatures for His sake. Each of these three monographs is a gem of biography. The story of St. Monica is the most fascinating, as it has been the most important in its influence on the Christian world. It professes to be a translation from the French of M. l'Abbé Bougaud, Vicar-General of Orleans; but the pure and graceful style bears no trace of a foreign source. The figure of St. Monica is reproduced vividly and tenderly, one may almost catch the tones of her voice. St. Augustine has immortalized his mother. Who is there who can read without awe his account of that last conversation he held with her at Ostia, when they were resting on their journey towards their old home in Africa, where, says he, "I stood leaning in a certain window that looked into the garden of the house where we now lay at Ostia; we were discoursing there together alone very sweetly, and forgetting those things which were behind, and reaching forwards unto those things which are before; we were inquiring between ourselves in the presence of the truth, of what sort the eternal life of the saints was to be which eye hath not seen nor ear heard." The story of Monica is addressed to mothers. In her Introduction, Lady Herbert says—

"It should not be written, it should be sung, for it is a poem. It is the history of the most beautiful and the purest love that has ever existed, passing through twenty-five years of trial and of

fear without faltering for an instant in its course, becoming all the more ardent as difficulties increase; and finally ending in a flood of ecstasy, of glory and of joy. It is of that mother we would write to console the anxious, fearful mothers of these days, and to reveal to them the enormous power God has put into their hands for the safety of their children. * * Perhaps there never was a moment when wives and mothers, if worthy of the name, were called upon to bear such deep sorrows. Let them read the history of St. Monica. Let them learn to pray and to weep like her, to hope to the end, never to be discouraged, and to believe that if the young men of the present day yield to their terrible temptations, it is because there are not enough tears and prayers in the hearts of their wives and mothers ascending daily and hourly before the throne of God."

The life of Mdlle. Victorine Galard Terraube is the story of a young French girl of distinction, and is thus prefaced by the author:—

"In this nineteenth century, when to be brilliant, to be 'fast,' and to be admired, seem to be the main object of English girls, when the style of conversation among themselves is such as to lower instead of raising their moral tone, and the indiscriminate reading of doubtful popular novels still further vitiates their natural purity and good taste, it has been thought advisable to give a short English version of the life of a young French lady lately dead—a girl of high birth and station, leading outwardly the common life of other girls in a similar position; hoping that some of our young readers may be induced to follow so bright an example."

To do this there is not the smallest need for them to become Roman Catholics. The value of Mdlle. Victorine's example consists in her steady resolve to live for others and not to please herself. Her "Resolutions," drawn out at the age of seventeen, are remarkable, and the spirit of them worthy of all imitation. This life may be studied with great advantage by young ladies who are discontented with their natural position at home, and who either "want a mission," or who insist on making the whole household uncomfortable by religious dissipation. They will find that to do their duty as obedient children, and to make their home happy, is the first phase of Christian love which it behoves them to cultivate. Victorine's conduct in the fashionable world in which she had to live is a lesson to the religious young ladies who set up in books—and real life too, alas!—to be better than their parents. She had a great wish to become a Sister of Charity. Her father, who was from home, wrote her a kind and sensible letter on the occasion, in which he declared that to fulfil the manifold duties of her station with simplicity and diligence was better for her soul than to leave home, where no one could take her place, to go to the houses of Sisters of Charity, where they were working admirably without her help. The spirit in which Victorine gave up her own will was the key-note to her character; she found plenty of useful work to do. There is an account of her journey to Italy and her visit to the churches, which is given from the Catholic point of view; non-Catholic readers must make the necessary grains of allowance for all that. It is the beautiful spirit in which she led her life that constitutes the edification of her story.

The third biography is the life of the Vénérable Mère Dévos, Superioress of the Order of Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, a most important post to occupy. It is written to give an insight into the work and rules of the community; but the special information is not much. The Mère Dévos herself was a remarkable woman, with talents for organization and administration; she will remain in the memory of our own Florence Nightingale as a distinguishing trait of her life was her piety,

in word more, if possible, than in deed; her tongue was consecrated to the law of kindness as her life was to good deeds. Hard towards herself, very tender to others; never resting, never thinking of herself, with the care of the whole Order upon her hands, yet laying upon herself the humblest duties of watching and nursing; guiding, comforting, strengthening all who were under her rule, her whole life was one act of charity. No one can read the story of these lives without an aspiration after the same spirit; but it is not necessary to be a Romanist to obtain it. In all religious communities there are to be found persons of a like mind, whose attainments have been as great; and the more each and all press on towards perfection, the more the likeness of character under all diversities of gifts shines out; the same spirit working in them all, the differences that have divided them disappearing in the light and heat of fervent charity.

The book is beautifully printed and got up; and for those who do not object to Roman Catholic heroines, it is a charming gift-book.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Tropical Resident at Home. Letters addressed to Europeans returning from India and the Colonies on Subjects connected with their Health and General Welfare. By Edward J. Waring, M.D. (Churchill & Sons.)

HINTS to those proceeding to India as to the management of their health and purse are to be found in many books, as, for instance, in Murray's Handbook, and other similar publications. Dr. Waring has reversed the instructive process, and discourses very sensibly to gentlemen of the Colonel Newcome class as to the precautions to be observed on revisiting their native land. The old Indian, however, of the story-books has passed away, and there are very few Englishmen now who pass their whole service in India without a furlough, or rather without frequent returns to Europe. For the few of the old school who still remain, Dr. Waring's book will be a treasure, and to all tropical residents returning home it affords some useful advice. Thus, even the period of the year for returning must be considered, and our author is right in ruling that it should, if possible, be "late in May or early in June," as well for health as for mental impressions. In some points Dr. Waring is a little too minute, as in the following passage, for example: "Both in winter and in summer, in the latter especially, it is advisable that you should be provided with two full suits of woollen garments, to be worn on alternate days, the suit not in use being hung up either in the sun or before a fire, so as thoroughly to dry and ventilate it, and cause the evaporation of the exhalations it has imbibed on the previous day. In this way the garments are rendered sweeter, fresher, and more healthful than if kept in daily use." The economic Muse descends somewhat too low when she discourses of the husbanding of flannels. The book, nevertheless, is readable, useful and instructive.

Lessons in Elementary Physiology. By T. H. Huxley, LL.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS little work is an admirable text-book for teachers and students in boys' and girls' schools. The principles of human physiology, of which boys and girls know little or nothing, are plainly and concisely defined, and the students of this best of "handy books" will be so grounded as to have "but little to unlearn as our knowledge widens." Prof. Huxley modestly says: "I have endeavoured simply to play the part of a sieve, and to separate the well established and the essential from the doubtful and the unimportant portions of the vast mass of knowledge and opinions we call Human Physiology." The manner and purpose of this manual could not be better explained; and we may add, that though it is intended for the young, and for those who teach the young, the book will be found of interest and use by persons of all ages who wish

to know something of the tabernacle of flesh in which life is temporarily lodged.

The Organization of the Empire. By the Hon. Joseph Howe. (Stanford.)

IN opposition to the politicians who are buying themselves with schemes for setting the mother-country free from her colonies, or for relaxing the bonds which at present unite Great Britain with her remote dependencies, Mr. Howe maintains that England's true policy is to stimulate the filial affection of her children, and draw them nearer to her life and heart. In his opinion, the self-governing colonies should be invited to send representatives to the English House of Commons, so that in the Parliament of the empire a voice might be heard speaking the wish of every one of its constituent parts. He is also of opinion that every colony possessing responsible government should be required to contribute its quota to the defence of the entire nation. Of course no act for taxing colonies for national purposes would be valid until it had received the sanction of the local legislatures, as well as the assent of the imperial Parliament; but Mr. Howe is inclined to think that the self-governing colonies, instead of wishing to shirk their proper share of the empire's burdens, would without reluctance co-operate in any well-considered measure for the consolidation and security of the whole country. Colonial representation in the House of Commons, and colonial taxation for imperial objects,—these are the grand features of Mr. Howe's scheme. Of course the projector is aware that objections can be offered to his suggestions, and that it remains to be ascertained whether the numerous dependencies, separated by vast distances, and having no apparent tendency towards political cohesion, could be brought to co-operate in the desired manner. Avoiding details, Mr. Howe offers only the outline of a proposal for which the goodness of its object and the services of the writer during thirty years of public life will secure a proper measure of respectful attention.

At the suggestion of several teachers, Mr. A. K. Isbister has prepared an edition of *The First Three Books of Xenophon's Anabasis* (Longmans), on a plan similar to that of "Caesar." Before the text he places a number of reading lessons, consisting of passages from the *Anabasis*, preceded by the separate elementary sentences, of which the longer and complex sentences are composed. The pupil is thus prepared to construe by a previous acquaintance with the words and phrases, and at the same time gets a clearer insight into the formation of the sentences than would otherwise be possible. We cannot understand why the accents should have been omitted in the elementary sentences. The vocabulary contains not only the meanings of the words, but also all necessary information as to irregularities of form and peculiarities of construction, with translations of difficult passages. On the whole, we consider it a work admirably adapted for school purposes.

We have on our library table *The British Workman*, illustrated, Second Series, 1860-64, dedicated to the Industrial Classes (Partridge).—*The Christian World Magazine*, 1866 (Clarke).—*Simple Truth spoken to Working People*, by Norman Macleod, D.D. (Strahan).—*Dr. Goethe's Courtship: a Tale of Domestic Life*. From the German (Routledge).—*Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*. New Series. Vol. V. Session 1864-5 (Liverpool, Holden). Also New Editions of *The Church and the World: Essays on Questions of the Day* by Various Writers. First Series, edited by the Rev. Orby Shipley, M.A. (Longmans).—*Daily Bible Illustrations*, by John Kitto, D.D., revised and enlarged by J. L. Porter, D.D. (Edinburgh, Oliphant).—*Line upon Line; or, a Second Series of the earliest Religious Instruction the Infant Mind is capable of receiving, with Verses illustrative of the Subjects*, by the Author of 'The Peep of Day' (Hatchard).—*The Adventures of Philip on his Way through the World: showing who robbed him, who helped him, and who passed him by*, by W. M. Thackeray (Smith & Elder).—*Inorganic Chemistry*, by the late George Wilson, M.D., revised and enlarged by Stevenson Macadam (Chambers).—*An Essay on Dots, and*

several Appearances connected with it, by William Charles Wells. Edited, with Annotations, by J. P. Casella, and an Appendix by R. Strachan Longmann),—*Homæopathy and Hydropathy impartially appreciated*; with Notes illustrative of the Influence of the Mind on the Body, by Edwin Lee, M.D. (Churchill),—*Pass and Class*: an Oxford Guide-Book through the Courses of Literæ Humaniores, Mathematics, Natural Science, and Law and Modern History, by Montagu Burrows (Parker),—*The Paris Sketch-Book*, by W. M. Thackeray Smith & Elder),—*Lady Lisle*, by the Author of *Lady Audley's Secret* (Ward & Lock),—*Brazil and the Brazilians portrayed in Historical and Descriptive Sketches*, by the Rev. James C. Fletcher and Rev. D. P. Kidder, D.D. (Low),—*The Sporting Rifle and its Projectiles*, by Lieut. James Forsyth Smith & Elder),—*The Poetical Works of Edward Young*,—*The History of Sandford and Merton*, illustrated,—*The Pilgrim's Progress*, by John Bunyan, illustrated,—*Stories and Studies from English History*, by Mrs. S. C. Hall and Mrs. J. Foster, illustrated,—*My Brother's Keeper*, by A. B. Warner,—*Winning Words: a Lamp of Love for the Young Folks at Home*,—*Natalie*; or, the Broken Spring,—*Setna, the Turkish Maiden*, translated from the German of Dr. Barth,—*Heinrich's Struggles*; or, *How the Poor Boy became the Great Man*, by the Author of 'The Valley of Decision' (Edinburgh, Gall & Inglis),—and *How to Win Love*; or, *Rhoda's Lesson*, by Miss Mulock (Dean & Son).

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume for Young People. Illustrated. Edited by Mrs. Alfred Gatty. (Bell & Daldy.)

AMONGST the numerous literary and artistic attractions that entitle this miscellany to take rank high above the ordinary literature of the play-room are some illustrations by Mr. Morten, the young artist whose mournful end has recently cast a gloom over many studios; a brief tale by the author of 'Dénise,' and the first five chapters of a new story, entitled 'Home with the Hooping-cough,' by the author of 'Mary Powell.' From the publishers' announcement affixed to this entertaining book of fiction, poetry, music, and verbal puzzles, it appears that the editor purposes to issue two annual volumes of 'Aunt Judy's Magazine'—one at Christmas, and the other on May-day.

Shifting Winds: a Tough Yarn. By R. M. Ballantyne. With Illustrations. (Nisbet.)

THERE is a mistake on the very first printed page of this capital book. 'Shifting Winds' is not a tough yarn, but a hearty, vigorous, bracing story, fresh with the pure breezes and sparkling with the bright waters of the everlasting sea,—just such a volume, in fact, as the best of Mr. Ballantyne's tales for children have taught us to look for from his pen at this season of the year. Having on former occasions told us the story of 'The Life-boat' and the story of 'The Lighthouse,' the author, in his present work, gives us some words of good counsel and seasonable encouragement about shipwrecked mariners and sailors' homes. In a brief preface he renders due acknowledgment of literary assistance received from the secretaries of 'The Shipwrecked Mariners' Society' and 'The Sailors' Home, Wells Street.'

Beechenhurst. By A. G. (Nisbet.)

IN a style that will please children, and with considerable literary ability, A. G. sets forth the evil and redeeming qualities, the naughtiness and gradual amendment, of little Gertrude, whose perversity and strange misconduct were not more attributable to inherent sinfulness of nature than to the injudicious leniency of Aunt O'Brien and the still more injudicious severity of Uncle O'Brien. Whilst the indolent aunt was too ready to yield to Gertrude's waywardness and violence, the harsh uncle, going to extremes in the other direction, roused the young lady's indignation by having recourse to a system of discipline that has very generally gone out of fashion in these later days. Whether the humane papas and mammas of the present generation do not subject their offspring to quite as much pain and humiliation and physical exhaustion, by impositions and other apparently

lenient punishments, as the parents of former times inflicted by moderate administrations of a sharper and unfashionable remedy for evil tendencies, is a question on which we will not enter. It is enough to say, that whippings "didn't answer" with Miss Gertrude; whereas upon her removal to Beechenhurst—the home of a milder and kinder uncle than Mr. O'Brien—she soon evinced signs of amendment. At the close of the story, after we have taken leave of the numerous little cousins who are Gertrude's playmates, the author encourages us to hope the best for Gertrude's future career. "We have seen," she says, "only the first faint budding forth of the good seed sown in her heart; but we can rest assured that the work begun thus early will not be left unfinished."

Casimir: the Little Ecile. By Caroline Peachey. With Illustrations by Clark Stanton. (Griffith & Farran.)

THE hero of this story for children is a Polish boy, who, upon the partition of Poland and the deaths of his father and mother, the Count and Countess Pulaaski, makes his escape from the oppressors of his country, and, after passing through many romantic perils and trials, reaches England, where he finds a hospitable protector and a good education. Miss Peachey is an artistic writer; and she has done well in closing the story whilst Count Casimir is still a school-boy. The character of the little Count may be inferred by his letter to his friend Franz, with which the volume ends:—"If, when I am old enough, there is still no chance of striking a blow for dear old Poland, I think I shall enter the English military service. I am not clever, like Philip, who is to be a barrister; nor studious, like Eugene, who says he hopes to take holy orders. Or, perhaps, I may become a great traveller; I do love seeing different countries and peoples." The tone of 'Casimir' is healthy, and to boys of a certain temperament the story will be no less beneficial than interesting.

Old Memories of the Stukeleys. (Chapman & Hall.)

THESE "old memories" of past events are so very old that they have not the faintest possible resemblance to real life. The book seems to be the work of an aged amateur; and the worst harm it can do will be to sop up a few crown-pieces that might otherwise find their way into the pocket of a deserving scribe.

A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life. By the Author of 'Faith Gartney's Girlhood.' (Low & Co.)

BY the great merit of her previous stories the author of this tale for girls has encouraged critics to judge her productions by a standard that is far too high for her present contribution to juvenile literature. The narrative sets forth the pleasures, mishaps, and experiences of Leslie Goldthwaite during a summer's trip, made with a party of friends from her home, in an inland city of Massachusetts, to the White Hills, or "the Mountains," as they are ordinarily designated in New England. Of course, the book is not without pleasant touches and good points. Nothing altogether bad, or even altogether inferior to the better work of commonplace writers, could come from the pen that gave us the history of 'Faith Gartney's Girlhood'; but, on the present occasion, the author fails to do herself justice. Her once natural style has become tainted with affectation; her story lacks precision, dramatic interest, directness; and even in the passages that are least open to blame her meaning is expressed by hints and suggestions more often than by the plain and unmistakable language in which young minds should be addressed by their teachers.

Three Tales for an Idle Hour. By the Author of 'The Sunbeam.' (Parker & Co.)

WE cannot recommend any idle man to seek diversion in this collection of highly-romantic tales, until he has tried every other available means for rendering idleness agreeable.

Animal Sagacity. Edited by Mrs. S. C. Hall. (Partridge.)

OF the few books for children that have appeared this Christmas, Mrs. Samuel Carter Hall's collection of anecdotes, illustrating the sagacity of ani-

mals, is the only volume that we can recommend in enthusiastic terms for quite young children; but, though little tunic-wearing boys and short-skirted girls will derive pleasure from its well-told stories and abundance of excellent pictures by Harrison Weir, boys and girls of larger growth and stouter habiliments will peruse the book with equal satisfaction. Having read and re-read every line of the entertaining and richly-embellished work, we have great pleasure in expressing our own as well as our children's gratitude for the treat which Mrs. Hall has given us; and we do hope that hundreds of English lads and lasses will take to heart the lesson which she would fain impress upon the mind of the little friend to whom she says, in her dedicatory letter: "At least, I can profit by the occasion to convey you assurance of my love, of my hope and my faith in your future, and also my earnest prayers that God may teach to you, and to all who are to be the hereafter of the World, the greatest lesson, that happiness can be obtained only by making others happy; and that none can be esteemed or honoured by men, or loved by God, who are not considerate and 'merciful' towards the meanest thing He has created."

My New Home: a Woman's Diary. By the Author of 'Win and Wear.' (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

IN lieu of new tales by English writers, the commercial caterers of literary toys are giving us in this "children's season" reprints of old stories by authors of Peter Parley's and Miss Edgeworth's dates, reproductions of translations of familiar German literature, and importations from America. The publisher of this readable story has covered his stall with Transatlantic wares, and, so far as his own interests are concerned, he has perhaps exercised sound discretion in doing so. 'My New Home' is a sketch of the privations, struggles, and experiences of a poor country pastor's family; and its author betrays her nationality by such expressions as "I had long ago dabbled some in literature, and have accumulated from the proceeds of my pen quite a little independence." Apart from such blemishes, the book is well written. The events and characters are natural; the ending is not provocative of despondency; and the power of the story to amuse an English reader is heightened rather than lessened by its occasional Americanisms.

One Hour a Week: Bible Lessons for the Young. By the Author of 'Jesus upon Earth.' (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

SURELY the author of this uncommendable collection of fifty-two sermons for juvenile worshippers does not mean to say that one hour a week is all the time that little children should devote to religious exercises! We are inclined to think that the little girl who works through the series of homilies at the rate prescribed by the author of 'Jesus upon Earth' will not retain much of the instruction imparted in the first hour by the time that she is ready to enter on the fifty-second instalment.

Seeing the World: a Young Sailor's Own Story. By Charles Nordhoff. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

FOR boys who delight in tales of nautical life, and boys whom their parents would inspire with a love of the sea and maritime pursuits, the author of 'The Young Man-of-Wars-Man' has produced a capital story in this record of a young sailor's experiences on board a merchant ship. The hero of the narrative is the same lad who is the most prominent character of the author's previous book, to which, indeed, 'Seeing the World' is a sequel; and, at the outset of the volume, he ships himself, at New York, in a barque bound for New Orleans, and thence to Liverpool and Havre. Before he returns to America he visits London, of his opportunities for studying which city he observes: "The reader will perhaps desire to know what we, the sailors, saw of London. As the dock-gates close at seven, it is impossible to be out in the evening without remaining out all night, which involved a serious expense to our limited means.....So that our only opportunities of viewing the city were the Sundays and the solitary 'liberty day' which was granted us. On these occasions we saw St. Paul's,

ascended the London Monument (whence we saw nothing but smoke), visited Hyde Park, with a few of the squares, and passed several times through the Thames Tunnel. When I took into consideration the vast number of noteworthy objects of which I saw no more than though I had not been in London at all, I was almost sorry that I had come, and certainly had to admit to myself that I had gone a very hard voyage to very little purpose, so far as sight-seeing was concerned." So much for a common sailor's chance of "seeing the world" in the ordinary pursuit of his calling.

The Martyr Missionary; or, Five Years in China.
By the Rev. Charles P. Bush, A.M. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

THE hero of this not ill-written biography is William Aitchison, an American missionary, who died in China, of dysentery, a few years since. Mr. Aitchison was an intimate friend of Mr. John S. Burdon, of the English Church Missionary Society, who, after losing two wives at the scene of his evangelical labours, recently came back to his native country to refit a constitution which arduous exertion in a trying climate had greatly injured and almost broken. Not only has Mr. Burdon returned to China, but he has found an English lady brave enough to accompany him as his third wife. Mr. Bush's memoir of Aitchison mentions Mr. Burdon in terms of appropriate respect.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Apocryphal Fathers, Writings of, edit. by Roberts & Donaldson, 10/6
Art and Song, edit. by Robert Bell, illust. 4to. 21/1 cl.
Bond's Handy Book of Rules, &c. for Verifying Dates, cr. 8vo. 15/ British Assoc. for Advancement of Science, Nottingham, 1866, 6/
Buchanan's Ballad Stories from Scandinavia, illust. 10/6 cl.
Bulstrode's Fifteen Sermons preached at Ely, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Bush's My Pilgrimage to Eastern Shores, 8vo. 15/ cl.
Byron's Poetical Works (Pearl Edit.), cr. 8vo. 3/4 cl.
Cassell's Shilling Story-Books, 8 vols. 12mo. 1/ cl.
Chambers's Diseases of the Digestive Organs, 8vo. 10/ cl.
Clark's Sermons to Explain the Doctrines of the Gospel, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Clarke's Treatise on the Law of Extradition, 12mo. 7/6 cl.
Combes and Hine's Arithmetic Step by Step, 12mo. 1/3 cl.
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LITERARY PIRATES.

118, William Street, New York, Nov. 23, 1866.

THE want of an International Copyright Law permits, if it does not sanction, a wholesale "appropriation" of the works of writers resident in Great Britain by American publishers. British publishers repay the offending parties by occasionally "returning the compliment in kind," at which "we Americans" cannot and do not grumble. But we must be permitted, not only to grumble, but to enter our protest against the course pursued by Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, who are now running through their *Illustrated Paper* the

romance, 'Dead Letter,' which formed the serial of *Beadle's Monthly* during the year just closing. This romance comes back to us mutilated by changes necessary to make the work read as an original English production; and as such it is put forth by the publishers named. To have appropriated the production of the American writer, it was their legal privilege to do, considering that no law exists to prevent such an act; but to add to the act of literary piracy that of mutilation and deception, strikes us as an excess of discourtesy which merits censure. BEADLE & COMPANY.

COPYRIGHT AND STATONERS' HALL.

Dec. 12, 1866.

SOME years' experience of the Registry Office at Stationers' Hall enables me not only to corroborate Mr. Moy Thomas's account of the difficulties often attending a search there, but also to assure you that the matters of which he complains are not by any means the only ones which require mending. Take the system of original registration, for instance. Although this is frequently of the utmost importance to literary property, nothing can be more unsatisfactory. The proprietor of copyright, or some one for him, attends with a paper filled up, pays 5s. fee, and leaves it with the clerk. It is understood that this is to be formally entered into the register-book; but as to this, the party registering is wholly at the mercy of the clerk, and can only check him by going up some time afterwards, paying another fee, and searching to ascertain whether this has been done. Of course, he rarely does this, so that if ever there should be a dishonest clerk in charge, he would be able to omit to register and pocket fees with pretty good hopes of long impunity. Nor would it, as a rule, be possible to prove any payment to him if he chose to deny it, or had accidentally mislaid the paper, or forgotten the transaction. The registration paper is generally presented at the office by a clerk of a publisher or agent: no memorandum whatever of the fact remains. If you ask for any such memorandum, you are told that you can have one by paying another 5s. The meaning of this is, that the Act directs that if any one should want a certified copy of the registration, to be received as *prima facie* proof of proprietorship in a Court of law, he can have one, duly impressed with the stamp of the company, &c., for that sum. The party registering of course does not want anything of this kind, unless he is going to law; but the authorities will not give him a memorandum of his payment in any other form, all which, of course, tends to increase the fees of the office. I have not the slightest doubt of the perfect honesty of the present registry clerk; but it is the system I complain of. The registration would not occupy more than five minutes, and ought to be made in the presence of the party paying the fee. I could say a great deal more on this subject, but fear to weary your readers. A PUBLISHING AGENT.

18, Norfolk Street, Strand, Dec. 12, 1866.

WILL you permit me to say a few words in your columns likely to prove of use to Mr. Mey Thomas and others who, like him, desire to see our copyright laws "reformed," and would lend a helping hand to that good end?

It will be remembered, perhaps, that Mr. Adam Black, whilst M.P. for Edinburgh, prepared a Bill on Copyright. When the fact became known, it was suggested to him that there was in London a gentleman more than commonly conversant with the details of the question with which Mr. Black proposed to deal; "in fact," said his informant, "armed at all points, and overflowing with information as to its necessities and intricacies." The gentleman referred to was Mr. G. H. Davidson, the well-known music-publisher, and son of the proprietor and publisher of the *Athenæum's* forerunner, the *Literary Chronicle*. Mr. Davidson was at once applied to, and he had conferences with Mr. Black and Mr. Robert Lowe, who evidently appreciated his advice and assistance. Mr. Davidson had, I believe, much correspondence with Mr. Black, stating objections to and suggesting emendations in the Bill, which, however good, had the unfortunate effect of delaying the Bill until the session was too advanced to allow

of its passing; and in the ensuing Session Mr. Black was no longer a Member of Parliament.

In case, owing to Mr. Thomas's letter and your admirable remarks on its subject, the question of copyright should engage the attention of any literary M.P., with a view to the introduction of a Bill thereon during the ensuing Session, this letter (if you deem it worthy of publication) may prevent the aid which Mr. Davidson (with whom, I may mention, I have no personal acquaintanceship whatever) is able, and always willing, to afford, from being overlooked. S. R. T. MAYER.

NATURAL SELECTION.

13, Londond Road, St. John's Wood, Dec. 4, 1866.

THE question at issue between Mr. Wallace and myself is, I think, of scarcely sufficient general interest to be transferred from the *Proceedings of the Entomological Society* to the columns of the *Athenæum*; but as Mr. Wallace has done me the honour to think differently, I will endeavour to answer *seriatim* the objections he has put forward to the explanations of mimicry proposed by me.

No. 1. is framed in such a way as to render it very difficult to grasp its meaning. I take it, however, to mean this: that it is difficult to suppose mere superficial resemblances can be the result of hereditary transmission from a common parent, unless in the same animals we find likenesses in other parts of its conformation. In answer to this, I would point out that any one character is transmitted by parents to their offspring from generation to generation, so long as no circumstances act on the organism affecting, directly or indirectly, that character. Considering this, we can easily understand that important points of structure may be gradually changed by natural selection so as to adapt the organism to the altered circumstances in which it is placed, while at the same time a less important point is transmitted unchanged (or but little changed), just because it is less important.

2. Mr. Wallace has in this used, instead of my expression "similar conditions of life," an expression of his own, "climatal conditions." These are, in my opinion, by no means synonymous. If Mr. Wallace's word "climatal" be omitted, and the remainder of the paragraph left as it is, it appears to me that Mr. Wallace, as a Darwinian, will stand in the peculiar position of believing that, whereas alteration of circumstances has been sufficient to develop the offspring of an amoeba into a man, it has been insufficient to influence the markings of a butterfly's wing!

3. It will be generally admitted, especially by those who have read Mr. Spencer's 'Principles of Biology,' that resemblances of markings and colours *do*, to a great extent, appear in "all groups not too remotely allied," and that common conditions are accompanied by resemblances among the animals affected by them. I have merely extended this evident fact so as to account for resemblances among species more distantly related to one another. The position I take is this. The markings on the wing of a butterfly remain unchanged from generation to generation, except in those cases where there is some power at work to change them, while in those cases where the markings have been changed the transformation has been brought about in order more completely to adapt the animal to the conditions in which it has to live. Mr. Wallace will, I think, readily agree with me, that *did* "causes affect all insects alike" we should cease to have any differentiation at all.

4. In this it is asserted that like conditions cannot be called in so as to account for the resemblances in form between a coleopterous and an orthopterous insect. I ask, why not? Let the case be put thus:—The form of the coleopterous insect is the result of an adaptation of the organism to the conditions in which it lives; the form of the orthopterous insect is determined in a similar manner; now the insects being constantly found in company (*i. e.* living under similar conditions), we readily understand their resemblance. Mr. Wallace, I may remark in passing, has not attempted to show that the resemblance between the Orthopteron and the Tricondyla is of any benefit to either, while to establish a mimicry theory it is absolutely necessary that he should show this.

5. As I have in all my remarks only referred to the resemblances existing between animals, this paragraph (as also the first part of 6.) does not affect my position. It would certainly be difficult to consider my remarks even "plausible," had they implied that the resemblance of a caterpillar to a stick was the result of descent from a common parent, or even of exposure to similarity of conditions. A considerable number of such resemblances may, I believe, be naturally and satisfactorily accounted for by the doctrine of natural selection.

6. The fact that in some cases the females only resemble another species is a most interesting one. In other words the fact stands thus: the male and female of the same species being different, the offspring are not a mean between the two, but the males resemble the male parent, the females the female parent, and it happens that in some cases also the females resemble an insect of another species. This phenomenon (styled by Prof. Laycock sexualistic transmission) is constantly forced on the attention of medical observers. It proves no greater obstacle to my theory than to Mr. Wallace's; for I say that the female resembles another species because of a common descent, while the male differs from that other species to adapt it to the circumstances in which it is placed. The explanation of the *modus operandi* of sexualistic transmission will be found to rest on laws of nutrition and development, of which we are yet nearly entirely ignorant.

In conclusion, I should like to say that, in common with all other naturalists who believe in organic evolution, I entertain the greatest respect for Mr. Darwin, in that he has pointed out in the most able manner the great means by which organized beings have been differentiated. As a natural result of this appreciation, we are very apt to apply this power to explain facts which really depend upon very different causes. But there remain questions as to the origin of species more fundamental than natural selection still to be considered. Natural selection, says Mr. Darwin, acts by taking advantage of variations occurring among animals. But at once we ask, what are the laws in accordance with which such variations occur? Mr. Darwin is on this point nearly silent; but those who care to pursue the investigation further will find interesting trains of thought suggested by the perusal of Herbert Spencer's 'Principles of Biology.'

D. SHARP.

THE END OF ALL THINGS.

41, Guildford Street, Russell Square, Dec. 10, 1886.

I am sure you would not willingly do me an injustice; but that would be the effect, without rectification, of two statements in your review in the last *Athenæum* of the third and concluding volume of my new work, 'The End of all Things.' You represent me as saying that while the doctrine of the Millennium is rapidly spreading, "clergymen convinced of its baselessness are discontinuing to preach in its support." This, as it stands, represents me as saying, at one and the same time, that Millenarianism is rapidly spreading, and yet that clergymen are discontinuing to preach in its support because they have become convinced of its baselessness. My words are: "I know various instances in which the rashness, the extravagancies, and the presumption of modern Millenarians have compelled some of the ablest advocates of the personal reign of Christ to adopt a resolution, *while still adhering to their principles*, no longer to publish or preach in favour of Millenarianism."

The other inconsistency of which your observations make me guilty consists in representing me as in one page "describing Millenarianism as a fortress that must be attacked by the artillery of orthodoxy," while in another page "it is presented to us as a mass of ruins." The supposed inconsistency is explained thus: When I speak of the prevalence of Millenarianism, I deal solely with the *fact* that it does extensively prevail, and, therefore, ought to be assailed; but when I speak of its being in "a mass of ruins," I use the words in relation to its groundlessness in point of *argument*. My words are: "If I have succeeded in making out my case in these important points, then Millenarianism

has not a resting-place for the sole of its foot. The foundations are destroyed, and the edifice stands before us one vast mass of utter ruin." The obvious meaning of this language is, that though Millenarianism extensively prevails, yet that neither in reason nor in Scripture has it the slightest foundation on which to rest.

I am sure you will readily concede to me the small amount of your space which I solicit with the view of setting myself right with your readers.

JAMES GRANT.

GOSSIP FROM VENICE.

Venice, Dec. 1, 1886.

FROM Milan we came by rail to Padua, passing the Lago di Garda, with the Austrian gunboats, now ceded to Italy, lying close in by Peschiera; here we had to stop for some time, for passports to be examined, and an Austrian officer told us about Custozza, where he had been slightly wounded. He praised the Italian troops, and said they had borne great fatigue and hunger on that day, many having been without food for fourteen or more hours. Custozza is within five miles of Peschiera, and we passed near the field of battle in continuing our journey. Traces of war were visible on every side, houses riddled with shot or partly burnt, trees cut down to facilitate the movements of cavalry, and to be used for stockades and abatis. (It is but right to say that the Austrian Government is having the trees valued, and will pay for them, which they are by no means bound to do.) The peasants were ploughing, picking their grapes and weeding their Indian corn, as if nothing had happened, and the contrast was very striking. From Padua we had to take a carriage to Mestre, and embark in a gondola for Venice, the railway not being repaired. The drive lay between villas and country-houses, chiefly occupied as barracks by the Austrians; and we met baggage and forage waggons at every turn of the road. The bridge over the Brenta had been destroyed, and was temporarily replaced by a wooden one.

At Mestre our gondolas were waiting for us; and, threading our way through the strong forts, many of recent make, but armed, as far as we could judge, with very light guns, we emerged into the Laguna and saw Venice close before us. How we pitied the people who go by rail into Venice! The beautiful city lay on the water more like a wonderful mirage than a real town of brick and stone: the campaniles standing out against the setting sun, which flooded the Laguna with gold, save where the ebbing tide laid bare a mudbank overgrown with seaweed, which moved its long tendrils to and fro with the waves of the water, like some living creature.

We passed a few days in sight-seeing and lounging, waiting for the entry of the Italian troops. The good people of Venice were much alarmed at the few cases of cholera that occurred daily, and the Podestà issued a proclamation which amused us not a little:—"Citizens of Venice, the year of sacrifice is not yet at an end. You are forbidden to eat figs, jujubes, or unripe fruit, as they will cause '*tristezza e dolore*,'"—a very poetical way of saying stomach-ache. The excitement had reached its height on the 19th of October, the day the Italian troops entered and garrisoned Venice and the adjacent forts. Early in the morning we were on the Piazza to see the Italian flag hoisted on the three tall masts in front of St. Mark's Church. The crowd was not at all dense, and we had expected more enthusiasm; but the morning was bitterly cold, and the Venetians are like butterflies, and love sun and warmth. We got into our gondolas, and rowed up the Grand Canal towards the station, where the troops were to arrive at mid-day. The beauty of the scene on the canal baffles all description; every window was decorated: those of the fine old palaces with velvet, old tapestry, silk and embroidered banners of the different families; those of the poor, small houses with the national flag. Off every campanile streamed banners and flags. The whole place was a mass of gorgeous colour reflected in the broad canal, and lit up by a brilliant sun. Each gondola bore its little flag at the prow, and some of the private ones were strewn with flowers, and had large basketfuls to throw at the

troops. The embarkation at the railway was slowly accomplished; but when the long chain of barges and lighters was once in motion, there arose a deafening cheer, echoed back by the soldiers, and taken up again and again in the far distance. The procession looked like a great serpent slowly gliding down the canal. Two other detachments of troops marched on foot through the narrow street to the Piazza, where General Revel was to review them. Owing to the small space, the review consisted only of marching past, and to our English eyes the lines looked very irregular; but allowance must be made for the men's weariness, and for the extreme difficulty of walking, not to talk of marching, on the slippery pavement of the Piazza di San Marco. One poor *bersagliere* came flat on his back, just in front of the General, to the amusement of the crowd and his own mortification. That evening the town was illuminated; and most beautiful it was, the small canals still tapestried with their hangings, and reflected in the water. Certainly Venice is the city for *fêtes* and decorations.

The archives in Venice are curious and interesting, and we were particularly anxious to see them, after hearing so much of Austrian depredations. After walking through rooms and endless galleries, filled to the roof with manuscripts, and most carefully and systematically arranged, we came to a suite of small rooms, out of which the Austrians had taken altogether some 800 or 900 volumes. These related to Dalmatia, Switzerland and Ratisbon, and the treaties of peace they had also taken, but were about to restore them. We had expected to find half the building empty. There is a very curious collection of autographs; and in the mortmain department some fine illuminated missals. We also saw several bills of old Venetian merchants, dishonoured in Lombard Street, London. The English brokers were artists in those days; some drew an elaborate monogram; others, after signing their name, a distinctive mark, prettily decorated. We were shown the reports and letters of the Englishmen who had served so well in the wars of the old Republic, and wrote to recommend the adoption of some improvement in firearms to their "most High and Puiasant Seigneurie." Some of the letters are on private matters, and very amusing. One poor man writes to the Governor of Milan begging him, by the love he bears him, to stop a certain Jeannette, a French woman, who left him, bearing with her some 400 ducats of his. The next letter offers 1,000 ducats to have her back, and the service of 1,000 lances; "for indeed," says he, "life is impossible without her; and though it should be against law, I pray you detain her, and put her in some very safe place, where none may have access to her." We could not discover whether our poor countryman ever got faithless Jeannette back.

The 7th of November, 1886, was a joyful one for Venice and Italy. King Victor Emanuel was to enter the Città d'Oro; but, alas! a dense fog hung over everything, and we could but dimly distinguish the draped gondolas and barges pulling past our balcony towards the railway-station. About mid-day the *cortège* came slowly down with an ebbing tide, one huge mass of magnificence; the King's barge, all gold, and with a tall mast, in the centre of the crowd. Unfortunately, owing to the damp fog, His Majesty and suite all stood under a canopy, with glass windows, so that it was difficult to catch a glimpse of him. Disembarking in the Piazzetta (not in the middle, between the two columns of St. Mark and St. Theodore, which would have been unlucky), the King went to the Church, and heard Mass, and afterwards walked across the Piazza to the Palace. The enthusiasm with which the populace greeted Victor Emanuel cannot be described, and must have gratified him. Even in the church it could not be restrained; every one was perfectly silent, listening to the organ, until the King entered St. Mark's, when deafening *cirivas* burst forth, to the evident dismay of the Patriarch and his clergy, as the cheers rolled backwards and forwards like thunder, under the domes of the "Golden Church." The poor pigeons of St. Mark's had a hard time of it; what with the saluting from the ships, the illuminations, and the cheering, their accustomed quiet haunts were made too hot to hold them, and they wheeled about in

the air, trying in vain to settle on some pet saint's head or shoulder, or on a friendly window-sill.

The illuminations would have been very pretty, had the night been clear. A blaze of light now and then shone dimly through a curtain of fog, and it was not until we were quite under the old Porta di Rialto, that we saw it was all illuminated. The Venice *fêtes* have been so often and so well described, that it is needless to recapitulate them; suffice it to say that the gala representation at the Fenice was a splendid sight, though the opera troupe was the worst that ever was scraped together, and had been hissed off the stage before the King arrived in Venice. Next night there was a ball at Prince Giovanelli's, to which the Princes Humbert and Amadeus went, but not the King. The masked ball, at the Fenice, took place on Saturday, and His Majesty, the Duchess of Genoa, and the Princes, remained a long time watching the motley and brilliant crowd of masks which thronged the theatre beneath their box.—The regatta was to be rowed on Sunday, when all the gondolas, draped with velvet and brocade, were to re-appear; unfortunately, we were obliged to leave Venice that morning, and so missed perhaps the most characteristic and pretty sight of all. J. R.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund have arranged their exploring operations for 1867. In the spirit of many suggestions made in this journal, the Committee have resolved to attack their chief treasury—Jerusalem. We have always maintained that the true site of the Holy Sepulchre could be placed beyond reach of controversy; probably that of the Temple also. Capt. Wilson in a recent memorandum says:—"The chief interest centres in the sites of the Temple and Holy Sepulchre; the former might easily be ascertained if a firman authorizing excavations in the surface of the Haram Area could be obtained; but failing this, excavations might be made to lay bare the western wall of the triple passage (supposed eastern face of the Temple) to its foundations, and make such other explorations in the vaults as might seem necessary, to make an opening so as to examine the character of the masonry of the western wall of the Haram Area north of the Bab-es-Silaleh, and another in the *via dolorosa* opposite the Turkish barracks, to see if a ditch exists there. The authenticity of the site at present shown as that of the Holy Sepulchre depends in great measure on the course of the second wall, and there would be no difficulty in obtaining permission to make excavations in search of this in the plot of ground called 'Muristan,' where the Hospital of the Knights of St. John stood. This excavation would have to be made on an extensive scale, and there would be some trouble in exploring the most important part near the Bazaars."—Acting on this opinion, the Committee are about to make a fresh appeal to the public for funds; and when it is clearly understood by the religious world that the money now asked for is to be employed in settling that great question,—the site of the Holy Sepulchre,—we cannot doubt that funds will be willingly placed in the Committee's hands.

One of the choicest gift-books of the season—of any season—has been issued by Messrs. Bradbury, Evans & Co., in the form of an illustrated edition of Jerrold's 'Story of a Feather.' This exquisite tale—so full of wit, of poetry, of pathos—has been lovingly treated by Mr. Du Maurier, who has made about seventy pictures of the Feather's adventures.

On Thursday evening the Westminster Scholars gave their first performance of Terence's 'Andria.' The second and third evenings, on which the Prologue and Epilogue will be spoken, are Tuesday and Thursday of the ensuing week.

The Institute of Civil Engineers will hold their annual general meeting on Tuesday, December 18th, when the ballot for the President, Vice-Presidents, and other members of Council, will take place.

The Board of Trade, from their Weather Department, the 7th

of the present month they cease to publish "storm-warnings," on the ground that the Council of the Royal Society, whom they consulted on the question, recommended the discontinuance, because "the rules on which the warnings are founded are mainly empirical." This resolve of the Board of Trade has excited much discussion; they are urged to reconsider their decision, and persevere with the warnings notwithstanding their empirical origin. It appears to be already forgotten that last spring a Blue Book was published by the Board of Trade, containing the correspondence that had taken place with the Royal Society, and the Report of a committee, in which, after very careful investigation and comparison of the series of warnings with the facts of the weather, it was shown that the warnings were no more trustworthy than if they had been derived from the tossing up of a halfpenny. Of course, there were a few lucky hits, and these having excited the imagination of the public, all the failures have been quietly ignored. If the Board of Trade will only carry out the great scheme of meteorological observations by sea and land, as recommended by the Royal Society, it is to be hoped that in a few years such a knowledge of meteorological laws will be obtained as will enable the Board to resume their system of storm-warnings with some approach to scientific certainty. Meanwhile, the "Weather Reports" will be published as heretofore, and any port desirous to receive information from headquarters may be gratified, on undertaking to pay the cost of a weather telegram. And now that trustworthy barometers are established at so many ports and fishing stations all round the coasts, it will not be difficult for every place to prepare its own warnings from careful watching of the mercurial column.

Mr. Ernest Hart has been appointed editor of the *British Medical Journal*.

Mr. John Morley has succeeded Mr. G. H. Lewes as editor of the *Fortnightly Review*—a periodical which, despite its name, is to appear in future once a month.

The pamphlets written at various periods by the late Mr. Cobden have been reprinted, and will shortly appear in two volumes. Some of these works created much sensation at the time of their publication, but have been for years out of print. The book will be published by Mr. Ridgway.

London topographers should take notice that the ancient Tennis Court in James Street, Haymarket, which retained its former service until two months ago, is now disused, and in process of conversion to other purposes.

It is worth notice, especially by those who love green trees and fresh air, that Mr. Beresford Hope mentioned in his opening address to the Royal Institute of British Architects that the remnant of Epping Forest is to pass into the category of Public Parks, by being transferred from the office of Woods and Forests, which regards the financial value of its trusts only, to that of Public Works, which deals with them for general recreation and the decorative improvement of the ground. Nature has done so much for Epping Forest, that we hope there will be no attempt to do much in the way of "decorative improvement," which too often restricts free range and prevents enjoyment. But whatever is to be done should be done promptly, for every month the Forest is more and more encroached upon, newly-built houses mar the sylvan character, and the fences multiply which bar out the public.

'Roby's Traditions of Lancashire,' a local book of some celebrity, for many years out of print, has just been reprinted. The whole of the edition, large paper as well as small, has been sold in Lancashire and the adjoining counties before the work was out of the printer's hands, leaving not a single copy for the London publishers to sell. This is rather a novelty in publishing annals.

Advocates of the extension of free libraries were much interested by the proceedings of the meeting which was held on the opening of the Branch Free Library for the inhabitants of Chorlton and Ardwick, Manchester. The fact of the edifice having considerable architectural pretensions—the work of

Mr. A. Waterhouse, designer of the new Anze Courts, Manchester—rendered it peculiarly attractive to us. It contains a news or reading-room, which is spacious and lofty, and a book-room of ample size. The library comprises 5,000 volumes, a noble collection in its order. In extension of the same subject, we may note the appearance of the Fourteenth Annual Report to the Council of the City of Manchester on the working of Public Free Libraries. From this document we can report the progress of the institution in Manchester, the events of the year being the inauguration of a new building in Stratford Road for the Hulme Branch Lending Library, and the opening of the structure for Chorlton and its neighbourhood, which is above mentioned. During the past year 9,500 volumes have been added to the shelves of the Public Free Libraries in Manchester. Of these, nearly 9,000 volumes were purchased. The aggregate number of books is nearly 80,000, of which about one-half are in the five lending libraries of the city.

Our lively near neighbours are resolute to enrich their language with sporting neologisms derived from this country. One of the newest is the name of a carriage—*Boghey*.

Tourists and travellers, whose bad fortune may cause them to be weather or otherwise bound at Aosta, may be glad to be informed that the Turin Alpine Club have opened a Succursale, or branch establishment, in the Hôtel de Ville in that town. A collection of books and maps, having reference principally to Alpine matters, has been formed, and information is given in regard to hotels, guides, tariffs of horses, carriages, &c. A few English and French newspapers are also taken in. The Canon Carrel, of Aosta, has been appointed managing director of this branch club; and we are assured that it is his wish, as well as that of the members of the Turin Alpine Club, to do all in their power to make the Aosta establishment useful and agreeable to Englishmen and other foreigners.

Rhenish Prussia, always remarkable for its various and extensive manufacturing establishments, has lately organized a new branch of industry. This consists in utilizing refuse wood and sawdust, which, after undergoing certain preparations, are submitted to enormous pressure in moulds. Picture-frames, cornices, and various other ornamental articles are manufactured with this material, which has been called *Scifarine*. It is also capable of taking a very high polish, and is, we are informed, an extremely beautiful object when thus treated.

The old *Augsburgh Gazette* follows the example of its Cologne contemporary, and is about to issue, in addition to its daily numbers, a weekly paper, containing the principal news, correspondence and leaders of the previous six days, and adds a *feuilleton* for literature and criticism.

The Princess Sophie Lichtenstein, who died at Pesh not long since, was, in her unmarried days, none other than Mdle. Sophie Löwe, long the idol of the Berlin opera-house, in rivalry to Mdle. Fassmann, who appeared under Mr. Lumley's management at Her Majesty's Theatre, without creating any sensation, and afterwards sang for a time in some of the principal theatres of Italy. She was, we believe, the daughter of an actor; and had many good qualifications for the stage, among these an elegantly expressive and handsome face and a stately figure. She understood the grace of costume better than any German actress we have ever seen. Her demeanour was ladylike and pleasing, her acting was sprightly when needful,—not without passion, never heavy, rarely exaggerated. Her voice was a high *soprano* of harpsichord quality, sufficiently flexible by nature or cultivation, though her execution wanted that last finish lacking which facility is only so much pretence, more or less. Avoiding obstinately the operas of Spontini, which were the vogue at Berlin when she was the opera Thalia there, as overtaking means like hers, and uncongenial to her nature, she made herself the delight of the modish and frivolous half of the opera-goers by singing in translated light French operas. Not even Mdle. Lucca's self in these degenerate days was more uproariously received

an Mdle. Löwe, as the author of 'Modern German Music' put on record. The income turned her head; and, determined to queen it in more brilliant capitals than the Prussian one, she left the Berlin theatre; nor could an offer of double terms sent her haste after her (so loth were her admirers to see their darling) prevail on her to return. In Paris, we believe, she was unable to obtain an engagement; in London she appeared in 'La raniera,' in 'Marino Faliero,' and as Donna Ivira in 'Don Juan' (the last her best character), vain. We were then used to complete vocalists from England Mdle. Löwe passed into Italy, here her singing-and-acting were commemorated by Mrs. Trollope in her 'Travels.' There she may be said to have changed her occupation. After having formally declined in Berlin to sing Spontini's chaunting operas, she consented to "create" (as the French say) the frantic part of *Abigail*, in *ignor Verdi's* 'Nabucco.' But her Italian career was not a protracted one. After a short period of age service, she married and retired into noble life—not too soon for her fame.

An important international meeting of the booksellers and publishers of the three northern kingdoms, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, was recently held at Stockholm. The assembly numbered 45 members, and comprised, in addition to booksellers proper, printers and paper-makers, a few men of letters, and among them Professor Arrhenius, of Stockholm, and Prof. Das, of Christiania. One of the oddest results of the meeting was that, though each speaker spoke his own language, Swedish or Danish, as the case might be, they were mutually intelligible. "We understand each other when we speak," said Prof. Das, "but that is not the case when we write; and the reason is that when we write we are pedantic." In a discussion which took place afterwards, on the right of the original author of a work to forbid translations, Wieselgren, one of the officers of the Royal Library at Stockholm, said that he considered translations from one Scandinavian language into another, or rather into the other, as there are but two, to be altogether superfluous; and the observation was received with applause. The chief practical result of the meeting was the establishment of a common bibliographical organ for the Scandinavian North, under the title of *Nordisk Boghandlertidende*, or "Scandinavian booksellers' Journal," which has appeared in weekly numbers since the 28th of July. The articles are in Swedish and Danish indifferently. It was a great triumph of international liberality that this new journal, founded by a meeting at Stockholm, was settled to be published at Copenhagen. A few Swedish patriots among the booksellers opposed the proposal as placing Sweden in subordination to Denmark; but Adolph Bonnier, the principal bookseller of Stockholm, reminded them that, in literary matters, "even the great Berlin, that outstretches its wings to become the capital of all Germany, places itself in subordination to little Leipzig." The general complaint among "the trade" in the North is that the reading public of each northern nation almost entirely disregards the literature of its neighbours, but gives all the attention it has to spare to the foreign productions of France and Germany. It is a little remarkable that from one end to the other of the booksellers' meeting, which is reported at considerable length in the *Nordisk Boghandlertidende*, not one syllable with regard to English literature appears to have been uttered.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES. OPEN FROM TEN TO SIX, at their Gallery, 83, Pall Mall opposite Marlborough House.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. G. FAHEY, Secretary.

WINTER EXHIBITION.—THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of British Artists, is NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 130, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. LÉON HEFÈVRE, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES by the MEMBERS is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East.—Admission, 1s. from till six. Lighted by gas on dark days. WILLIAM GALLOW, Secretary.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN to the Public, at T. McLean's New Gallery, 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre.—Admission, 1s. R. CLOTHIER, Hon. Sec.

MR. ARTHUR POOTHS FIRST ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN to the Public, at the Fine-Art Gallery, 5, Haymarket, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s., including Catalogue.

MR. MORREYS COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 84, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—E. M. Ward, R.A.—Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Ford, R.A.—D. Begg, R.A.—F. Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Henriette Brown—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—Caldron, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Amsdell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Ford—Frère—Ruijsers—Liddell—George Smith—Druvker—Peter Graham, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ARTEMUS WARD—EGYPTIAN HALL—EVERY EVENING at Eight. Doors open at half-past Seven. Saturday afternoon at Three P.M. In consequence of the great success of ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS, Stall Tickets should be engaged some days beforehand. They may be secured at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and at the Egyptian Hall. Stalls, 3s.; Floor, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

MADAME STODARE (Widow of the late Colonel Stodare) begs to announce that the THEATRE OF MYSTERY, Egyptian Hall, is OPEN for the SEASON. Madame Stodare will present the Sphinx, Marvel of Mecca, and Basket Trick, assisted by Mr. Firbank Burman, Ex-pupil of Colonel Stodare, in Colonel Stodare's Royal Entertainment of Magic. Doors open every Evening at 7.30, and Wednesday and Saturday Mornings at 2.30.—Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Schools and children half price. Seats may be secured at the Box-office from 11 till 6; and at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond Street.

Mr. JAMES WEAVER, Manager.

SCIENCE

MEDICAL BOOKS.

On the Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. By J. Henry Bennett, M.D. (Churchill.)

THIS is a modest pamphlet on a subject that is too often, in the hands of medical men, a bait to catch patients. Dr. Bennett has not written for the sake of saying something on consumption, but because he had something to say. He need not have introduced himself as he has done in this little book, for he needed no introduction to the profession of which he is so distinguished a member. He does not come forward to tell the public how great has been his success in curing consumption, but he tells us that, seven years ago, he was in consumption, and that, retiring to the shores of the Mediterranean to die, he there recovered health and strength by the adoption of a system of treatment which he now recommends to others. Dr. Bennett comes forward with no new theories and no new remedies for the disease, but with a scientific and sensible account of his own case, and that of others who have come under his observation.

Buckmaster's Elements of Animal Physiology. By John Angell. (Longmans & Co.)

WHY this work has been christened 'Buckmaster's Elements of Animal Physiology,' when it is written by Mr. Angell, we are at a loss to know. At any rate, Mr. Angell has no need to be ashamed of his work. He has written a book on physiology well adapted for use in schools and college classes, and evidently prepared with great care. It is profusely illustrated with woodcuts, which are somewhat coarse, but nevertheless will assist greatly the learner to understand the text. We shall be glad to see such books extensively used in our schools of all sorts, as we are deeply convinced of the necessity of this kind of knowledge to enable people to take those precautions against the invasion of those diseases which now carry off annually such large numbers of our population.

A System of Medicine. Edited by J. Russell Reynolds, M.D. Vol. I. *General Diseases.* (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS is the first volume of a work to be devoted to a series of essays, by distinguished practitioners, on every disease to which the human frame is liable. Such comprehensive treatises have been before published, as the 'Cyclopaedia of Medicine,' edited by the late Sir John Forbes, and the 'Library of Medicine,' edited by Sir Charles Locock. These works are, however, getting somewhat out of date, and the present 'System of Medicine' is brought out in order to bring up the science and practice of medicine to the present date. In the vast field which the study of medicine presents there is, no doubt, an advantage in allowing individuals who have studied particular diseases an opportunity of stating all that they know with regard to them. At the same time, the method has its disadvantages. It is not always the best man who

will undertake to write on the subject which he knows best, and one is chosen who knows even less than the generality of his medical brethren. The present volume of 'A System of Medicine' is devoted to General Diseases; and whilst some are discussed with great ability and exhaustiveness, others are written on by persons who have little knowledge of the subjects on which they write, and but little ability to treat them in a practical and useful manner.

Club-Foot: its Causes, Pathology, and Treatment.

Being the Essay to which the Jacksonian Prize for 1864, given by the Royal College of Surgeons, was awarded. By William Adams. With Illustrations. (Churchill & Sons.)

THE title of this complete and excellent treatise on a department of surgery, in which the author has acquired special distinction, states one of its claims to attention. The arrangement and literary style deserve praise. The numerous varieties of malformation and the various devices for their treatment are displayed in a series of illustrations, as well as in the text of the work; and on every point connected with the management of orthopaedic cases, Mr. Adams proves himself a well-informed and judicious surgeon. As a manual for study and a handbook of practice, this volume on 'Club-Foot' is an able and timely contribution to surgical literature.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Nov. 30.—*Anniversary Meeting.*—Lieut.-General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The President delivered the anniversary address and presented the medals.—The following were elected Council and Officers for the year ensuing:—President, Lieut.-General E. Sabine; Treasurer, W. A. Miller, M.D.; Secretaries, W. Sharpey, M.D., and G. G. Stokes, Esq., M.A.; Foreign Secretary, Prof. W. H. Miller; other Members of the Council, L. S. Beale, W. Bowman, Commander F. J. O. Evans, R.N., E. Frankland, J. H. Gladstone, W. R. Grove, W. Huggins, T. H. Huxley, W. Lassell, Prof. A. C. Ramsay, Col. W. J. Smythe, W. Spottiswoode, T. Thomson, M.D., W. Tite, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, D.C.L., and Lord Wrottesley.

Dec. 6.—Lieut.-General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—'Discussion of Tide Observations at Bristol,' by Mr. T. G. Bunat;—'On the Heating of a Disk by Rapid Rotation in Vacuo,' by Messrs. B. Stewart and P. G. Tait;—'On the Bones of Birds at different Periods of their Growth,' by Dr. Davy.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Dec. 10.—J. Crawford, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read:—'On the Physical Geography of the Lower Indus,' by Col. C. W. Trevelyan;—'On Lake Pangong in Western Tibet,' by Capt. H. H. Godwin-Austen.

GEOLOGICAL.—Dec. 5.—W. W. Smyth, Esq., President, in the chair.—Messrs. C. J. H. Allen, H. P. Cassidy, R. Etheridge, jun., M. Hall, A. G. Henriques, H. Linnson, J. W. Pike, and Dr. J. Murie, were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read:—'A Description of some Echinodermata from the Cretaceous Rocks of Sinai,' by Mr. P. M. Duncan;—'Geological Description of the First Cataract, Upper Egypt,' by Mr. J. C. Hawshaw;—'On the Drift of the North of England,' by Mr. J. Curry.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Dec. 3.—Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., President, in the chair.—Mr. E. T. Higgins and Mr. Swamy were elected Ordinary Members; Mr. H. L. Schrader, a Foreign Member; and Mr. F. L. Keays and Mr. W. Thornborough, Annual Subscribers.—Mr. Stalton exhibited living specimens of *Gracilaria scalaricella*, bred from larvae found at Cannes, mining the leaves of *Echium vulgare*; and some flat, pouch-like galls formed on the leaves of *Pistacia lentiscus*, apparently by aphides, but which were inhabited by a Phycideous larva; these were from Mentone.—Mr. Janson exhibited a collection of insects, chiefly Coleoptera, made by Mr. W. Hume, in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro.—Mr. Evans sent for exhibition a number

of insects, principally *Pyronota festiva*, found in wool imported from New Zealand.—Mr. Duer exhibited a pupa of *Vanessa* with some extraordinary projections from both wing-cases.—Dr. Sharp exhibited *Stenus maior*, captured at Southend, and new to the British Fauna.—Prof. Westwood mentioned that the late Mr. S. Stone, of Brighton, had bequeathed his valuable collection of wasps' nests, &c. to the Oxford Museum; and read a letter from Edward Holdsworth, Esq., of Shanghai, giving a detailed description of the larva of *Arctias Luna*. Prof. Westwood also exhibited a series of *Liparis dispar*, which gave rise to considerable discussion, in which Mr. M'Lachlan, Mr. Jenner Weir, and Mr. A. R. Wallace took part.—The discussion commenced at the previous meeting, on Natural Selection and Mimetic Analogies, was then resumed by Dr. Sharp, and participated in by Mr. Bates, Mr. Belt, Mr. Stainton, Mr. Weir, Mr. Wallace, Mr. M'Lachlan, Prof. Westwood, and others, and was concluded by the President.—Mr. M'Lachlan read two papers, entitled, 'A new Genus of Hemerobiidae,' and 'A new Genus of Perlidae.'

CHEMICAL.—Dec. 6.—Dr. W. A. Miller, President, in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows: Dr. A. C. Cook, Messrs. H. Dircks, J. Forrest, W. Huskisson, A. F. Marréco, J. H. Richardson, and Dr. Alex. M. Thomson.—Mr. E. T. Chapman read a paper 'On a new Synthesis of Formic Acid.' By the action of permanganate of potash and diluted sulphuric acid upon purified lamp-black, the author has succeeded in effecting a direct union of carbon with the elements of hydroxyl so as to produce small quantities of formic acid.—Mr. Parkinson exhibited and described the 'Alloys of Magnesium,' nearly all of which prove to be very brittle and readily tarnished, so that they do not offer great promise of practical employment. The phosphide, arsenide, and silicide of magnesium were prepared, and their chemical properties described, as also those of the magnesium amalgam.—Mr. R. H. Smith read a short paper 'On the Oxidation of Ethylic Benzoate.' By treatment with chromic acid, benzoic ether furnishes, as products of oxidation, simply benzoic and acetic acids, without liberation of any gas.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Dec. 7.—Sir John Davis, Bart., in the chair.—The Rev. C. Holme was elected a Member.—The papers read were: 'On Palæotype, or a Means of representing Spoken Sounds, for Philological Purposes, by means of the Ancient Types,' and 'On the Diphthong *oy*,' both by Mr. A. J. Ellis. The object of the first paper was to propose, as a makeshift, instead of the Phonetic or Panethnic alphabet, "an alphabet consisting entirely of those types which we may expect to find in every printing-office, and hence consisting only of Roman and Italic letters, without any superadded accent-marks whatever, and employing them in such a way that all the most usual characters should be Roman, while the Italics should be used for modifications of occasional occurrence." The alphabet was thought by the Meeting well calculated to serve its purpose, though much objection was made to the use of the consonants *q*, *c* and *x*, to represent certain vowel sounds; but as Mr. Ellis offered the use of the turned *a*, *c*, *e*, or *v*, *o*, *e*, instead, the objection can be in practice overcome.—In the second paper, Mr. Ellis traced the history of the pronunciation of the diphthong *oy* from Sir Thomas Smith's and Palgrave's times, in English and French; and then, after remarking that the true diphthong *oi* was peculiar to English, asked, how did it come into our language, and what sound did it represent? To answer this question, he gave the etymology of every word in English containing the diphthong, and concluded: "The rule is for the English *oi* to come from the *ui* of French, &c., or from the direct derivatives of that sound, *qi*, *ge* (*q* is the *o*, of *omi*), and that it comes from *ai* so seldom that it may be considered an accident." Mr. Ellis also showed that the French *oi*, Latin *oi*, Greek *oi*, were identical with the principle. The learned reader was requested.

investigations into the history of the pronunciation of our diphthongs and vowels, and lay his results before the Society.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Dec. 4.—C. H. Gregory, V.P., in the chair.—Thirty candidates were elected, including six Members, viz.: Messrs. P. Ashcroft, J. C. Craven, W. Johnstone, T. Martin, J. R. Rushton, A. A. West; and twenty-six Associates, viz.: Messrs. J. Abernethy, T. Andrews, R. D. Baxter, J. Blackburn, W. W. Bonnin, T. Brassey, jun., A. J. L. Cappel, G. J. C. Dawson, G. E. Eachus, J. B. Fryer, T. W. Gardner, J. T. Johnson, W. Mercer, C. J. More, C. Mumford, M. Patterson, W. Ridley, C. P. Sandberg, W. B. Taylor, J. F. Tuson, E. H. Woods, Lieut. J. C. Ardagh, Lieut. L. C. Gordon, and Capt. F. G. S. Parker.

Dec. 11.—C. H. Gregory, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On the best Means of Communicating between the Passengers, Guards, and Drivers of Trains in Motion,' by Mr. W. H. Preece.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Dec. 5.—C. S. Read, Esq., in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On Trade in Foreign Cattle,' by Mr. J. Irwin.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Actuaries, 7.—'Mortality Experience Data,' Mr. Melkile; 'Limitations of Risks, Part 2,' Mr. Sprague; 'Royal Academy, 8.—Anatomy,' Mr. Partridge.
- Tues.** Architects, 8.—'Architects, 8.—Annual General Meeting.
- Wed.** Engineers, 8.—'Combinations, Strikes, and Wages,' Mr. Waley.
- Thurs.** Ethnological, 8.—'Indian Architecture,' Mr. Fergusson; 'Geological, 8.—'New Telerpeton Rhipidense,' Prof. Huxley; 'Section at Litcham: Glaciation,' Mr. Wood; 'Third Boulden Clay, Norfolk,' Mr. Harner.
- Fri.** Literature, 8.—'Italian Miracle-Play, 16th Cent.,' Dr. Ingley.
- Thurs.** Zoological, 4.—General Business.
- Linnean, 8.—'Morphology of Malvaeeae,' Dr. Masters; 'Introduced Plants, Sydney,' Mr. Woola.**
- Chemical, 8.—'Basicity of Tartaric Acid,' Mr. Perkin; 'Absorption of Vapours by Charcoal,' Mr. Hunter; 'Reactions of Hydroiodic Acid,' Mr. Chapman.**
- Royal, 8; Antiquaries, 8½.**

FINE ARTS

ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOKS.

Touchees of Nature. By Eminent Artists and Authors. (Strahan.)

Roses and Holly. A Gift-Book for all the Year. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

Griset's Grotesques; or, Jokes drawn on Wood, with Rhymes drawn on Wood. (Routledge & Sons.)

Divine and Moral Songs for Children. By Isaac Watts. Illustrated. (Nisbet & Co.)

The Book of Martyrs. By John Foxe. Revised, with Notes and an Appendix, by the Rev. W. Bramley-Moore. Illustrated. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

Routledge's Scripture Gift Book. Illustrated. (Routledge & Sons.)

The Book of Common Prayer. With Decorative Illustrations. (Rivingtons.)

Hymns of Faith and Hope. By Horatius Bonar. With Borders. (Nisbet & Co.)

'*Touchees of Nature*' comprises beautiful drawings and choice, selected thoughts, in prose and verse, by current artists and writers. One of the best-known literary contributors is Miss C. Rossetti, whose poem, 'Hoping against Hope,' has two stanzas that may serve as examples of her power to describe the effects of love neglected. A damsel says—

Make me fair when I lie on my bed,
Fair where I am lying;
Perhaps he may come and look on me dead—
He for whom I am dying.

Dig my grave for two, with a stone to show it,
And on the stone write my name;
If he never comes, I shall never know it,
But sleep on all the same.

To this poem Mr. F. Sandys has furnished a spirited design, the damsel seated by the sea-shore, idly and wofully looking outwards, and unconsciously and slowly pulling the ends

of her dishevelled hair through her teeth. Mr. Tenniel has furnished a design to Mr. A. Smith's 'The Norse Princess,' which is not without dramatic effect, although it is a little stagey. Mr. J. W. North has produced a very pretty snow-piece in 'Winter.' Mr. G. Du Maurier's 'Father Line' is rich and potent in expression: an hospital scene. Miss D. Greenwell's poem, 'The Carrier Pigeon,' is admirable, but quite distinct in its qualities from that by Miss C. Rossetti; in its way few poems surpass the beauty and gravity of thoughtful picturing that are to be found in 'A Song that none but the Redeemed can sing,' by Miss D. Greenwell. Mr. F. Walker's design to 'Love in Death,' by the last-named lady, is very rich in tone. Mr. Holman Hunt contributes a design to another poem by this lady, 'Go, work while it is called To-day,' which, although beautiful in drawing, is not very well proportioned in the figure: see the legs and feet, the one being too large, the other too small for the rest of the body. The face is intensely fine. Mr. W. Small's design to Mr. C. Reade's 'Tale-maker and Tale-Bearer' is very good. Mr. Holman Hunt's orientalism in Art contrasts very favourably and finely with the same quality in Mr. J. D. Watson's illustration to 'The Spirit of the East,' a drawing which is by no means excellent. There is much genuineskill and good sense of character in Mr. G. J. Pinwell's design to Miss J. Ingelow's 'Reconciled,'—a poem which is by no means worthy of her genius. There is a great deal of skilful drawing in Mr. R. Barnes's illustration to Mr. J. Gotthelf's fragment, 'A Humble Mind.' Contrasted with the last in subject and in execution is Mr. Tenniel's design to Mr. W. Forsyth's 'Battle of Gilboa,'—which is not one of the best poems in this book. Mr. A. B. Houghton presents a capital illustration to a poem by Miss Isa Craig, 'The Vision of Sheikh Hamil.' Among the drawings here are three, by Mr. Millais, which we have seen before. Other noteworthy examples are supplied by Messrs. J. Pettie, H. H. Armistead, C. Keene, F. J. Shields, W. Orchardson, W. J. Linton,—a capital landscape with a showery effect. Among the literary contributors are Messrs. G. MacDonald, Isaac Taylor, Gerald Massey, A. Hughes, C. Kingsley, R. Buchanan, and John Hollingshead. Many ladies, besides those who have been named above, are fortunately represented here; it must suffice to name the author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' the Countess de Gasparin, Mary Howitt, Mrs. Henry Wood, and Miss Bessie R. Parkes. Ninety-eight drawings and the same number of poems constitute an admirable and very wealthy gift-book.

'*Roses and Holly*' comprises thirty-three woodcuts, by Mr. R. Paterson, from drawings by Messrs. J. M'Whirter,—a series of very pretty landscapes,—Clark Stanton, C. A. Doyle,—an illustration to Thackeray's 'Sorrow of Werter,' by this artist, is very comically and rather prettily drawn,—J. Lawson,—see that to Poe's 'Annabel Lee,' p. 23, and 'The Two Sisters,' the well-known old song, 'Binnorie,'—Gourlay Steell, a finely-sketched stag. The literary portion of the well-devised volume is supplied from the works of Carew, Butler, Shakspeare, Massinger ('The Height of Honour'), Surrey, Ben Jonson, Swift, Goldsmith, Coleridge, Leigh Hunt, and a few living writers, enough to produce the richest variety in the selection.

'*Griset's Grotesques*' is wealthy in nonsensical fun. Mr. Griset's forte is caricature of a "loud" kind; by its means, and no contemptible skill in drawing, he will charm those who appreciate such qualities in an artist. We have

enjoyed the frontispiece, which shows a photographer "operating" in the wilds of Africa, himself the object of the pranks of a pair of apes; also the quaint vignette on the title-page; the very comical dog whose effigy precedes 'A Duke and an Earl'; the adjacent bird with a wooden leg, 'The Minstrels,' the black cat on the miser's bed, which is among the oddest of sketches in its order; the illustration to 'The Gentle Gorilla.' The artist is great in delineating miserable men and gaunt animals.

The 'Divine and Moral Songs for Children,' by Dr. Watts, as a literary production call for no comment at our hands. The republication in this form is signalized by the illustrations, which have been executed by means of the graphotype process, by Messrs. Holman Hunt, W. C. Thomas, J. D. Watson, G. Du Maurier, and others, "under the superintendence of Mr. H. Fitzcook." It is evident that the new process in question has operated rather to the disadvantage of the artists, inasmuch as their inexperience with regard to its peculiar method deprived them of some power in producing "effects," and stayed the freedom of their hands in drawing. This drawback need, we presume, be but temporary in its nature; and future results may become more valuable in Art than those which are before us here. The more delicate portions of the decorations to these pages, which are borders and vignettes, the work of Mr. Fitzcook, are wrought with great precision and clearness, and designed with varied elegance. Here is a capital moonlight landscape by Mr. D. C. Hitchcock. A certain "fuzziness," as artists say, appears in many examples.

'The Book of Martyrs' may have been rendered more portable in this "revised" edition than in the ancient and not a little cumbersome folios. Some of its horrors are opposed to the taste of the present day. Illustrations by such artists as those who have furnished the present version will be acceptable to the public who do not care very deeply for those refinements in reproduction which nothing less than careful printing on thick paper can afford. This book is evidently a cheap one as regards cost, and not less so in its appearance. Much good artistic workmanship has suffered by the exigencies of rapid printing and inferior engraving; nevertheless, enough that is excellent remains here to please the largest class of readers. There is good workmanship in the heads of Nero and other Romans; much forcible expression in Mr. G. H. Thomas's 'Perpetua.' Miss M. E. Edwards's woman going to martyrdom is vigorous and apt to the subject. Mr. Priolo's design is stagey; that by Mr. T. Morten is intensely pathetic and well executed. For spirit in conception, see the drawing of a girl who has pushed a soldier over a precipice. Among so many, not a few are foolish in design, and crudely wrought; the mass is satisfactory. Some buildings, such as that which represents the Arch of Constantine, and others of the same order, are remarkably bright and clear.

'The Scripture Gift-Book,' of Messrs. Routledge, is a child's book; very vigorously illustrated, and effectively but rather gaudily illuminated in coloured printing. A series of Biblical histories that well deserve success.

'The Book of Common Prayer' and the 'Hymns of Faith and Hope' may be classed together in respect to that order of decoration which has been employed for both. The former, however, is infinitely superior to its companion here in the quality and beauty of its decorations. No fault can be found with the latter because its aims are obviously simpler and lower in Art. It is very long since we have

seen such beautiful and admirably-printed workmanship, or such richly designed ornaments as those which make the publication of Messrs. Rivington welcome to the trained eye. The borders are firmly wrought, delicately drawn, and, not displaying anything of importance in respect to figure-drawing, are satisfactory in every respect. Those objections which apply to super-delicate engravings on wood, where the human figure is displayed and unfortunately drawn,—the common faults of highly finished woodcuts,—are not effective here, where the mass of decoration is ornamental in the ordinary sense of the term. The decorations to the Hymns consist of "open-lined" borders of various design and elegant character. The hymns by Dr. Bonar will be welcome to many on account of their spirit, clearness and point.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE recently-created office of Curator in the Life School of the Royal Academy has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. R. S. James, a first-class life student, one of the teachers of drawing in University College School, London.

We venture to suggest to the managers of the Royal Academy, when newly housed, that they should arrange the Catalogues of their Exhibitions upon some plan more convenient for reference and record than the present very unscientific one. Probably the best mode of setting out the contents of an Exhibition Catalogue is that alphabetical one which obtains in France and at the French Gallery, Pall Mall. There the works of each artist are grouped in successive numbers, the painters' names being in alphabetical order, and the numbers of the pictures—as they appear on the walls—not necessarily, as with us, in sequential order. By this arrangement the visitor sees at a glance to the Catalogue the whole of each contributor's works, and can readily learn who sends, and who does not do so. Moreover, this disposition permits, without the issue of a second Catalogue, of ready re-arrangement of the contents of a gallery after the first has become familiar to visitors. We believe that change in the places of pictures, as practised abroad, would not only enable hanging committees of the Royal Academy to rectify the unavoidable errors of a primary exposition, but prove amply remunerative to the body which could thus effectually present novel attractions to the public.

With regard to the appointment of English Jurors to the forthcoming Exhibition in Paris, we beg to point out the great advantages that may be expected from the selection of men who are not only competent to the office, as before, but remarkable for practical knowledge and zeal in the kind of work which may fall to their lot to perform. These gentlemen will be required not only to execute the labour in detail of their functions, and to be possessed of taste as well as artistic knowledge, but to represent England before the world.

Mr. C. H. Jeens, one of the most skilful of our engravers, whose works we have frequently had occasion to applaud, has been commissioned by the Art-Union of London to execute, in the line manner, a large plate from one of Mr. Armitage's pictures in the last Royal Academy Exhibition, 'The Parents of Christ Seeking Him.'

The collection of specimens of Lowestoft china on loan, to which, as represented in the South Kensington Museum, we recently called attention, has been rendered as nearly complete as it can well be. The public is indebted, for the most part, to the energy of Mr. Chaffers, for the present opportunity of examining these examples of a very interesting, and hitherto little known, branch of English manufacture.

The British Museum has yet received but a small portion of the recently-purchased Blacas Collection of Antiquities and Works of Art. The remainder will probably not arrive until a few weeks have elapsed, and Mr. Newton, who transacted the affair, returns from Paris. The articles are not likely to be visible in London until immediately after the Christmas recess, if so soon.

Those who are anxious to see how good taste in decorating an interior building may be profitably applied, will do well to examine a pseudo-classic house, of George the Fourth's style, at York Gate, Regent's Park, to the exterior of which chromatic decoration has been applied with exquisite skill and feeling for Art, so that what would otherwise remain tame almost to puerility has been made pleasant to the educated eye. The simplest means have effected a change in this case. A little colouring by delicate hues, a little refined, well-executed and wisely-placed pattern-decoration has done it all.

Mr. F. M. Brown has completed another of his 'King Lear' subjects—a work in water-colours, but having all that seriousness of purport and care in execution which are oftenest found in oil-pictures; it is styled 'Cordelia's Portion.' The moment chosen is just after Lear spoke the words, "The truth then be thy dower." The Duke of Burgundy, richly attired, stands biting his nails in disappointment at finding Cordelia portionless. The King of France, younger than the Duke, and of more gallant bearing, presses one hand of Cordelia to his heart as he pronounces the lines which begin with "Dearest Cordelia, that art most rich in being poor, most choice forsaken," &c. She, with one hand nervously twisted in her bridal veil, stands as though dazed, with eyes that are ripe for weeping, and seemingly stupefied by the quick succession of conflicting emotions. The two elder daughters of Lear, and their husbands, are represented as clutching the crown which the old King has taken from his head; his white hairs still show the ring-like impression of the diadem. In loose robes of white the aged monarch shrinks to the backward corner of his large throne, and eyes his once most-loved daughter with the anger of disappointed affection. The banished Kent is seen departing through a doorway in the background, which gives glimpses of a forest. Goneril, swelling with pride and scorn, stout, ruddy of skin, and red-haired, stands looking on, and is robed gorgeously in crimson. Regan preserves her snake-like malignity of smiling; her husband kneels before Lear, and is heavy of limb, coarse, and insolent-looking. Behind is the Fool, watching Goneril. Gloucester observes the event with an air of vacillatory concern. The costume is mixed, classical and mediæval, in form and character, as the subject admitted.

M. Alma-Tadema's picture, the 'Egyptian Dance,' which attracted much attention when exhibited in this country at the French Gallery, and was so highly applauded when displayed in Paris, has been successfully repaired and restored. These processes were imperatively needed, in consequence of the injuries inflicted on the work at the explosion in Mr. Gambart's house, when the canvas was literally torn to ribbons; its relics were, on that occasion, picked up by the artist himself, with the remark, "Here is the end of my picture." This prophecy has turned out a false one. So carefully and successfully have the repairs been effected, that when the fragments were joined together a hasty glance failed to notice the injuries. Since then M. Alma-Tadema has so wrought upon the picture that it will, after it leaves his hands, show not the slightest signs of the explosion. It will appear at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

THREE OPERAS IN PARIS.—That the revival of Gluck's 'Alceste' at the Grand Opéra has excited a real interest cannot be doubted. Though only the first two acts are played,—though the opera is anything but well given, the orchestra of the Grand Opéra being in a decayed state, and, as compared with its former plight, incompetently conducted,—the effect of the music cannot be doubted by those who can separate the genuine feeling of the public from the hired raptures of the hateful, grimy *claque*. Yet 'Alceste,' in point of story, is the weakest of the "Tentonic Pigmy's" five antique operas. Its tragic sentiment is monotonous. The "love stronger than death" which nerved the heroic Queen to her sacrifice was displayed in far more picturesque guise within the narrower compass of the story of 'Orphée.' It is curious to see,

as we have elsewhere remarked, how in this opera, for the sake of stage effect, Gluck deliberately violated the principles announced by him in that prefatory document so pompously by him affixed to 'Alceste,' which has proved so mischievous as a class-cry and a point of departure for all and sundry disorderly musicians. After his denunciation of repetitions *da capo*, it is comical—nothing less—to hear how the controversial writer introduced them, after his own fashion, as freely as the most Italian of the Italians against whom his specious periods were directed. No matter;—for truth of expression, for nobility of melody, for those thoughts which create thoughts which are of all time, and which "age cannot wither," nay, too, and for that entire orchestral satisfaction which has been assumed as belonging to a newer (Mozart's) world, the Teutonic Pigmy stands a giant, unparagoned in treatment of antique fable for the musical stage, inasmuch as in his works alone has it lasted. We defy the faint praisers of this great man, with their glib cant about "counterpoint," to name another opera of the kind, so deficient in story as 'Alceste,' which would be endured by an audience of our time. The emotion which we record, the conviction which it is good for Art to repeat, owe nothing to excellence of performance on the occasion of the revival chronicled. The music, it is true, has been carefully studied, under the direction of M. Berlioz, whose knowledge of Gluck is as deep and true as his sympathies for the master are real. Mdlle. Battu has been incited and taught to do her best as the heroine, and is a different Mdlle. Battu from the lady we knew in London; but an *Alceste* is as hard to find as a *Lady Macbeth*. Then, as to the *Admetus*: "Give me a Grecian profile," said a great actress (greater in nothing than in her self-knowledge), "and I will play 'The Grecian Daughter.'" M. Villaret is most unluckily deficient in every physical requisite for a Greek part; but his voice is more sympathetic than that of M. Michot, who was the *Admète* to Madame Viardot's *Alceste*, and he sings the music conscientiously, as one who has been duly prepared. The chorus, when we heard the two acts of 'Alceste,' was shabbily out of tune, and the orchestra went with neither the chorus nor the principal voices. But when every drawback, ancient, middle-aged, or of to-day, has been pointed out, Gluck, if only on the strength of the impressions produced the other evening, remains, in our judgment, to be the greatest composer of grand antique opera who has till now existed.

M. Gounod's 'La Colombe,' which makes part of the repertory of the Opéra Comique, adds yet another justification to the universal admiration of its charming composer's genius. The opera is a trifle; originally written, some years ago, for M. Bénazet's theatre, at Baden-Baden, and based on an anecdote too sentimentally delicate for music—Boccaccio's tale of 'The Falcon.' The choice of a subject like this indicates M. Gounod's weak side—his want of discretion in selecting the story to be set. He has been too apt to assume that every tale which seduces himself must therefore engage public sympathy. Further, 'La Colombe' was obviously composed in haste; the score contains a larger than usual amount of its writer's mannerisms, in the form of reiteration of phrase. This, however, is better than the trick of short-winded writers, who, in their agony to be original, do not give their ideas a fair chance of taking root in the ear; but, having exposed a thought, snatch it away, as though their purpose was to tantalize the ear. Allowing for this peculiarity to its utmost,—allowing, too, on the present occasion, for paltriness of execution,—there is more in the music of 'La Colombe' to gratify the hearer than in most of the more pretending contemporary French operas which could be named—to wit, grace, tenderness, that occasional unexpectedness of turn which is characteristic of its writer's country,—and no want of life, though the story invites languor rather than suggests spirit. The exquisite *entracte*, added for Paris, in order to give consequence to the opera, has been heard at our Crystal Palace; but the introduction is little less excellent. The orchestra is deliciously treated throughout. In the comic part of *Maitre Brûlé*, 2 and 8, Pianoforte Score, Chorus, and music

is graceful, tuneable and ingenious. In brief, he must be a real artist, not a small artificer, and an accomplished musical colourist to boot, who could make so much of so mere a trifle.

Of the 'Mignon' of M. Ambroise Thomas we spoke last week; it remains for us, now, to give some account of the careful and splendid revival of 'Der Freischütz,' at the Théâtre Lyrique. Treated in print often and again, as Weber's best opera has been, there is still something to be said concerning a work which contains only one real character (that of *Caspar*), only one elaborate *finale* (that of the last act, in some degree a superfluity), only one duet, and which relies on the national, supernatural interest of the legend (which, be it recollected, Spohr's sagacity had already discerned and measured ere Weber took it in hand), and the brightness and felicity of the music in which the most "flattering" of melodies (Mendelssohn's epithet) are alternated with scenes of a rugged wildness and gloomy colour, such as till Weber came had never been touched, and such as since he went have never been exceeded. It is this genuine character which makes 'Der Freischütz' imperishable, and places it apart and alone among fantastic operas, worn threadbare and vulgarized though it has been, and its humour attempted *ad nauseam* by a swarm of imitators in every country (Italy excepted). In a French dress, it has never had a chance of being properly comprehended before the late revival took place. Heard with any sung recitative, the opera loses its speciality, becoming a shapeless hybrid betwixt grand opera and melodrama, and the recitatives written for the Grand Opéra, when it was produced there some years ago, were perversely cacophonous and ugly. Then it is impossible too highly to praise the fine taste with which it has been placed on the stage by M. Carvalho. Scenery, dresses, groupings, are all that they should be; most especially to be admired the incantation scene, which has tempted the larger number of those who have taken it in hand to flaring melodramatic effects, provocative of ridicule rather than of horror with all save children and their nursery-maids. Yet there is nothing managed, nothing mannered, nothing (may we say, without offence meant?) French, in the entire performance. Setting aside the translated text, the only thing to remind us of the place of hearing was the quality of tone in the chorus. This would not stand a second's comparison with that of the Germans, or our own. The orchestra, conducted by M. Deloffre, was excellent. No better heroine has ever been heard or seen than Madame Miolan-Carvalho. Her voice was at its best; her finish and expression were what they always are, and which, conjointly with a truth of accent which becomes rarer year by year, have always made us rate her in the first rank of great female singers. The great scene was admirably delivered, with a power in its closing movement for which we were unprepared. Her friend and confidante, the lively *Anne*, was less efficiently represented. Mdlle. Daram sings Weber's music correctly; but the trembling of her voice (reminding one of chronic ague) is, in so young a singer, with an organ so pleasing in quality, without excuse. We can hardly call to mind a stronger case of mistakes. M. Michot is a fairly good *Max*, and is heard to his best advantage in this opera, because his part is principally *solo*, and his tones do not blend with those of his fellow-singers. M. Troy, *Caspar*, pleased us greatly, as having disclaimed all those tricks of scowling visage, and charnel-house voice, and betraying gesture, by using which the majority of those who undertake the part of the Demoniacal Huntsman (the striding, scowling, sepulchral Herr Formes not forgotten) have been in the habit of ticketing the character. M. Troy is earnest, vicious, sinister enough; though he is neither tall nor peculiarly robust in figure, and though his hair and beard are not of the Devil's colour. He sings his music with true fiendish unction and spirit. To close these notes,—this revival is another feather in M. Carvalho's cap, and that such is obviously the universal judgment was evident from the vehement and universal applause with which it was received.

MISS GLYN'S READINGS AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Miss Glyn's reading of 'Antony and Cleopatra,' on the 7th of December, justified the fame which she gained in the latter character, when she embodied it on the stage. 'Antony and Cleopatra' is not remarkable for striking incident; but the delineation of the Egyptian queen is so wonderful as to give the play a front rank amongst Shakespearean productions. The character of *Cleopatra* asks from its representative power to depict the most varied and conflicting impulses of woman's nature, from whim to overwhelming passion, and to blend them all into a consistent individuality. This task, with its exacting claims upon sense and judgment, as well as upon emotion and imagination, Miss Glyn nobly accomplished. In a representation at once so large and so diversified, there were, of course, some points of interpretation and treatment which might be open to question. There might be a doubt, for instance, whether the numerous and rapidly-shifting lights of suggestion which Miss Glyn's quick fancy scattered over the character would not at times have been advantageously replaced by a steady and more concentrated illumination. The lady has, however, thought out her text with such minuteness—even with such subtlety—that few intelligent hearers would hastily pronounce against her conclusions, especially when, as in this case, the total result was most brilliant and lifelike. In the early scenes of the tragedy, Miss Glyn displayed, with the happiest tact and variety, the arts by which *Cleopatra* is able still more to enslave—even while she provokes—the spirit of the lordly Roman. Her confidence in her own power to win him back, even in his most dangerous moods, was a prominent feature in the reading. With this confidence was skilfully combined the expression of her utter self-devotion to him, as if she had felt that the chief secret of her power was the irresistible intensity of her passion. In the tragic scenes Miss Glyn, after portraying the shock and violence of grief, rose into solemn calmness of determination, and equally brought home to the hearer the wildness of passion in its struggles, and its repose when it is sublimated into resolve. Nothing could be finer than the gentleness—almost tenderness—of her manner to the clown who brought her the fatal asp; it was as if she had seen in him the friend by whose aid she should rejoice the spirit of Antony. Her rendering of *Antony* himself was also marked by some of her finest qualities. The infatuation of his love and the utter emptiness of life to him after the supposed loss of *Cleopatra* were conveyed by Miss Glyn, in uttering the simple words,—

Eros, unarm; the long day's task is done,
And we must sleep,—

with an effect that no description of it could well suggest. The fidelity of Eros, again, when he sacrifices his own life to escape taking that of his master, was most affectingly brought out. It is in a scene like this that Miss Glyn, with true poetic instinct, subordinates the pain and violence of the incident to the moral beauty which it calls forth, and thus extracts ennobling pathos from circumstances in which inferior minds would have seen only distress. There were moments of inequality, no doubt, in Miss Glyn's rendering of the play; but, taken as a whole, it was an achievement of the highest kind. The single character of *Cleopatra* embraces the extremes of imaginative comedy and tragedy, and its present exponent proves her supremacy in both.

SADLER'S WELLS.—A new actor, named Mr. Barry, with an Australian reputation, has made his appearance at this theatre, and given proof of his powers in *Damon*, *Master Walter*, and *Jespar*. He is a tall, powerful man, and has evidently had much practice on the boards. His elocution is deliberate and weighty, perhaps a little too emphatic and too slow, but withal well considered and generally accurate. There can be no doubt that he is an intelligent actor; whether he has sufficient depth of passion must be determined by future trial. At all events, he will do good service in the ranks of legitimacy as a skilful and judicious performer.

ADDELPHI.—A drama in one act, entitled *The Baronet Abroad*, and the Rustic Prima Donna, half musical, half sensational, has been produced with moderate success. Neither the theme nor structure of the piece is new; but the acting and singing are both exceedingly good. Miss Constance Roden, as the musical heroine, revels in all the masters, intimating to her guest, by her snatches of song, the peril that awaits him. Miss Roden supported the character with great skill, being equally at home in Rossini, Bellini, Verdi, Mozart, Weber, Virginia Gabriel, and Ernest Gaston. This exhibition of her powers ought to benefit greatly her reputation.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Mr. Danareuther, whose progress as a pianist since he has been in England has been steadily upwards, played, and played well, on Saturday last, at the *Crystal Palace*, the interesting, piquant, but too long-drawn 'Krakoviak' concert rondo of Chopin. There is no music more difficult than his master's; since, after the passages, which are peculiar, not to say frequently uncouth, have been mastered, there must be added that freakishness and delicacy (both within regulated bounds) which are indispensable to the effect intended. Further, a difficulty is laid on the player, by Chopin's ignorance of orchestral combination. In what may be called his "full compositions," the principal instrument is perpetually hampered and interfered with. The singers were Mdlle. Sinico and Mr. Hohler.—Herr Wilhelmj and Mr. Halle played once more at Monday's *Popular Concert*, the last before Christmas. The Beethoven Quartett was his Op. 130, in a minor. Herr Wilhelmj's playing of classical music has been satisfactory in no common degree, because promising. In Beethoven's minor Quartett on Monday week his purity of tone was striking, though his reading was somewhat too quiet. This reserve may imply coldness of temperament, or, on the other hand, the modesty of one whose attention, in public at least, has till now been directed to brilliant solo display, rather than to classical music. We expect much from his young artist.—'Elijah' was given by the *Sacred Harmonic Society* last night.—At Mr. Halle's Manchester performance of 'Judas Maccabeus,' Mr. Leigh Wilson took the principal tenor part, and, local journals assure us, to the satisfaction of his audience.

Mr. A. Mellon announces an operetta of his composition, 'The Terrible Hymen,' in which Madame Martorelli Garcia and Signor G. Garcia will appear, to be performed before the *Pantomime*.

On making up the accounts of the recent Worcester meeting of the Three Choirs, the result is 'the largest surplus of receipts over expenditure ever realized,' and this independently of contributions at the Cathedral doors, amounting to more than a thousand pounds: so that the Earl of Dudley's 'move' of discomfiture has counted (every one will be glad to see) for nothing!

Our Royal Academy authorities announce that the examination for the Westmorland Scholarship (for vocalists) will take place on the 21st, and that of the two King's Scholarships on the 22nd of December.

Among the events of the week has been Madame Sainton-Dolby's *Ballad Concert*. The lady sticks intently to 'Silver Chimes' and 'Maggie's Secret.' We can ill spare so thorough a musician and so accomplished a singer from the ranks of our executants, whenever the day of her retirement shall come. But Madame Sainton-Dolby is doing her utmost to lessen our regret and our wish that her time may be long postponed—by her resolution to degrade, not to raise, the taste of her audiences, which can only be accounted for on grounds unworthy of so genuine an artist's consideration.—Nothing, we must say again, (would it might be the last time!) works more mischief in English music than the *Royalty* system!

We are sorry to see that the friends of Mr. Henry Phillips, so long our most redoubtable bass singer, and it necessary to appeal to the public in his behalf, a subscription having been announced.

Signor Rossini, who is apparently fond of writing

letters, and whose letters have the habit of finding their way into print, the other day congratulated one Dom Abela, belonging to the monastery of Monte Cassino, on some church-music of the holy father's making. In his epistle he announces his intention of again besieging the Pontiff with a view to the admission of females to the Roman Catholic musical rite,—when, he sagaciously adds, the uncertainties of the Pope's present situation shall have passed by.

Another American lady, who travels under the name of Signora Drusilla Garbato, has been singing in 'Il Barbiere,' at the Teatro Santa Radegonda, Milan. "She is a beautiful woman," says the *Gazzetta dei Teatri*, "with a well-developed figure and an ample voice, with surprising low notes. She sings, to say the truth, with a method *sui generis*, flings out her notes with wonderful certainty; but when she would refine them she finishes, not seldom, by becoming inaudible. To sum up, she has great means, but an imperfect method." The same journal speaks with praise of Signora Corinna Simoni, who has appeared at the Carcano Theatre, and whose greatest fault is said to be her youth. If not prematurely overworked, she may become a valuable singer.—Signora Vaneri, who, as our readers may recollect, has sung in London (with Mr. Charles Braham), has appeared as *Selika* in 'L'Africana,' at Genoa. The orchestral performance of this work, under Signor Mariani's able baton, is said to have been admirable; the choruses to have been very bad. Meyerbeer's opera (which we hardly expected) is obviously travelling everywhere.—At the Teatro Paganini of Genoa, Signora Finoli is mentioned in terms of praise.—Nothing can apparently be much worse than the state of affairs at Naples. Signor Harvin (Arvini) having failed ignominiously as principal tenor, the management of San Carlos has fallen back on Signor Stigelli.—*Il Trovatore* mentions Signora Armandi as one who, by her performance in *Lucia*, has advanced in the favour of the Venetian public.—'Fieschi,' by Signor Montuoro, is to be played at Turin, and, besides other operas which we have named, a new work, 'Vittoria,' by Signor Bona, will be produced at La Scala this winter. The management is said to be in sad straits for want of a *prima donna*.

Madame Ristori's success in America seems to have overpassed all expectation.

In answer to questions of a Correspondent in regard to 'Don Juan,' let us say that we were wrong in stating a fortnight ago that the opera, composed to Italian text, was originally written with *talked* recitative, being misled in the haste of the moment by our recollection of performances of the work in its German translation; this the Baron A. von Wolzogen has undertaken to re-arrange, so as to bring the whole into better harmony with Mozart's intentions. If we mistake not, the *finale* after the supper-scene was performed in England by the German company brought to England by Mr. Monck Mason, with Madame Schröder-Devrient as *prima donna*. If so, we presume, it was found an excrement superfluous to a tale already concluded.

The noticeable difference between musical affairs in London and Paris was never more clearly illustrated than on Sunday last, when, on the occasion of the Festival of the Assumption of the Virgin, was performed, at the Church of St. Eustache, the twenty-third Mass of M. Dietsch, with *soli*, chorus, organ and military band. A twenty-third Mass! Yet our neighbours are up to this time not able to compass or to digest an Oratorio, save, perhaps, it be Haydn's 'Seasons,' which is heard from time to time. That strenuous and thorough artist, M. Pasdeloup, one of the best conductors now before the public, whose remarkable influence over the people in Paris is attested by the thousands who flock to his hebdomadal popular concerts (exclusively orchestral) is doing much to let in light and to widen sympathy, having now a chorus, largely composed of Orphéonists, under his care. Yesterday, at one of the capital concerts at L'Athénée, over which he presides, Mendelssohn's choruses to 'Athalie' were to be performed.

A new Mass, by M. Amédée Mereaux, was produced at the Church of Saint-Vincent, at Rouen, on St. Cecilia's Day.

M. Victorien Sardou's play, 'La Maison Neuve,' produced last week at the Théâtre Vaudeville, in some of its scenes outdoes in cynicism and naked horror almost every melo-drama of the kind which has gone before it. When will writers have had enough of such heroines as *Madame Bovary* and *Madelon* and *Mdlle. Cléopâtre* and *Miss Gwilt*? When will the public be sickened with the display of female crime and cupidity? Mdlle. Fargueil, who is notoriously successful in the display of female coquetry, guilt and suffering, has never been better fitted with a part. The hideous story, however, for once, ends in unnatural rehabilitation and happiness. The play is a failure, though it may attract for a while, because of the controversy which it has excited. Madame Dubarry figures at the Porte St.-Martin in 'La Reine Coton.' 'Cadet la Perle' is another novelty, in five acts, which has been produced at the Gaité.

The little Théâtre des Nouveautés, opened not many months ago, was, the other evening, totally destroyed by a fire, which broke out at the moment when the theatre was being lighted and the audience was assembling. Another of the many new theatres which are being built in Paris, the 'Salle de Menus Plaisirs,' was to open a few nights ago.

'Colbert et Fouquet,' a three-act play, in verse, unknown to Paris, has been brought forward at the Théâtre des Célestins, Lyons, with success.

M. Victor Hugo is said to be building a theatre near his residence in Guernsey, where two unperformed plays by him, 'Torquemada' and 'La Grand'mère,' are to see the footlights.

The deaths of two more estimable professors, who held offices of trust in Germany, have to be registered among the events of 1866. These were Herr Strauss, chapelmaster at Carlsruhe, a symphony by whom was performed at one of our Philharmonic Concerts some years ago; and Herr Kalliwoda, also a chapelmaster.

The Olympic has, we hear, passed under a new management, that of Mr. Webster, who will conduct it on a broader principle than that adopted by the recent conductor. The star-system will be introduced, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews promise to put in an early appearance.

Mr. Toole, we are told, goes to the Holborn Theatre, and Mr. Belmore will transfer his services to the Adelphi.

The Polygraphic Hall is now the arena of a new troupe of minstrels, who claim to be different from others, as proceeding from the Academy in New York, and existing independent of the name of Christy. They blacken their faces, however, and adopt the negro business, interposing ludicrous dialogue between the songs, and adding a variety of dancing and burlesque by way of a second part to the entertainment. There are some good voices among the troupe. Mr. Frank Husey, as "bones," is clever, and contributes much to the success of the performance.

By an error last week, Servais, the violoncellist, in the third line of our obituary notice, was spoken of as a violinist.

MISCELLANEA

Cut or Uncut.—I have no less than seven paper-knives in use in my house; but, in common, I dare say, with many of your readers, it very often happens that I am unable to lay my hands upon one when wanted. I know that to many it is a luxury to have the first read of a book, and with paper-knife in hand cut away as they read; but I think the balance of convenience is on the other side, and I wish to take the opinion of the literary world as to whether a period of civilization has not arrived when the readers of books and periodicals might reasonably ask that they should be delivered from the publishers ready cut.

A GREAT READER.

Steam Whistles.—It does not seem to have been noticed that electric signals upon railways have dispensed almost entirely with the use of the steam whistle, and travellers upon those lines where this system has been carried to well-nigh perfection, like the South-Western and South-Eastern, cannot fail to have observed the absence of that demoniacal shriek that renders a journey

on the northern railways so oppressive. The whistle is used for two purposes: to give warning of approach, and to signal the guard to put on or release the brakes. Electric bells *now* do the first. Electric communication between driver and guard *would* do the second. We may, therefore, hope for a speedy deliverance from the intolerable nuisance, if Parliament do their duty. II.

Lake People.—The letter of "A. R.," in the *Athenæum* for November 24, suggests a few remarks on the habit of building houses on piles, which characterizes so many tribes of the far East. My respected friend, Mr. Crawford, in his great work, 'The History of the Indian Archipelago' (I. 159, *seqq.*), after mentioning that the Malays, and most of the people of Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes, build on piles, whilst the Javanese, Balinese, and some others build on the level of the ground, proceeds to say: "This distinction . . . has its origin in the different circumstances under which the two classes exist, and their different state of society. The maritime tribes inhabit the marshy banks of rivers and the sea coast, and for the purposes of health their habitations *must* be raised from the ground. . . . The superior salubrity, natural to the well-cultivated countries of the agricultural tribes, renders the precaution of building on posts unnecessary." &c. But some curious facts seem to show that, however the difference of practice may have originated, it has now got as it were into the blood, and may almost be regarded as a test of race, having often no traceable relation to local circumstances. The Bengalee inhabits a marshy country; his villages are for several months in the year almost lacustrine; but I think I am right in saying that he *never* builds on piles; his floor is always the lap of Mother Earth. On the other hand, the Indo-Chinese tribes, on his eastern border, as far as I have seen them, *all* build on piles, though many of them inhabit mountains in place of marshes. In Silhet, for example, a region of vast swamps, inhabited by Bengalees, up to the very base of the mountains, the villages (unless they be Indo-Chinese colonies) are built on the earth. The moment you enter the mountain county of the Kásias, you find the houses elevated on piles, though in this case they are of little height. Further south, the Khyens of the Aracan Yoma chain, at a height of several thousand feet above the sea, raise their cottages on lofty stilts of bamboo. Their neighbours, the Burmese and the Karens, always raise their houses from the earth whether dwelling in high ground or low. Even in Java, unless memory misleads me, whilst the true Javanese builds on the ground, the people of the Sunda mountain districts, a different race, raise their dwellings on posts. May we not regard the remarkable difference of practice between the Javanese and Malays as an indication that their races are not so closely connected as has been generally supposed?

H. YULE, Colonel.

Palermo, Dec. 3, 1866.
Another Correspondent says:—In reference to "A. R.'s" letter in the *Athenæum* for November 24, allow me to mention that the "lake habitations," or crannoges, in Ireland, were inhabited long after the historical period, as they are frequently mentioned in the 'Annals of Ulster' and the 'Annals of the Four Masters.' The last mentioned was "Crannagh MacKnavin," in the parish of Tynagh, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway, which was taken by the English in 1610, and the chief of the sept of the MacKnavins carried prisoner to Galway, and there hanged. The site of this is now unknown. It is remarkable that in the descriptions of the Continental lake habitations the writers generally seem to believe that such habitations were first discovered on the Continent; and yet so far back as 1840, Mr. (now Sir W.) Wilde described a crannoge (see 'Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy,' vol. 1, p. 420); and in Wakefield's 'Ireland,' which was published in 1812, there is a short description of a crannoge in Tipperary.

G. HENRY KINAHAN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. F. T.—P. H.—J. L.—E. R.—E. W.—A. R.—P. S.—E. W. P.—S. I.—R. W. H.—E. H.—R. B.—Eos.—J. M. E.—A. J. A.—received.

Erratum.—P. 755, col. 1 line 41, for "quantity" read quality.

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| 3 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls..... | 3 4 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 |
| 1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl..... | 1 8 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 |
| 1 Pair of Sugar Tongs..... | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 4 0 0 |
| 1 Pair of Fish Carvers..... | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 |
| 1 Butter Knife..... | 10 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 |
| 1 Sugar Ladle..... | 3 2 0 | 4 6 0 | 4 6 0 | 5 0 0 |
| Total..... | 9 19 9 | 13 9 0 | 13 9 6 | 14 17 3 |

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest,
to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c. 2l. 10s.
Tea and Coffee Sets, Dish Covers and Corner Dishes, Cruet and
Juguet Frames, &c. at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-
plating done by the patent process.

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| | Table Knives per Dosen. | Dessert Knives per Dosen. | Carvers per Pair. |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 3½-inch ivory handles..... | £. s. d. 13 0 | £. s. d. 10 6 | £. s. d. 5 0 |
| 4-inch ivory balance handles..... | 17 6 | 14 6 | 5 0 |
| 4-inch fine ivory handles..... | 19 0 | 16 0 | 5 0 |
| 4-inch finest African ivory handles..... | 19 0 | 16 0 | 5 0 |
| Ditto, with silver ferrules..... | 25 0 | 21 0 | 8 6 |
| Ditto, carved handles, silver ferrules..... | 35 6 | 27 0 | 12 6 |
| Ditto, carved handles, silver ferrules..... | 45 0 | 35 0 | 13 6 |
| Nickel electro-plated handles..... | 38 0 | 45 0 | 13 6 |
| Silver handles, of any pattern..... | 54 0 | 54 0 | 21 0 |

Bone and Horn Handles.—

Knives and Forks per Dosen.

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|--|----------|----------|----------|
| White bone handles..... | 11 0 | 8 6 | 2 6 |
| Ditto bone handles..... | 23 0 | 17 0 | 4 6 |
| Black horn rimmed shoulders..... | 18 0 | 16 6 | 4 6 |
| Ditto, very strong rivetted handles..... | 13 6 | 9 6 | 3 0 |

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* on price ticket) at 30 per cent. off the marked prices. Large

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THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2043.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1866.

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ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE-STREET, W.

Professor FRANKLAND, F.R.S., will deliver, during the Christmas Vacation, a Course of Six Lectures, adapted to a Juvenile Audience, "On the CHEMISTRY OF GASES." To commence on Thursday, December 27, at Three o'clock. Subscription to this Course, One Guinea; Children under Sixteen Years of age, Half-a-Guinea. Subscription to all the Courses of Lectures in the Session, Two Guineas.
December, 1866. H. BENICE JONES, Hon. Sec.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are the Dates at which the several Examinations in the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON for the year 1867 will COMMENCE—

Matriculation—Monday, January 14, and Monday, June 24.
Bachelor of Arts—First B.A., Monday, July 15.
Second B.A., Monday, October 23.
Master of Arts—Branch I., Monday, June 3; Branch II., Monday, June 10; Branch III., Monday, June 17.
Doctor of Literature—First D. Lit., Monday, June 3.
Second D. Lit., Tuesday, October 3.
Scriptural Examinations—Tuesday, November 19.
Bachelor of Science—First B. Sc., Monday, July 15.
Second B. Sc., Monday, October 23.
Doctor of Science—Within the first fourteen days of June.
Doctor of Laws—First LL.B., January 2.
Doctor of Laws—(Under the old Regulations) Within the first fourteen days of July.
Bachelor of Medicine—Preliminary Scientific, Monday, July 15.
First M.B., Monday, July 20.
Second M.B., Monday, November 4.
Doctor of Medicine—Monday, November 25.
Bachelor of Surgery—Tuesday, November 25.
Master in Surgery—Monday, November 25.
The Regulations relating to the above Examinations and Degrees may be obtained on application to "The Registrar of the University of London, Burlington House, London, W."
WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D., Registrar.
December 12, 1866.

CRYSTAL PALACE GUINEA SEASON. TICKET.—The best Christmas Present.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—LITTLE MISS MUFFETT; or, HARLEQUIN KING SPIDER. On MONDAY NEXT, Christmas Eve.
Note.—A Capital Day for Juveniles.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE HIGH SCHOOL.

—WANTED, a MASTER, to teach French, or French and German. Applications and Testimonials must be sent in on or before January 1, 1867. Further particulars may be obtained on application to CHARLES SHARP, Secretary.—Mount-street, Liverpool, December 15.

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Open MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS from Ten till Dusk. Admission free.

NOTICE.—The Gallery will be OPEN EVERY DAY (Tuesday excepted) during CHRISTMAS WEEK.

By order of the Trustees,
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The aim of this College is to afford an education of the highest order, harmonizing with the wants and spirit of the age. A prominent place is assigned to Modern Languages, the Natural Sciences, and Mathematics. Neither Latin nor Greek is begun until the Pupils are familiar with the Grammar of their Mother-tongue, whereby more rapid progress in the Ancient Languages is insured than is otherwise attainable.

The Next Term will begin on the 18th of January, 1867.

For Prospectuses, and any further information, apply to Dr. Schmitz, at the College, Spring-grove, Middlessex, W., or to the Secretary, at the Society's Office, 24, Old Bond-street, W.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON, London, WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, December 24th, 1866, 2,000 Men, Women and Children, Horses, Poultry, Camels, Dromedaries, Reindeer, Performing Bears, Monster Gorilla, and Ponderous Performing Elephants.

The CONGRESS OF THE MONARCHS;
Or, Exhibition of the World.

The Meeting of all the Kings, Queens, Emperors, Presidents, Sultans, with their Court and Peasantry; with the Tropics, Banners and Emblems of their respective Countries.

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Prices of Admission.—Reserved Seats, 3*s*.; First Class, 2*s*.; Second Class, 1*s*.; Third Class, 6*d*.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.—

In compliance with a requisition from many of the usual Exhibitors, it has been determined to open this Gallery for a short season with an Exhibition of the Works of British Artists, previous to Lady-Day next, when the present tenancy ends. The Exhibition will open about the middle of January and continue into March.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

All PICTURES intended for Exhibition and Sale must be sent to the Gallery for the inspection of the Committee on Wednesday, the 2nd, or Thursday, the 3rd, of January next; and the SCULPTURE on Wednesday the 9th, between the hours of Ten in the morning and Five in the afternoon, subject to the usual regulations.

By order of the Committee,
GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE KENT ASSOCIATION OF INSTITUTIONS have much pleasure in offering

PRIZES OF TEN POUNDS for the Best and FIVE POUNDS for the Second-best TALE, the object of which shall be to induce Young Men, and Especially Working Men, to avail themselves of the Advantages offered by Literary and Mechanical Institutes.

For particulars, send a stamped and directed Envelope to the Secretary, Kent Association of Institutes, Faversham.

BOROUGH OF LIVERPOOL. SEFTON PARK COMPETITION.

TO LANDSCAPE GARDENERS AND OTHERS.

The Council of the Borough of Liverpool offer Two Premiums for the BEST PLANS for LAYING OUT SEFTON PARK, viz.:—A First Premium of 300 Guineas. A Second Premium of 150 Guineas.

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Application to be made to Mr. E. K. ROSSON, Architect and Surveyor, Town Hall, Liverpool.

The time for sending in Plans has been extended to Tuesday, the 25th of March.

HEAD MASTER.—The Office of HEAD

MASTER of the BIRMINGHAM and EDGBASTON PROLETARIAN SCHOOL will become VACANT at the end of the current quarter, in consequence of the appointment of Dr. BADHAM to the Chair of Classics, in the University of Sydney. Average income, including Capitation Fees, 400*l*. per annum, and the privilege of taking Pupils of the School as Boarders. Gentlemen of high classical attainments, of experience in Tuition and good Disposition, who desire to become CANDIDATES, are requested to make application, with Testimonials, addressed to the Secretary, Mr. Edward Carter, 33, Waterloo-street, Birmingham on or before the 24th December inst.

CLASSIC RESIDENCE.—To be Sold by

Private Contract, a FAMILY HOUSE, with Large Lawn and Plantations of Rare Trees, at Richmond, formerly occupied by the late THOMAS ST. JOHN, whose Summer-house still remains. It adjoins the Old Deer Park, and is near both the Station and New Gardens.—Apply to Messrs. TAYLOR, Auctioneers, Richmond, Surrey.

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STRUCTION can be given by an Undergraduate of Cambridge to any Youth during the Christmas Vacation, on moderate terms.—Apply to A. B. & CO. Messrs. Mitchell & Co.'s, 12, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London.

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his Family the services of a NON-RESIDENT TUTOR, who must be able to prepare the Sons for a Public School.—Address H., Post-office, West Derby, Liverpool.

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Maison de la Tourelle, Parc des Princes, Bois de Boulogne. Miss FYLE, assisted by a French Lady of high attainments, OFFERS to a LIMITED NUMBER of Young Ladies the advantages of a superior Continental Education, with the comforts and privileges of an English Home. Her educational experience at home and abroad enables her to combine the peculiar advantages of the English and Continental systems of Education, and it is her aim to bring her experience to bear on the mental, moral, and religious training of her Pupils. Circulars, with the highest references, may be had in London, at Messrs. Hatchard & Co.'s, 187, Piccadilly, W.; and at Messrs. Nisbet & Co.'s, 21, Berners-street, W. Until the 8th of January next, Letters may be addressed to Miss FYLE, Endeleigh, Streatham, S. London, December 14, 1866.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A Cambridge Graduate

in Classical Honours, experienced in Tuition, who prepares a few Pupils for the above, has TWO VACANCIES at CHRISTMAS. Terms, 7*l*. per annum under twelve, 8*l*. above that age. References to John Evans, Esq., F.R.S., Nasmiths, Hemel Hempstead, and other Parents of Pupils.—Address RUONENKINS, Salcombe-hill House, Sidmouth.

MISS REBECCA ELLIOT'S CLASSES for

DRAWING and PAINTING (on the Method of the Department of Science and Art) are RESUMED for the Season 1866-7, on Tuesday and Thursday Mornings, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at the Educational Institute for Ladies, 24, Cleveland-garden, Hyde Park, W.—For Prospectuses of Classes, and Terms for Private Lessons, apply to Miss REBECCA ELLIOT, 2, Oakley-crescent North, Oakley-street, King's-road, Chelsea, S.W.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—The Rev.

PROFESSOR HIRSCH, of Cannstatt, near Stuttgart, whose Establishment is highly recommended by the Rev. Dr. James Hamilton, of London, Norman Macleod (one of Her Majesty's Chaplains), and Robert Buchanan, of Glasgow, and by all the Parents of former and present Pupils, will have a FEW VACANCIES at Christmas. An opportunity will occur about the MIDDLE of JANUARY for selecting Young Gentlemen to constitute the Quarter begins from the Day of Entrance.—For Interviews or Prospectuses, apply to Rev. Prof. HIRSCH, or Mr. C. Young, 8, High-street, Islington, London, N.

DR. V. NATALI teaches ITALIAN LAN-

GUAGE and LITERATURE. References given.—Address, 31, Oakley-crescent, Chelsea, S.W.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—An OFFICIAL

CATALOGUE OF THE BRITISH SECTION will be published by the British Executive in French, German, Italian, and English. A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted in the First Edition of 10,000 copies, which will be received only by Messrs. ADAMS & FRANCIS, 59, Fleet-street, London. Paris Office, South Kensington Museum, W.

PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of the

retirement of One of the Partners from an old-established publishing Firm, there is an opportunity for a GENTLEMAN possessing Capital and Habits of Business, TO JOIN IT.—Address A. B. C., care of Messrs. James Spicer & Sons, Wholesale Stationers, 50, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

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The Laboratories are open daily, from 10 to 5, for the Study of Analysis. Terms, 2*s*. per month.
Private Lessons given in the Elements of Chemistry.

LOST DOGS.—The ADDRESS of the TEM-

PORARY HOME for LOST and STARVING DOGS is HOLLINGWORTH-STREET, St. James's-road, Holloway, N. General Manager, Mr. J. Johnson. Contributions much needed, and will be received by Mr. J. COLAM, 12, Pall Mall, S.W. (Secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals), or by Mr. E. WARR, 1, Bull and Mouth-street, E.C.

NOTICE.—The CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY

MAGAZINE.—The next Number of this long-established Magazine (ready December 29), will commence a New Volume, and a New and Improved Series. The attention of Subscribers is respectfully invited to this Series, as it will contain Contributions of deep and peculiar interest.
London: HOLSTON & WRIGHT, 65, Paternoster-row.

NOTICE.—PUBLISHED THIS DAY.—

MATHIESON'S BRIGHTON DIRECTORY, price 2*s*.
London: ADAMS & FRANCIS, 59, Fleet-street.
Brighton: JOHN DEAL, 25, East-london.

1866.—POST OFFICE LONDON DIREC-

TORY. Used Copies, in good condition, complete with Map, may now be had, at the very low price of 1*s*. (published price 3*s*.), from S. & T. GILBERT, Booksellers, 4, Copthall-buildings, London, E.C.

To make sure of the Book at the above price, early application is solicited.

TO MUSEUMS.—FOR SALE, at less than

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Estimates, Specimen Book, and Scale of Prices sent free by post.

EDUCATION FOR THE SEA.—Parents

intending to send their Sons to SEA are invited to secure the best possible TRAINING for them, Classical and Nautical, by applying for a Prospectus to Capt. H. M., 89, Camden-square, N.W.—Highest references given.

WEST CLIFF SCHOOL, RAMSGATE.—

PRINCIPAL, A. F. SOUTHEE, M.C.P., assisted by Resident and Visiting Masters. The progress of the Pupils is tested by the College of Preceptors' Examinations; and the subjects necessary for the University, Naval, Military, and Civil Service Examinations receive special attention. The Spring Term commences on the 27th of January.—Prospectuses forwarded.

MR. CURT, Dealer in Coins, is REMOVING

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WHEN King Athelstan issued his famous decree that every man who had made on his own account three voyages for mercantile purposes to foreign shores should be ennobled, he did not so much show that the calling of a trader was a noble calling, as he intimated that, in his own opinion, it deserved to be so accounted. There must have been a little scorn in the female Saxon mind for chapmen great and small, or there must have been some timidity or lack of speculative spirit on the part of the men to open mercantile negotiations with foreign customers, since the King was induced to tempt them by such a boon. A diploma of nobility as the prize of three voyages stimulated the Saxon trader who cared for rank, and it dignified the calling in the eyes of women. An Elwina who previously might have turned up her pretty nose at the suit of some Ethelred who bartered with France, Italy or Spain, learned to look upon him as an eligible young gentleman after Athelstan had ennobled him for his success in "business." They were proud young creatures, nevertheless, those fair-haired Saxon maidens, but the ennobled merchants' daughters, doubtless, became as proud as they. If alliances occurred between a poor Saxon lord and a wealthy trader's daughter, probably the same reason was assigned for it as that which justified the marriage of a French marquis with the heiress of a golden farmer—"it will manure my poor land," said Monsieur le Marquis; and similar impertinences are said of similar unions in 'The Clandestine Marriage.'

Such alliances have been often laughed at, especially by those who would fain have formed the profiting party in such contracts, but who had failed in their suits. Who the early Saxons were who became merchant princes, it would be fruitless to conjecture; but in later times names occur in the Peerage of noble lords who would never have been peers but for industry, honesty, and great success in trade, or who handsomely regilt their coronets by being, if not traders themselves, sleeping partners of commoners who were. Look at the noble Earls of Coventry—of Aylesborough! Where would they have been but for their worthy ancestor, John Coventry, son of one of Whittington's executors, and a Cheapside mercer? Then, in Elizabeth's days, the mind's eye may see a London merchant, named Spencer, riding slowly over to Islington, watched the while by the captain of a Dunkirk privateer, who has a design to seize him, carry him down to the river, over to Dunkirk, and there yield him on ransom. Spencer is a man who lends money to the Bacons; and there is a William Lord Compton watching the daughter, as the Dunkirk pirate watched the father; but the merchant's daughter ran into the young lord's arms, and ultimately there followed all her merchant sire's riches, which helped to make so glorious a family of the Spencer-Comptons. We turn to London Bridge, and there see young Ned Osborne, the apprentice clothworker, founding the ducal family of Leeds, by saving his master's daughter from drowning. When founding that family he was in better plight than the Duke of Exeter, whom De Comines saw, a Lancastrian fugitive, worse off than a common pedlar, barefooted, and begging his bread in Holland. Great, again, as the ducal house of Norfolk has been, there was one of its members who, long before he dreamed of

being Duke, dealt largely in wine. In the male line, the Percys, or Smithsons, need not go far back before they come upon the physician whose son married the heiress of the Northumberlands. The first Norreys of Ockwells was cook to Queen Elizabeth. Among the Grevilles there are to be found traders. The father of the first Earl of Hardwicke was an attorney, which may, or may not, be considered as superior to a merchant. The founder of the Hollands of Foxley was certainly lower. Stephen Fox was but a bailiff, and occasionally did duty as parish clerk in his native village. The great ancestor of the Roseberys was James Primrose, who, in 1616, had licence to print (for twenty-one years) the tract 'God and the King,' in English and Latin, at home and abroad. Baptist Hicks kept a mercer's shop in Cheapside even after he was a baronet, and from him come the Viscounts Campden. The Earls of Craven are of similar honest descent; their ancestor drove pack-horses from Craven, in Yorkshire, to London. He saved money, kept a good character, served in a draper's shop, ultimately opened one of his own in Leadenhall Street, rose to be Lord Mayor, and died a Croesus and grandfather to the first Earl Craven, who was the reputed husband of the widowed Queen of Bohemia. In some cases, Peeresses, or at least daughters of Peers, have taken kindly to City tradesmen. The beautiful daughter of the first Earl Howard of Bindon married Frank Pannel, a Cheapside vintner. When she was the vintner's handsome widow, the Earl of Hertford was but too happy to make her his Countess; and when the buxom lady was a second time a widow, the Duke of Richmond shared his dual honours with her; and when she wore them as a dowager there was not a madder widow in all Christendom.

But the most remarkable of noble families that sprang from what may be termed a mercantile accident was that of the De la Poles, Dukes of Suffolk. When Edward the Third was at Antwerp, he was in sore need of money, and his need would not have been relieved but for the good luck of there being at that moment in the city a merchant of Kingston-upon-Hull, named William De la Pole, who was a man of substance and had been mayor of his native town. The Yorkshire merchant, hearing of the great king's necessity, opened his heart and his bags, and bade the sovereign to take according to his need, and not think of security. Edward was modest, and borrowed, or took, only a thousand pounds, which we may multiply by thirty to get at its equivalent in present coin of the realm. Instead of paying interest, or perhaps the principal, the king rewarded the Hull merchant by conferring on him very singular honours. Edward appointed him second Baron of the Exchequer, and, to enhance the appointment, created him a "banneret." The "merchant's thousand pounds" proved a good investment in some respects, a poor one in others. The consequences were of diverse quality. William's son, Michael, was put to the study of the law, which his father administered without study. The king made him an earl and Lord Chancellor, but he died attainted and in exile. The Chancellor's son, Michael, saw some gleams of good fortune, but he perished in camp before Harfleur. His son, another Michael, was slain at Agincourt. But there was a royal poet-warrior, the Duke of Orleans, captured in that battle, who resided long in England, in the custody of Michael's brother and heir, William De la Pole, whose numerous titles culminated in that of the Duke of Suffolk, whose highest dignity was that of Lord Chancellor, whose pretty wife, Alice, was Chaucer's granddaughter, and whose cruel fate

it was to be rudely beheaded at sea, with the gunwale of a boat for a slaughtering-block. But the princely merchant's family thrived again, in the person of William's son John, to whom Edward the Fourth gave his sister, Elizabeth Plantagenet, for wife. This brought them so near the throne that ruin came of it. Their son, John, looked upon himself as heir to his childless uncle, Richard the Third, and he fell, with that conviction, fighting at the battle of Stoke against Henry the Seventh. His father, the Duke of Suffolk, died of grief at the irretrievable wreck of the fortunes of his family. Henry the Seventh played with the son of him who fell at Stoke, as a cat might with a mouse. The mouse escaped in terror to Spain, but Spain basely delivered him to Henry, and that king had Edmund beheaded, because of his shadowy right to the throne. Edward left two brothers, Humphrey and Edward, whose earnest desire it was to inherit nothing but oblivion and safety. They withdrew to Cambridge, where, quiet but fearful students, they passed their days in poverty and scholarship, preferring, as it was said of them, to claim title to learning by their own rights, to being called lords by the courtesy of others. Humphrey passes away, no one can say when, or in what manner, or under what condition. Edward died a modest Archdeacon of Richmond, in that county wherein the founder of his family, William the Merchant, had been a mayor. The greatness which the merchant laboured to found, all crumbled away in a little more than a century. Within that time, his six lineal successors, who were peers, came each in his turn to disgrace, utter wretchedness, or to death on the scaffold. This was all that resulted from the thousand pounds lent by the princely Yorkshire merchant, at Antwerp, to Edward the Third. More of the scaffold than of the throne; ermine to-day, the axe and the saw-dust to-morrow!

Mr. Bourne, in his illustrations of English merchants, begins long before Athelstan. He opens at the very earliest opportunity, and treats of the commercial doings of the Ancient Britons. His introductory chapter is full of interest and information, but the bright and bustling part of his book begins with the De la Poles, whose history we have sketched after our own fashion. To understand it fully, and the moral of it, what the Hull merchants, the De la Poles, were before Edward the Third, and what their poor descendants were after the accession of Henry the Seventh, Mr. Bourne's chapter should be attentively read, for it is one of the most remarkable chapters in the romance and reality of princely-merchant history.

To further illustrate the history of British commerce by the lives of British merchants, their energy and wisdom, "very selfish energy, very worldly wisdom, now and then," the author sketches, shadows forth, or tells in good substantial detail, some three dozen biographies. Wherever a merchant of note presents himself, Mr. Bourne enters lucidly into his history, and when the reader comes to the end of all, he will probably be bewildered by his entertainment, the greatness and meanness, the triumphs and calamities, the splendour and the squalor, the heroism and the rascality, the self-sacrifice and the self-regard, the prudence which is often a mere self-care, the divine charity which is self-abnegation, the colossal fortunes, the crashing bankruptcies,—as all passes under his eye, or is suggested by the experiences of his memory, he will be as one who sits at a stirring drama, and has hardly breathing time to follow the rapid succession of incidents.

To the pages of these volumes every seaport town, every commercial city, and many secluded villages, contribute to the roll of British merchants who have been famous for the positions they have taken in the ranks of the great brotherhood. Among them, London contributes Whittington and the Greshams, the Myddletons and Middletons, North and Child, Barnard, Coutts, the Barings, Nathan Rothschild, and the Gurneys who came in with the Conqueror. Then Bristol glories in the Canynges, the Thornes, and Colston. Birmingham points to Boulton and his enterprising mates. Dumfries has the most eventful of tales in the history of Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England. Edinburgh gives us Geordie Heriot, the Woods, Smiths, and men like the Barclays, Hoares, Herries, and others who came up to London, and belong to metropolitan annals. The great Glasgow merchants, beginning with Elphinstone, come upon us in a crowd, among whom we greet the Buchanans and other tobacco lords, and James Ewing, with his life of good works, his good sense, and his large heart. Through the smoke of Leeds one may discern the Sykes and the Denisons, Gott, Marshall, and Sadler, for all of whom wool or linen wrapped up colossal fortunes not ill applied. So, in Liverpool, the mercantile figures pass by us of Johnson, Percival, Clayton, Cleveland, Norris, Blundel, Cunliffe, the Heywoods, Bentley, Rathbone, Ewart, Brown, and the Gladstones. Imposing edifices of fortune were built up by some of the Liverpool merchants of the olden time; but as Cooke the actor once told them, "every brick in some of those edifices was haunted by the blood of a slave." Manchester opens her record with the good name of Chetham, and there figure on it also the Peels, poor people once of Blackburn, the Potters, Watts, Rylands, and the Grants. We should not do justice to Plymouth if we were to omit all notice of the Hawkinses, whether old William or old John, who for pluck, daring, success, reverses, and little nicely touching means of growing rich, may claim to stand forth prominently; and we must say that Mr. Bourne renders full justice to every claim, not only of the Hawkinses, but of every merchant of note whom he has for his client on this special occasion.

Why the author should have left out of his list altogether the merchants of Ireland, we are unable to say. In doing so he has left unexplored one of the most productive of fields. For marvellous and exciting details, no chronicle of princely merchants can vie with that of the merchants of Ireland. It is often a grand romance, and the annals even of its rascality are full of fun. We may cite as a sample those almost royal merchants, the Callaghans of Cork. Dan Callaghan, the head of the firm, began life as a huckster, dealing in provisions, but in a very small way. But Dan had his weather-eye open, and always knew how to seize an opportunity, and this so successfully that in the last century the house contracted to supply the whole British navy with salt beef,—a breach of the contract on the part of the Callaghans subjecting them to a penalty of 20,000*l*. The astute Callaghans purchased every bit of salt beef in the market, stored it up with what they had got cured when the contract was signed, went to the Government with a complaint that the scarcity in the markets would compel them to withdraw from the contract, and, the penalty being enforced, they paid it accordingly. But the fleet must have beef immediately, and the Callaghans held it all. England, Ireland, and all Ireland (save their own) scarcely furnish a few hundred tons. There was a little competition, but the new

contract; but the Callaghans obtained it at prices which, after reckoning the penalty, gave them a profit of 60,000*l*., not half of which sum they could have acquired under the old agreement! The house was so wealthy that one of the sons could afford to expend 100,000*l*. in order to get into Parliament.

With the exception we have above noticed, these volumes are full of good, honest work, not only of important commercial history, but of capital illustrative anecdotal matter. In truth, they furnish new and interesting chapters in the history of England. We do not indorse every statement, nor agree in all the conclusions at which the author arrives; nevertheless, his work should be in the hands of all interested in a subject which has never before been so skillfully handled. To a man generally cognizant of mercantile history, the details will afford much novel matter; and to intelligent young fellows, with an appetite for something beyond novels and similar literature, we especially recommend these volumes, as infinitely more amusing than any fiction, and more profitable than any of the disquisitions in which youngsters of the present day seem to take most delight. It is not as the best sample of what this book contains that we select the following passage, but because it is most opportune at the present moment. We have only to premise that the trade of bill-discounting having begun to develop itself at the close of the last century, the Norwich Gurneys were induced to enter upon it:—

"About the year 1800 the house of Richardson, Overend & Co. was founded, the management being divided between him and John Overend, formerly chief clerk in the bank of Smith, Payne & Co. Simon Martin, an old clerk in the Norwich Bank, went to London to help build up the business and to watch its movements on behalf of the Bank, whence most of the money was obtained for investment. The enterprise thrived wonderfully from the first, one great source of its popularity being the change introduced by the new firm, which charged the quarter per cent. commission against the borrowers of the money, instead of the lenders as heretofore; and in 1807 John Gurney added vastly to its strength by introducing his son Samuel as a partner. About that time Thomas Richardson retired from the business. It was carried on under the name of Overend & Co., even after John Overend's death, until the secret of its connexion with the Norwich house could no longer be kept, and it assumed its world-famous title of Overend, Gurney & Co."

How the bank prospered, we thus learn:—

"Very soon after the time of Samuel Gurney's supremacy in it, it began to assume gigantic proportions, and it was, for some thirty or forty years, the greatest discounting house in the world, the parent of all the later and rival establishments that have started up in London and elsewhere. At first only discounting bills, its founders soon saw the advantage of lending money on all sorts of other securities, and their cellars came to be loaded with a constantly varying heap of dock-warrants, bills of lading, shares in railways and public companies, and the like. To do this, of course, vast funds were necessary, very much in excess of the immense wealth accumulated by the Gurneys in Norwich and elsewhere. Therefore, having proved the value and stability of his business, Samuel Gurney easily persuaded those who had money to invest to place it in his hands, they receiving for the same a fixed and fair return of interest, and he obtaining with it as much extra profit as the fluctuations of the money market and the increasing needs of trade made possible. He became, in fact, a new sort of merchant, buying credit—that is, borrowing money—on the one hand, and selling credit—that is, lending money—on the other, and deriving from the trade his full share of profits."

Gurney profited largely by the panic of 1825, and he piously set his little anxieties as equivalent to the sufferings of extreme poverty:—

"Several London banks failed, and at least eighty country banks fell to the ground, the Bank of England itself being only saved by the accidental finding of two million one-pound notes that had been packed away and lost sight of some time before. Even Joseph John Gurney, much more of a philanthropist than a banker, suffered from the pressure. 'Business has been productive of trial to me,' he wrote in characteristic way in his journal, 'and has led me to reflect on the equity of God, who measures out His salutary chastisement, even in this world, to the rich as well as the poor. I can certainly testify that some of the greatest pains and most burdensome cares which I have had to endure have arisen out of being what is usually called a "monied man."'

Is not this a case for a commentator to exclaim, "*Le pauvre homme!*"

Useful Information for Engineers. Third Series. As comprised in a Series of Lectures on the Applied Sciences; and on other kindred Subjects: together with Treatises on the Comparative Merits of the Paris and London International Exhibitions, on Roofs, on the Atlantic Cable, and on the Effect of Impact on Girders. By William Fairbairn, Esq., C.E. (Longmans & Co.)

READERS not initiated into the mysteries of mechanical science, and but slightly curious concerning the details of mechanical arts, no less than engineers, will find much that will interest them in these lectures on 'The Applied Sciences,' 'The Present State of Progress in Science and Art,' 'Labour: its Influence and Achievements,' 'Literary and Scientific Institutions,' 'First Principles, and the Thickness of the Earth's Crust experimentally considered,' 'Iron and its Appliances,' 'The Comparative Merits of the Machinery of the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1855,' 'The Machinery of the International Exhibition of 1862,' 'Iron Roofs,' and 'Experimental Researches on Insulation and other Properties of Submarine Telegraph Cables.' To those who have taken part in the controversy respecting the history of the locomotive, one fact recorded by Mr. Fairbairn will seem of peculiar importance. Special readers remember that the biographer of George Stephenson claimed for that useful mechanician the merit of inventing "the blast." The terms in which this claim was renewed are these:—"He (i. e. George Stephenson) then thought that, by conveying the eduction steam into the chimney by means of a small pipe after it had performed its office in the cylinders, and allowing it to escape in a vertical direction, its velocity would be imparted to the smoke from the fire, or to the ascending current of air in the chimney. The experiment was no sooner made than he found that the combustion of the fuel in the furnace was greatly stimulated by the blast," &c. In opposition to this story, the writer of the authorized 'Life of Robert Stephenson,' after showing that the influence of the blast in 1814 could have been nothing like so great as Mr. Smiles fancied, and drawing attention to the obscurity that covers the early history of the blast, conclusively proved that George Stephenson could not have been its inventor in the manner attributed to him. It now appears that George Stephenson confessed that his knowledge of the tendency of the blast did not follow from experiment, but was an accidental discovery. "Mr. Stephenson," says the deliverer of these lectures, "stated to the author that he introduced it into the chimney not from a previous knowledge of its properties as a blast, but to get quit of the nuisance." In another place Mr. Fairbairn observes, "George Stephenson, although the Father of Railways, could scarcely

be called an inventor, or a man of great intellectual capacity. He was, however, equally useful and equally successful in all its pursuits; and we have only to witness the result of his labours on the Killingworth, Darlington, and Liverpool and Manchester railways, to accord to him the merit of a hard worker, a distinguished engineer, and a man of indomitable perseverance, to whom we are indebted for the first successful railway worked by locomotives." Some years since, when the *Athenæum* exploded the ridiculous story that George Stephenson invented the locomotive, and relieved his honest fame of the romantic fabrications with which spurious biography had obscured rather than illustrated it, we encountered opposition and ungenerous misconstruction from writers who had accepted the fictions as true. That our statement of the case has, however, been adopted by persons best qualified to pass judgment upon it we see a satisfactory indication, in the fact that an engineer of Mr. Fairbairn's high position and unquestionable fairness does not hesitate to say that George Stephenson can "scarcely be called an inventor, or a man of great intellectual capacity."

Social Life in Former Days. Second Series.

Illustrated by Letters and Family Papers.

By E. Dunbar Dunbar, (late) Captain 21st Fusiliers. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

THE success of Capt. Dunbar's first series of extracts from letters and papers illustrating our Social Life in former days has induced him to gather from his store of family documents the materials for another volume, which, though it may be less interesting and important than its precursor, contains many pieces of information and some strange pictures for which the antiquary and the collector of quaint stories will give him their thanks. Opening with an instance of the ferocity with which powerful families made war upon each other in the sixteenth century, the book makes us witnesses of the feud which raged between the Inneses and Dunbars, to the alternate amusement and consternation of their neighbours in the province of Moray. "On the 18th of October, 1577, John Innes, brother of the Laird of Innermarkie, with several accomplices, broke into the stables of the Deanery of Moray, with the intention of carrying off the horses. The Dean, Alexander Dunbar, disturbed by the sudden confusion, came out unarmed, 'except with his dirk, which he carried always,' and was immediately attacked by one of the party, who not only wounded him severely, but also most cruelly killed his daughter, Elizabeth Dunbar, a girl of thirteen years of age." Thus commenced a bloody quarrel that was brought to a close by the intervention of the Bishop of Moray and the heads of certain leading families of the district, who felt themselves constrained by Christian duty to check the belligerents, and interfere "for pecefing and satisfaction of slachtyr and slachters done be either of the parties." The comical verbiage of the deed by which this Dean of the church militant upon earth and his enemies empowered the peace-makers to arbitrate with respect to all matters in dispute, will remind playgoers of the absurdities of the reconciliation-scene in 'The Corsican Brothers.' The reader is next introduced to Sir Robert Gordon, the first of the Nova Scotia baronets, who paid for the distinction conferred upon him by Charles the First in 1625 "3,000 merks Scots, a sum equivalent to about 160*l.* sterling." From a letter written by this Sir Robert in 1626, wherein he says, "be the advyse of Baronet Strachan, Baronet Clunie, and Baronet Lesmoir," it

appears that the new title was formerly used in a manner that would occasion laughter at the present date. The chief interest of the volume depends upon the letters of this worthy gentleman's correspondents, who keep him informed of the world's doings by epistles equally characteristic of the writers and their period. When Sir Robert is at Paris, in 1620, he receives from his "Loving Cousin," the Duke of Lennox, a request that he will send to his Grace's quarters at Whitehall some articles of feminine apparel. "I must entreat you," writes the Duke, "to send me over some dozen of masks for gentewomen, which you must bespeak that they may be higher in the brow than the ordinary. You must send me also a dozen pair of such gloves as the gentewomen there do weare, and some working silk of dark colours." Sir Robert's most entertaining correspondent, however, is one Sir John Seton, of whom the editor can tell us nothing more than that he was a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and married a daughter of Sir William Hamilton, of Elistoun. A courtier in the earlier years of Charles the First's reign, suing for such royal favours as grants of land in Ireland and the recently-drained fens of Lincolnshire, Sir John Seton sided with the Parliamentarians in the Civil War, remaining in London whilst the King was at Oxford, writing to his friend in Scotland sharp words about "the Spanisch Jointo" and the other pernicious counsellors of his Britannic Majesty, and adopting an impressive tone of religious earnestness with respect to the course of public affairs. But though he wrote plentifully to Sir Robert Gordon, "att Gordonston in the North," Sir John Seton was a cautious scribe; and in order that his words, in case his letters should fall into the hands of royalists, might not be quoted at any future time to his disadvantage, he abstained from signing his name at the end of his epistles, concluding them with a mysterious "You know who I am." It is observable that Sir John Seton calls Sir Robert his "Honorable and worthy father," and always at the end of his letters makes some expression of filial duty, such as "your troulie affectionat frend and obediend sone," or "your affectionat sone and humble servand." Capt. Dunbar cannot say "why Sir John Seton called his correspondent 'Father';" but it is not unreasonable to infer that John Seton was a natural child of the Northern baronet. If they were really father and son, as the letters represent them, the correspondence is singular for its freedom from that coldness and formality which usually marked the intercourse of parents and children in the seventeenth century.

Turning over the papers we come upon signs of Cromwell's vigorous rule in the following passage given to an ancestor of that expert handler of the fowling-piece, Gordon Cumming, the lion-hunter:—"Suffer the bearer, Robert Cunnings, Laird of Alter, junior, to pas and repas about his negotiations, and to carrie a pistell for his personall defence, and to make use of a fowlingpeece for his recreation, providid he act nothinge prejudicial to His Highnes—The Lord Protector." Another document, a letter written in 1626, by a scholar who had acted as private tutor to the young Earl of Sutherland, enables us to estimate the value set upon the services of schoolmasters and pedagogues by the Scotch nobility of that time:—"I taught my Lord thrie yeirs in Suthirland," in a letter to the earl's guardian complains the ex-tutor, who seems to have been discharged from his post under circumstances of great injustice; "I nevir as yit got onie mor benefit bot one hundreth merks (your worship has my discharge on no

mor), so ther rests to me two hundreth merks for the workman is worthie of his byr. If your worship will not caus pay it now, I hop my Lord will sometyme consider it. My fyv yeirs attendance deserved a greater bountae." A far more noteworthy paper respecting scholastic matters, however, is the letter written by John Sharpe, asking Sir Robert Gordon to interest himself to place the writer's son upon the foundation of "Westminster Schoole." Writing in the January of 1629, Master John Sharpe says, "The first year (if I be rightlie remembered), as I was informed, he must be a Comoner or Probationer; as to that I am content if I may gett him preferred the next year following, for I will be at charges either to boord him in the schoolemaster's owne house or in some other house of my acquaintance. If you talk with the schoolemaster himself, your honor may tell him that he is about XIII yerees of age, that he hath learned all his Latine-gramer two or three times over, and doth understand the same. At this spring, by God's grace, I will enter him into his Greek. He doth learne, besid, Virgill and Terence, and some of Tullie's orationes." From this it would seem that the schoolboys of Charles the First's time were in some cases not so much younger than the schoolboys of the present day as we are accustomed to think. A boy who joins a public school in his fifteenth year is now-a-days thought to enter it at an advanced age.

The inventory of possessions generously given by the second Duke of Lennox's widow to her brother-in-law, the third duke, and his son, Lord Darnley, contains some notable entries, such as "7. My Lord's Collar of Esses, with a George of diamonds at it; three other Georges and Garters; which is all he had, excepte the one which is upon his Effigies at Westminster;" and "11. All my Lord's progresse stuff; a red bed, with chairs and stooles suitable to it; and hangings and carpetes for the bede-chamber and dining-chamber." Noteworthy also is the friendliness with which the Countess of Sutherland, widow of the thirteenth Earl, and daughter of the fourth Lord Elphinston, writes to her dress-maker. Her letter begins, "To my Richt Traist freind Johnne Hunter, tailzeor and burgess of Edinburgh. These: Traist Freind, —My heartlie commendationes remembred," and ends with "So, haifing no forder at this present, but expects ye will obey thir presents, I comit you to God's protectione, and rests your assured good freind, Annas C. Suthirland." Even those who have not the honour of her acquaintance may safely assert that the Duchess of Sutherland of our own day never addressed a London tailor or a court milliner as her "dear friend."

The following letter from Lady Jean Gordon, daughter of the fourteenth Earl of Sutherland, is such a delicious exhibition of feminine frankness, prudence, simplicity and craft, that the reader will thank us for giving him every line of it:—

"This for the Right Worshipfull Sir Ludvick Gordon, of Gordonstoune. In Cromerty.

"The 19 of Jany. 1637.

"Deir Cousing,—This gentillman, the berer heirof, has bein att me, making offer of himself and fortoun to me; and I, not being wholly att my owne disposing, has sent him to speek my father, and brother, and yourself, and Skibo, with any other freinds you think fit to meit therupon, hoping you will se to my good in it. His estat, as he says, is five thousand mark a yeir, and he offers me the half for my congeinie, which I think is very fair, considering the condission I ame in, for it is good taking an good occation whill offered. He does profes a great dell of love to me; for my owne part, I could led my lyff with the man, for he sims to be a very deserving gentillman, and one

I hop of a good disposition, and any thing he has in frise; so that, cousing, when ye have met with the rest of the freinds theranent, and tryd how much ye can se it tend for my good, then accordingly I expects ye will be my freind and his both, for he intends to putt it to a poynt as soon as possibly can be, and if ye that are freinds command him to goe Suth, to speek any of my freinds there, I belive he will obey. So leving this busines, cousing, upon you to befreind, as ye se fit for my good, who shall, for all your favours, indevor to approve myself, as becometh her who is your most obedient cousing, to serve you,

"JEAN GORDON.

"Cousing, if ye conclud on this busines or this beere return, I intret you move my brother to com this lenth to speek with me in business, for I know not how to get munia, and ther is an necessity of having it att such a tyme; for, what he ows me of my mentinance, he most of nesesity advance it befor hand, and more so if that be it goe on. I intret you to se what my Lord will doe; if ye could move him to tak me hom and match me out of his owne house, albit never so privately, for it will be a trubill to your mother to have it solemnised heir, albit never so privately. I hop for your answer theranent by this beere; he intends Suth, but he wold fain contract funst. Doe this as ye think fit (he, duties, will give you all content) so that ye deminish non of my fornemid portion, ogment it as they plea."

Amongst the contributions relating to matters funereal we come upon the letter of a Laird's widow, Jane Campbell, who, in her anxiety to secure an honourable interment for her husband's corpse, writes in 1663 to the Laird of Gordonston: "I doe lykweis humbely intreat your honour for the leine of your mort-clothe; for it is mor to his credit to have it nor the comone mort-clothe of Elgine, seeing we expek sinderie of his freinds to be heire." People of gentle birth and blood in the days of our ancestors habitually and without a struggle did things to which much humbler people could not stoop nowadays without reluctance. Thus in this record of old usages having in one page seen a lady write for the loan of drapery to heighten the display at her husband's funeral, we come in another page upon a Major Dunbar, a man of ancient lineage and good condition, who binds his son an apprentice to a ship-carpenter, as though there were nothing incongruous between the possession of gentle status and the pursuit of so humble a calling. Indeed, the Scotch noblesse seemed to have busied themselves in commercial pursuits long before the poorer members of our own aristocracy deigned to imitate their wise example. In 1688 George, Viscount of Tarbat, subsequently Earl of Cromartie, was the chief partner of a firm that for many years carried on a bottle-manufactory at "the new Glasse-hous in North Leith." Some seventy years later Lady Murray was a dealer in bug-poison, and advertised her "secret and infallible mixture" in at least one of the Edinburgh papers.

In illustration of the powers which, so late as 1747, every Laird, whose lands had been constituted a barony, exercised over the lives as well as liberties of offenders within the limits of his jurisdiction, Captain Dunbar gives from the archives of the Barron-Court, Gordonston, the account of the judicial proceedings against Janet Grant, who, being found guilty of burglary, was sentenced to death on August 25, 1679. "Whereupon," runs the record, "the judge gave sentence that she shall be conveyed from thence back to prison, and there to remaine till the morrow, being the 26th instant, and thence to be carried, betwixt 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to the Loch of Spynie, and there to be drowned under water till she be dead." It appears that in the barony of Gordonston criminals sentenced to death were

executed by immersion, instead of suspension. Of an old lord who met his end neither by water nor the rope, but by the headsman's axe, Captain Dunbar reminds us by publishing a very characteristic letter written by Lord Lovat when he was in his seventy-eighth year. "I take the cold bath every day," runs the postscript of this letter, "and, since I cannot go abroad, use the exercise of dancing every day with my daughter and others that are here with me, and I can dance as cleverly as I have done these ten years past." The amusing papers of this very entertaining volume comprise some epistles, the fun of which consists chiefly in the extravagant badness of their spelling. For instance, Lord Huntly, afterwards the second Duke of Gordon, writes to a friend: "And also to lett you know I had hard some notorius both rogs and lyers should have dun ther indevors to perswaid you I was not so mutch your frend as the rest of my predecessors had been to yours; all which I ashured you was fals." This was written in 1708, a date when gross ignorance had become disgraceful in good society.

The Vegetable World; being a History of Plants, with their Botanical Descriptions and Peculiar Properties. By Louis Figuier, author of 'The World before the Deluge.' Illustrated with Engravings, chiefly drawn from Nature. (Chapman & Hall.)

A careful perusal of this octavo volume suggests the suspicion that different minds have been engaged in getting it up. M. Faguet's full-page illustrations are admirable; but not a few of the engravings have been printed in a slovenly way, although the effect of the best drawing and carving is entirely dependent on the printing. As for the letter-press, the name of M. Louis Figuier is on the title-page; and the Preface is signed with the initials W. S. O. The first part of the book, on the physiology of plants, although it begins in a very old-fashioned and unmethodical way with a description of the roots, consists of good and well-translated compilation. The other three parts on the classification, the families and the distribution of plants, have been got together by spoliation, —an easier process than either compilation or translation. The part on the physiology occupies 192 pages; a meagre essay on the classification of plants fills up 30 pages, whilst 293 pages consist of an abridgment of the late Dr. Lindley's descriptions of his so-called Natural families. The essay on the 'Geographical Distribution of Plants' consists chiefly of extracts from such common sources as the publications of Alexander Humboldt, Charles Martens, Cosson, Auguste de St.-Hilaire, and Dr. Hooker. Dr. Lindley is no longer in this world to give or to withhold his consent to the publication of an abridgment of his descriptions of the Natural families; but most certainly botanists who already possess Dr. Lindley's views in his own works ought to be warned against paying for them twice over by buying this book; and beginners or amateurs, who wish to master Lindley's principles of grouping, ought to be told that the possession of this abridgment will not make it unnecessary for them to buy Lindley's system in Lindley's own expository of it.

As regards good elementary scientific treatises, British writers are too often parasites of French compilers. For example, the adjective *parasitical* is descriptive of the relations between Balfour's 'Botany' and Adrien de Jussieu's elementary work, of Patterson's 'Zoology' and Milne-Edwards's 'First Lessons,' and of Lardner's later compilations and the works of Arago, Pouillet, and others. The cause of this rela-

tion is patent. French *savants* are employed and paid by their government to prepare their excellent treatises; while British compilers or translators or bookmakers are employed by publishers to get up their catch-shilling publications. The French books are written to teach, the British are made to sell. The end in the one case is instruction, in the other trade.

M. Louis Figuier's book is a workmanlike performance. The French are well aware of their superiority: "We are the summing-up nation (*nous sommes la nation résumateur*)," they say of themselves. And M. Figuier has obtained distinction in a career in which his nation is eminent. Paris, or rather the slope on the bank of the Seine called the Latin Quarter, with its five academies and its free museums and menageries, libraries and lectures, gardens and comradeship, is indeed the best spot in the world for a man who wishes to learn the present state of a science. If master of the three tongues, French, German, and English, and able to add to his residence in the Latin Quarter a visit to Berlin or London, he must soon become acquainted with nearly everything worth knowing in the science which he studies, the recent discoveries, the results of discussions, the new instruments, the novel experiments, the marvellous specimens, the puzzling problems, the acquired facts. Such a man might, after a few years of acquisition, become a successful compiler. He would then be fit to sum up, and if apt to teach, he might contest the present superiority of the French. But they never can be rivalled by bookmakers, who put together books as builders run up houses, by contract. Yet our countrymen ought to be first in this very field. They acquire foreign languages more easily than the French. They travel far more. Although from their British shells, British birds, British ferns, British fish, they might be deemed the smallest people in their ideas among the nations called civilized, they are really the people who are most universally spread around the globe, whose sway is largest, and their language most read and spoken. No nation has equally vast collections of specimens of minerals, plants, or animals, although, perhaps, nearly all our great rivals have more accessible and available collections. And a Briton, more than a man of any other nationality, might, without treading any soil but that of the British empire, or seeking the protection of any other bit of silk than the Union Jack, voyage round the world and see with his own eyes a tolerably universal representation of the vegetation or floral vesture of the planet Earth.

These remarks arise from the perusal of a book which, to the extent of more than one-half of its contents and pages, is an English abridgment under the guise of a French translation, a hash-up of Dr. Lindley with the name of M. Louis Figuier upon the title-page. The illustrations, paper, print, and appearance of the volume are so attractive, that it is a real disappointment to find them marred by careless reading of the proofs, by showy but flimsy binding, and by the bad literary workmanship called book-making. For we should have been glad to have welcomed a really good elementary book on botany. On all sides the botanist is at present compelled to hear the study which yields him daily delight condemned as very dry; and he can only say this dryness comes from the way in which it is taught, and not from the science itself. A knowledge of stupes is a heritage of certain families among the savage tribes of Africa, Asia, and America, and the peasantry of Europe which produces lines of gardeners, herbalists, and apothecaries. In this way the science descends from sire to son, or from

mother to daughter; and young men of these families, who have had their first lessons in boyhood and their first difficulties removed in their homes, can profit by books and lectures and become botanists. But for the majority of people botany is a repellent science, as unattractive as a herbarium which has been attacked by caterpillars. Yet, a book of clear definitions, simple arrangement, and satisfactory illustrations which shall describe the life-circles of plants, and enable the student of average intelligence and perseverance to recognize with ease the principal groups of the vegetable world, and the wild and cultivated plants of his own country, is a production which ought not to be beyond the powers of our professors of botany, and which ought not much longer to be an unsupplied want of the age.

The Story of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. By the Rev. Henry Rowley. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)

Christianity among the New Zealanders. By the Right Rev. William Williams, D.C.L., Bishop of Waiapu. With Six Illustrations. (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday.)

THE story of missions to Africa has a saddening influence on the mind. Great sacrifices have been made and a noble philanthropy displayed,—men, money, enthusiasm, patience, energy have not been wanting,—yet the beneficial effects have been small. Christianity and civilization tell slowly on the descendants of Ham, whose barbarism is of a type that almost compels the tender-hearted lover of humanity to sit down in despair.

In 1857, in consequence of Dr. Livingstone's appeal to the Church of England to occupy the field of missionary labour which his discoveries in Africa had opened up, the Oxford and Cambridge mission to Central Africa was founded,—the Universities of Durham and Dublin subsequently joining in the undertaking. The object aimed at was to establish stations, which should be centres of christianity and civilization, promoting not only religion, but agriculture and lawful commerce, as well as the ultimate extinction of the slave trade.

The mission staff consisted of laity as well as clergy, headed by a bishop. The party began to ascend the Zambesi on the 10th of March, 1861, thence up the Shire river, and took up their first station at Magomero, on the highlands, about 70 miles from the Shire. Here they remained for some time, and worked well, till famine and other causes obliged them to leave it, and come down to the river near Chibisa's village, where famine appeared after a time, and ultimately broke up the mission. Death had overtaken Bishop Mackenzie, the Rev. Messrs. Burrup and Scudamore, Dr. Dickinson, and Mr. Thornton. The writer, Mr. Rowley, had to come home to save his life, and is one of the two survivors of the clerical staff. It was afterwards determined to leave that part of Africa altogether, and establish the mission at Zanzibar, under Bishop Tozer.

The volume is a readable and interesting one. Mr. Rowley has told the whole story well, showing judgment, taste, and feeling. His book is much superior to ordinary missionary books. As to the conduct of the mission, we cannot see just cause for blame. The Bishop and his colleagues acted in trying circumstances as they thought best. Their motives were pure and upright. When they *did* interfere in the quarrels of the native tribes, it was for the best interests of the tribes. There is little doubt, however, that the part of Africa recommended as a centre of missionary operations and commerce was ill suited to the purpose. The noble band went out

to meet almost certain death, and that speedily. They were even so ignorant of the dangers and difficulties of the enterprise, as to expect the arrival of the bishop's sisters and other ladies, as soon as a settlement could be made.

While ascending the Zambesi, and obliged to stop for the repair of the engine, some of the boat's crew went in search of game, but brought with them several of the Landeen tribe instead.—

"They were magnificent fellows, but had the look of unmitigated savages. They wore a kind of kilt made of monkey-skins, and their loins were covered with strips of monkey-skin and buckskin alternately arranged. It is a far more picturesque attire than the bit of dirty calico I had hitherto seen worn by the natives. Their necklaces were made mostly of the horns of a diminutive antelope, strung through the roots, though one fellow, the medicine-man, had a forest of chips about his neck. He also had at least twenty bracelets of steel wire on each arm, and on the fingers of each hand were many rings of the same material. Their snuff-boxes were made of a section of bamboo or reed; they were about a foot long, an inch in diameter, and ornamented with elaborate carving, very skillfully executed. One man carried his snuff-box in a hole made in the lower lobe of his ear. They were well pleased with their visit to us, for Dr. Livingstone conversed with them freely, and gave them trifling presents. There was nothing servile in their bearing; indeed, they regard all the natives around as their servants and slaves. They do no work, but quarter themselves upon the tribes they have subjugated. Those who visited us were, with many others, living upon the villagers near to Shupanga, and they assumed the air and manners of lords and masters. They carry off the stalwart lads as recruits, and the young women as wives. The Portuguese are really unable to do anything with them. Once, when repelling an invasion of these people, they captured two of them, and carrying them to Quilimane, did their best, by flogging, &c., to subdue their spirit. But they only evoked threats of vengeance and defiance. Until death they breathed out threatening and slaughter against their captors. They were as little moved to supplication as the North American Indian."

The missionaries lived chiefly among the Manganja tribe, whose women

"wore the hideous lip-ring of which I have spoken when in the Rovuma, and most had shaved off their hair. The men were not disfigured, save by a triangular notch in their front teeth, and they wore their hair dressed in fashions often becoming. It seemed *their* glory, but the woman's shame. The perverted taste of woman never invented a more hideous adornment than this frightful lip-ring. Fancy the loveliest of God's creatures in this part of the world with her upper lip thrust two inches beyond her nose, and a bald head! I am no artist, but I have an artist's admiration for grace of form and beauty of feature, and treasure the remembrance of a beautiful face, whether of man or woman, as I do that of a beautiful passage in music or poetry. In England it is, perhaps, difficult to find a female face, unless expressive of wickedness, which it is not pleasant to look upon; but in Africa, wherever I took my walks abroad, I met with a feminine ugliness almost overpowering, and for which the possessor was alone responsible, for many of the women would have been really good-looking had they not disfigured themselves so vilely."

The following is an amusing account of a much-relished food:—

"There are several species of rat, and the bewa, the field rat, a harmless-looking creature, small in size, slender of form, and of the colour of lavender, is regarded by the natives as the best of all meat. At certain seasons of the year there is a regular rat harvest, the boys being the reapers. You see them coming home with dead rats on a reel like larks on a skewer. They dry them, smoke them, and hang them up in bundles, like sprats at Billingsgate, and eat one now and then as a dainty. One evening my boy Juma (one of the boys now with Dr. Living-

stone) came into my hut with his supper, a lump of Nsima, and something like a burnt sausage. 'What is that, Juma?' said I. 'Bewa,' said he. 'Is it good?'—'It is good. Better than sheep, better than goat, better than bird or fish, better than all other meat. Shall I roast one for you?' And he pulled out a fine rat from his bag, and held it up for admiration. I nodded assent, and off he ran delighted. He returned with the rat frizzled and black, cooked to a turn. Its odour was savoury—but it was rat, and I hesitated. 'Did you skin it, Juma?'—'No!'—'Did you take the entrails out, Juma?'—'No! They are the best of it—the fattest!' said he, in surprise at my want of power to appreciate what a rat was. I did not taste it, though I afterwards thought myself weak to allow prejudice to interfere with my taste, for I have no doubt the boy was right, and that rat was pleasant food, and the method of cooking it was no worse than our method of dressing snipe."

The volume has two maps, with a number of woodcuts, and photographic portraits of the worthy men who died in that unhealthy land. The beginning of the mission to Central Africa was marked by disaster, owing to causes which might have been foreseen by the persons who recommended the district chosen. Europeans cannot with safety live in such a climate, away from regular supplies by ship. Whether evil spirits had to do with the failure, we will not venture to say,—though the Bishop of Oxford, whose knowledge of them is greater than ours, thinks they had. Let us hope that Zanzibar will prove a better post, and Bishop Tozer a man more careful of his health than Mackenzie; more self-denying, zealous, and christian-minded he can hardly hope to be.

The second book is of less interest than that of Mr. Rowley, and by no means so well written. It has no map, and the reader cannot follow the narrative very easily. The author does not rise above the level of ordinary writers of missionary travels, and his reflections are commonplace. We observe that Satan bears a conspicuous place in them. But he and his fellow labourers are animated by a true spirit of christian zeal. It is evident that they are well fitted for their work, intrepid and bold, earnest and energetic: hence their labours have been followed by much success. It is in New Zealand much the same as in Africa: one tribe attacks another, with or without provocation, and carries off the booty. But there is this difference, that where Mackenzie laboured there was no cannibalism, whereas in New Zealand some of the prisoners were usually killed for that purpose.

The New Zealanders had no settled form of religion,—no deities to whom regular worship was paid; yet there were priests whose services were required on particular occasions, especially in times of sickness or war. They were supposed to possess the power of bewitching whom they pleased, and were therefore much feared. Here is the account which a young man, the son of a noted priest, afterwards a convert to Christianity, gave of himself:—

"Before I was yet born (said this young man) my father devoted me to the powers of darkness. As soon as I was able to struggle for my mother's breast, I was often teased by my father, and kept from it, in order that angry passions might be deeply rooted in me. The stronger I grew, the more I was teased by my father, and the harder I had to fight for nourishment. All this was done before I was old enough to notice the plants which are produced by the earth. When I could run about, the work of preparation went on more rigidly, and my father kept me without food that I might learn to thieve, not forgetting, at the same time, to stir up the spirit of anger and revenge which he had so assiduously endeavoured to implant in my breast. My father then taught me how to bewitch and destroy people at my pleasure; and he told me that to be a great man, I must be

a bold murderer, a desperate and expert thief, and able to do all kinds of wickedness, effectually. I remember while I was a child, my father went to kill pigs. I tried to get a portion for myself, but my father beat me away, because I had not been active in killing them. When the tribe went to war, and I was able to go with them, I endeavoured to fulfil my father's wishes by committing acts of violence; and when I succeeded in catching slaves for myself, my father was pleased, and said, 'Now I will feed you, because you deserve it; now you shall not be in want of good things.' I followed this course, firmly believing I was doing right, until Paratene Ripi came to visit us at Kaitake. He told us we must not work on the Sabbath-day, but pray to God and think of Him. Missionary visits now became frequent, but I still followed my own course. After a time I began to question whether it was right or not to proceed as I had begun under my father's tuition, and it was not long before I saw how exceedingly wicked I was, and I soon felt a hatred of my past life. My father, finding how matters were going on, separated himself from me, and is now living at a distance from Kaitake, in order that he may be out of the way of instruction."

Bishop Williams gives this curious account of a Taranaki chief:—

"A Taranaki chief, Horopapera Te Ua, having shown strong symptoms of insanity, his people considered that it was dangerous for him to be at large, and bound him with ropes. In a little time he contrived to gain his liberty. He was then secured with a chain, which was securely padlocked; but he broke the chain asunder, and was again free. 'The angel Gabriel,' he said, 'had appeared to him to give him his release.' The next achievement of Te Ua was still more marvellous. It is related that, in a fit of frenzy, he severed his child's leg with an axe; but when the people gathered around to pour forth their lamentations, they found the child playing before the door, with only a scar visible, showing where the amputation had taken place. From this time Te Ua was no longer regarded as a maniac, but as a great prophet, one who was raised up for their deliverance. He then related to his people a remarkable dream, which was interpreted to mean that victory was near at hand. Soon after a party of soldiers, under Capt. Lloyd, being out on a reconnaissance, their retreat was cut off by the natives, and some of the number, including that officer, fell into their hands. The report was at once circulated that this success had been achieved under the protection of the angel Gabriel; that the natives, only thirty in number, had been attacked by a large body of soldiers, and that without fighting, but only by the use of Horopapera's magic wand, the soldiers all fell before them. Horopapera then sent a letter to Tamihana Te Wāhoro, and to the New Zealand chiefs generally, instructing them to sheath the sword of war, 'that the Lord of Hosts has given to the natives the sword of Samson and of Gideon, the sword by which the Philistines and the Midianites were overpowered. This is Gabriel the archangel. He has come down like a mighty flood upon his people, and upon the ruler who is anointed to be over them. He commands you to stay the four winds of heaven, and that all the people shall take upon them the solemn oath (Kia tomo katoa tatou ki ana pooti). If you obey this command your God will come down upon this land. It is because he loves his people, and is about to restore you to your rock, which is Jehovah.' Here was a recognition of the Divine Ruler, but there was a strange admixture of fanaticism, and, in order to secure the adhesion of the people, it was necessary to give them a new system. Their case bore some resemblance to that of Israel of old, when the ten tribes having raised the standard of rebellion, Jeroboam made the golden calves for the people to worship, lest by going up to Jerusalem they should return to their allegiance. The Christian religion had taught them quiet submission to the powers that be, and under the instruction of the missionaries they had been accustomed to pray for the Queen, and to acknowledge her authority. The Scriptures therefore were to be laid aside, together with the books they had

received from the missionaries. They were directed to return to their native customs, including the tapu and polygamy, and a new form of worship was prepared."

Now that England is at peace with New Zealand, we trust that the civilizing influences of Christianity will change the inhabitants, and induce them to follow those peaceful occupations that conduce to their well-being. Those who have gone among them from European countries to preach the Gospel and instruct them in the arts of civilized life, are active in their work; but they should avoid coming in contact with one another on disputed dogmas. The reported discussion between a Romish priest and the author of the book, in the presence of a number of natives, could have led to no good result. If Christians show their divisions to barbarous tribes, the latter will not know which to follow, and may probably choose to continue in their old superstitions.

The book of Bishop Williams will encourage the supporters of missions to the heathen, by showing that their money is not all wasted. Good fruit is being gathered in a country which may hereafter prove one of the most important colonies of Great Britain. But we regret to remark that it resembles in strain and tone the diary of a man who chronicles ordinary events, appending to them such obvious remarks as come first into the mind. The descriptions lack life and vigour. In the interests of a hopeful charity, we would also express the belief that the phrase "*another brand plucked out of the fire*," which occurs here and there in relation to a convert, is figurative.

NEW NOVELS.

Only George: a Story. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE one merit of this novel is brevity; but notwithstanding its shortness, it is far too long. It is weariness, stupefying weariness, to turn over its loosely-printed pages of school-girls' English, every paragraph of which has come from a writer who never looked for thoughts until she had found her pen, and then looked for them in vain. Every sentence of the tale droops with a weakness suggestive of the difficulties which beset the inexperienced scribe whose chief concern after she has commenced a sentence is to bring it to a full stop without a grammatical blunder. It is a wondrously polite story about lords and ladies,—such lords and such ladies!—and to heighten the effect of her not sternly realistic descriptions of high life, the author not only declares herself "at home" in May Fair, but flourishes before the awe-struck reader her total ignorance of the topography of less fashionable quarters. She is sure that Doughty Street is in the City, somewhere east of Bartholomew's Hospital and Smithfield Market. Amy and Arthur Neville are described as leaving their home in May Fair and "rattling over the stones in a Hansom, through Holborn, past the deserted Smithfield Market, past Bartholomew's Hospital with its quiet square and its gardens surrounded by fine piles of stone buildings, on their way to Doughty Street." Perhaps this delightful assumption of ignorance on a point concerning which information would, no doubt, be very disgraceful, may produce the desired effect on a certain class of readers; but it is calculated to rouse in uncharitable minds a horrible suspicion that the author has ere now had dealings with the tradesmen of Gray's Inn Lane, and bought her bonnets in Lamb's Conduit Street.

Of course, Amy, or Amicia, Neville and her brother did not visit Doughty Street without a sufficient object. Their excuse for so adven-

turous a departure from the stronghold of fashion was a strong desire to see their old friends George—"only George"—Evelyn and his mother,—the son and widow of a Prof. Evelyn, who "had been well known to the scientific world, both in England and abroad, as a man of high intellectual culture and of immense research in all subjects connected with natural philosophy." Even at the outset of the story Amicia is in love with George Evelyn, a medical student of Bartholomew's Hospital, where his devotion to professional duties has "gained him the esteem and regard of all the physicians in attendance there." But though Amicia is a guileless and unselfish darling, she has worldly parents,—a papa "who had been called to the Bar as a young man, but soon took to literature, and added materially to his income by writing various sprightly tales and essays for the magazines"; and a mamma of whom the author says, with some obscurity, "Mrs. Neville had been disappointed in her own married life; and, alienated by the absolute selfishness of her husband, she had early taken refuge in friendship, and, as it were, took (*sic*) out in small change what she could not obtain in the solid piece." It is almost needless to say that the worldly papa and mamma, for whom Amicia is said to have "an immense affection," set their child free from her entanglement with the medical student, and, after the fashion of the papas and mammas of May Fair, give her in marriage to an elderly and frigid peer, "the grim Lord Chilworth." As Lady Chilworth, Amy endures several years of misery, when the grim earl dies suddenly of heart disease, leaving her at liberty to marry "only George," who, with the rapidity which usually characterizes the professional successes of romantic art, has, in the course of a few years, become an eminent physician as well as a man of large fortune. The marriage of the old lovers follows in due course; and in order that the wealthy physician may be rendered a fit husband for "a lady of quality," our fashionable novelist secures his elevation to the baronetage. "A serious illness," runs the last pages of the story, "in the royal nursery had brought George into consultation there, and with such fortunate results in the course that he pursued, that it caused no surprise amongst his colleagues when a graceful recognition of his services and skill was made by the offer of a baronetcy." Surely a lady who knows everything about May Fair ought to know that baronetries are not won by young physicians in this fashion. What becomes of the world-loving papa we forget; but Mrs. Neville, whose "naturally affectionate nature had been by suffering and trial drawn upwards by degrees to higher interests than those of May Fair," is described as rejoicing in her closing days "that Amy had at last married one whom she had herself been brought to love and reverence more than all the House of Lords, although he was 'only George.'" Thus ends a novel which deserves attention as a curiosity of foolishness.

Beating to Windward; or, Light and Shade: a Novel. By the Hon. Charles Stuart Savile. (Newby.)

CONCERNING the author whose numerous works bear on their title-pages the name of the Hon. Charles Stuart Savile, we have a theory to which our respect for literature and humanity inspires us to cling, as though it were for hard life. For its support we can produce no facts that are not drawn from his publications. Who the gentleman may be, whether he be old or young, rich or poor, whether his designation on the shelves of his publisher be his real name

or merely a *nom de plume*,—are questions that we confess ourselves totally unable to answer. We have never looked him up in the Peerage or Court Directory, nor have we any intention to do so. It is enough for us to know him from his own voluminous productions, the nerveless incoherence and languid verbosity of which, no less than their feeble egotism and uniform inanity, induce us to rank him amongst those mental invalids who mistake their intellectual imbecility for strength, and for the comfort of their nearest companions, as well as their own well-being, are recommended by their physicians to seek diversion in the pursuits of literature. Such patients are by no means rare, and it has been ascertained by medical experience that the best mode of treating them is to place at their command an unlimited supply of pens, ink, and paper, and permit them to write away to their hearts' content. More than once Mr. Charles Dickens has enlivened his readers with the picture of an amiable simpleton who is perpetually writing, as a schoolboy whistles, for want of thought. Mr. Dick is still at work on his memorial concerning the execution of Charles the First; Mr. Toots continues to address letters to F.M. the Duke of Wellington; and in like manner the Hon. Charles Stuart Savile finds peace of mind in composing romances which no sane man will ever read for pleasure's sake. In this latest addition to a long series of similar deliveries, the hero is a distinguished Cambridge man—the son of a baronet, the nephew of a duke, the brother of a man possessing five-and-twenty thousand a year—who is reduced to earn his living as a tutor in the family of a country gentleman. Having fallen in love with his employer's daughter, whom he rescues from the horns of a mad bull, and then from a watery grave, Mr. Henry Walton is on the point of starting for Australia, in search of fortune, when he is brought to trial on a charge of having murdered his wealthy elder brother. The investigation terminates in his acquittal; whereupon the liberated hero—no longer a poor tutor, but an opulent baronet—claims the hand of his beloved Edith, and carries her off to the South of Europe, in the hope that a milder climate will restore her broken health. But, alas, Sir Henry is doomed to disappointment. Edith's death is announced in the last chapter of the story; and even whilst she is on the gloomy border-land of death, her husband writes to a friend: "I found a few lines in a drawer this morning, for I am allowed to get up and move about the room. The poem is so very short, I will quote it at full length. There are only four stanzas. It is headed—

LINES BY A CONSUMPTIVE PATIENT.

They whisper that I'm dying,
As on tip-toe they creep;
And friends are deeply sighing—
They fancy me asleep.

They whisper that I'm dying:
Alas! is this the truth?
And is my spirit flying
In early morn of youth?

They whisper that I'm dying,
And yet I feel no pain:
Where is my own Charles crying?
There—there he weeps again.

Oh, now I feel I'm dying!
His tears prove all hope flown:
When in the grave I'm lying,
Charles will be left alone.

—Were the name of Charles altered to that of Henry, it would seem as if I had written the lines myself, for they so exactly describe my state and what is passing around me." This poem is the most musical, most suggestive, and in every respect the strongest piece of writing in the three volumes.

Masterpieces of Mulready. Memorials of William Mulready. Collected by F. G. Stephens. Illustrated with Fourteen Photographs of his most Celebrated Paintings. (Bell & Daldy.)

"Poor old Mul!" By this phrase was the late William Mulready spoken of, towards the close of his long career, when his fame had increased with his years, but his fortune had not augmented in proportion. What a quaint, kindly-hearted, slightly cynical, old-fashioned figure was his, when your eye fell on him as he stood in the centre of a drawing-room, where the somewhat sad solemnities of a *soirée* were being celebrated! He looked, in dress and bearing, a relic or last shadow of the times of the Regency. How pleasantly antiquated was the smile which now and then crisped up from above his white, rolling "neckcloth" and his lofty shirt-collars. He was the very picture of old gentlemanlike simplicity; and you longed to ask him why he would carry about with him, held close to his side, and among such gay throngs of fashionable people, that antique umbrella, to which he seemed to attach such importance. But every one had a tenderness for the gentle old man, a respect for the air of sorrowing which hung about and over him, and no question was ever put to him that carried with it the possibility of wounding his susceptibility. There might be a smile at the umbrella, when the smiler was out of sight of the bearer, but there was never a reference to it within the bearer's hearing. He would pull it up under his left arm, as you approached him, hugging it closer to his heart, as if it were a matter which only concerned themselves,—that is, heart, umbrella, and Mulready,—and, respecting the mystery, you talked of general things.

Pleasantly, yet languidly, the old man would talk as if general things were matters he had well-nigh done with, and he would occasionally look around with a sigh, as if at once gazing towards and sighing for the relief that was not then far distant. But, when the younger and gayer votaries were gone, and Mulready moved up towards the fireplace, stood with his back to it, winter or summer, and a group of good listeners or apt and discreet questioners gathered round him, how congenial, how sunny, how felicitous, how communicative became the old and ever gentle artist. The shadow of sorrow never altogether passed away from his face; it sometimes bore a sign of present pain; sometimes it seemed born of some old memory; but in the hour which he would always give to fitting audience the shadow never broke the sunniness which the occasion called forth. Brightness of enjoyment seemed then a tonic which he had no right to refuse. To him who had laboured assiduously and suffered much, a cup of mild pleasure was not to be dashed aside; and he seemed to have taken as a law of his life the injunction which Milton conveyed in his sonnet to Cyriac Skinner, who laboured overmuch, and thought the enjoyment of repose unworthy of a true son of labour—

For other things mild Heaven a time ordains,
And disapproves the Care, though wise in show,
That with superfluous burden loads the day,
And when God sends a cheerful hour, refrains.

One of the most remarkable features in Mulready was his Irish accent. That a man, born at Ennis, in county Clare, should have an unmistakable musical tone in his voice, not a bogue, but a certain rich, melodious accent, is a natural thing enough. When, however, we reflect that Mulready, born in 1786, left Ireland when he was little more than six years old, came to England, lived with English lads, and then with English men, and never returned

to his native country, the pertinacity with which the Irish tone hung on his eloquent tongue to the last, for seventy years and more, is remarkable. Most Irish children who come young from the Green Isle to England, and have fellowship with English companions, lose the native accent altogether, or can drop it when they please, and resume it when the humour prompts them. With Mulready it was not a matter of pleasure or caprice; the Clare melody hung on his lips, whether he would or no. That Clare ring—it is quite a silvery ring, which never sounds so witchingly as when it falls from the lips of a young, well-educated Clare girl—gave a zest to all Mulready's stories; and these he told, in his quiet, unaffected, charming way, by the score. Many of these stories Mr. Stephens repeats with excellent effect. One of them refers to the time when the three-year-old son of the Ennis leather-breeches maker was pursuing Art under difficulties, and, indeed, under something besides difficulties: "The discovery of his taste for drawing was made when his father came into the room where the child had been left—the family occupied only one room at that time, and had accustomed themselves to lock the child in while they were at work elsewhere—and found that little William had with a piece of common chalk made a tolerably successful copy of part of an engraving of St. Paul's, London, which hung on the wall of the chamber, and that for lack of a better panel, he had done so on the floor beneath the bed, beyond which a part of the cartoon extended. His father came suddenly into the room about the time when this architectural study was complete," and we may imagine "his surprise at seeing a pair of rosy and sturdy legs protruding from beneath the bedstead, the young owner of which had to back out before his work could be examined." Such was the commencement of a career during which the artist, after drawing on street walls, lecturing to children in a pleasant way who looked on at his work (a way which never left him, and which made him the delight of the students at the Royal Academy),—after illustrating cheap books, and painting panoramas, produced a series of masterpieces, including the 'Crossing the Ford,' 'The Wolf and the Lamb,' 'The Whistonian Controversy,' and ended only a year or two ago with the unfinished 'Toy-Seller.'

The fine old man died in harness. To complete that last of his efforts, he was before his easel at five o'clock on cold spring mornings; but his endurance was not equal to his resolution, and the picture was exhibited unfinished, at the Royal Academy, in the year 1862. At the last party at which he was a guest, at the house of his brother Academician, Mr. E. M. Ward, Mulready expressed his hope of completing this picture, in which young Wriothesley Ward stood for the child, but the hand of death was then weighing heavily on him; there was no gay leave-taking, as on similar occasions of old, but a feeling of the approaching end that "will come when it will come," but which, inevitable and necessary as it is, can never be thought of with smiles, nor be expected but with solemnity of feeling. The aged Irish artist went home to die. It was a home almost solitary, one in which there had been only the sunshine of Art triumphant, little or nothing of the glow of domestic happiness. Mulready accomplished an imperishable fame, but he made shipwreck of all besides; and though nearly blameless himself, wore through his later years that abiding shadow of grief which seemed to indicate, even in his cheerfulness, that self-reproach had something to do with his settled sorrow. Mr. Stephens touches lightly on these domestic matters, and we shall

follow such excellent example; but, looking on Mulready purely as an artist, Mr. Stephens describes him, with a generous and justifiable enthusiasm, as "one of the best-known artists of this age, independent, and thoroughly English" (on canvas), "a master in painting, a humorist, without spite or malice, an indefatigable student—a student all his life long—this man, with pathos or gaiety of feeling, imparted to the class of *genre* subjects that artistic completion of execution we generally seek in historical painting, and, by the truthfulness of all that he did, ennobled them in the process."

The merit of Mr. Stephens's brilliant volume does not lie altogether in the illustrations, nor in his commentary on them, nor in his general view of Mulready's life; the chief merit of this well-executed book is that it contains biographical matter of great interest, much of which is not to be found elsewhere, and some of which has been curiously overlooked by previous writers. We may add to this matter what we heard from Mulready's own lips, namely, that in the poor days of his Roman Catholic parents, he lived in Orange Court, Leicester Square (where Opie, and Holcroft too, once lodged); that he went to a boys' school in that court, and that he had for one of his schoolfellows little Edmund Kean. Mulready's own education was of a most miscellaneous character; he was alternately the pupil of Wesleyan ministers and Roman Catholic priests. This accounts, perhaps, for what happened in after-life—though, indeed, it also happens to most Irishmen who come to England in childhood. He did not precisely drift away from the Church in which he was baptized, but he ceased to have intercourse with its priests. He was a Christian, but of no special denomination, "rounding a long life," as Mr. Stephens says, "with half-unconscious heroism"; living well, in the main, "without demonstration or affectation"; working nobly from the time when his red, sturdy legs protruded from under the paternal bed, as he lay chalking St. Paul's on the floor, till the period when to look at the pleasant old man, and to fancy that he had ever had legs that might be called "sturdy," would seem an absurdity. He was, moreover, a more learned man than ordinary acquaintances would give him credit for. His knowledge of French, Latin, and Greek, he owed chiefly to self-instruction; and his modesty made the amount of that knowledge seem less than it really was. "From February, 1816, when he became an Academician, Mulready, to the day before his death, was an unfailing 'Visitor,' a most faithful member of the Council, and, as time went on, at last the depository of the traditions of the body, and in a way that was very different from that of the dull, obstinate, and ungenerous." On the 7th of July, 1863, the fine old Irish artist succumbed to a chronic spasmodic attack, and was, emphatically, at rest. On that day, David Roberts wrote in his diary, "7th. Died, at Linden Grove, William Mulready, R.A., aged 77. Poor Old Myl"—adding, "Went on the river in a small boat. Sketched the Tower." Roberts then seemed full of health, strength, and extensive purpose; but a brief year being over, he was the first Academician who took up his place in the Silent City after Poor Old Myl!

The First Man, and his Place in Creation, considered on the Principles of Science and Common Sense, from a Christian point of view; with an Appendix on the Negro. By George Moore, M.D. (Longmans & Co.)

Dr. Moore's book is a vigorous argument on the orthodox side, against the expressed views and the presumed inferences of Mr. Darwin and

his friends, in relation to the origin of the human race. In noticing Sir C. Lyell's 'Antiquity of Man,' we pointed out that upon such theories there could be no place for the popular Adam,—no first intelligent man; and this has since been seen by a multitude of readers, and contended against by a little army of authors and controversialists. To some of the authors we have already given space and attention, and we cannot, therefore, at present afford much space to another author and his argument on what is now regarded as a rather stale and unprofitable subject. It will not, indeed, die out; but the first shock against orthodoxy has been sustained, and men are recovering from its rude effects, and becoming callous, and, unhappily, very apathetic to the repeated imputation of ape origin. Even the great gorilla has had his day, and is no longer *ton*. We have been surprised to notice how few visitors pause to gaze at the two very grand gorillas in the Zoological Galleries of the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, and the British Museum. Not long since they were surrounded by eager admirers. Alas for popularity! To-day not one of their imagined descendants bestows more than a moment's glance upon them. Any contemptible, chattering monkey throws them into the shade, and into oblivion.

Something, indeed, of the same kind may be said of Dr. Moore's book; for had it appeared when the controversy was at fever heat, when Darwin and Huxley, and Owen and Lyell were the names of the season, and when people of fashion took sides with primrose-coloured gloves, when ladies lisped Darwinism, and even dancing couples conversed upon natural selection, it might have secured a more extended reception. As it is, however, some passing novel, or Christmas picture-book, gift or child's book, will prove more attractive; and Dr. Moore must rest content with having done his best, and having found a select audience who will certainly listen to him with pleasure and gratitude. From his own stand-point he has unquestionably done well. Occasional passages are marked by a certain felicity of expression, and any reader will admit that the tone of the book is good. It is not scientific in form, but rather emotional, moral, and religious, and might prove a suggestive volume for young and religiously-disposed persons who care little for pure science, but who relish a moderate amount thereof embellished by flowing language. To such readers this volume would be the more acceptable because its author seeks to evolve the necessity of a first man, and a definite human creation from man's known emotional, moral, and intellectual characteristics, rather than from any anatomical distinctions. In so doing, however, he sometimes overstates his case as against Mr. Darwin, whose theory he styles "only a beautifully ingenious outrage to reason," and again, "In so far as it relates to man, it would subvert our moral standing in relation to God and our neighbour. It confounds the brutal nature which has no moral relations with man's nature, whose true dignity is all moral and spiritual. It links us with beasts and creeping things, not merely by creation, but by direct derivation of mental faculty, power, and affection."

In most writers of Dr. Moore's calibre one cannot avoid noticing and regretting their want of complete knowledge when they refer, however passingly, to the geological part of the controversy. In his prefatory remarks he says, "The subject of man's antiquity is not touched on in this volume," and then in the next page or two he does touch on it, but not so fully or fairly as he should if he treats it at all. His attempted fun about the presumed flint-making men who were "worse than wild beasts, and

ate one another, bones and all," is out of place; and surely as an M.D. he should know better than to write, "The state of the earth invalidates the notion that it has been inhabited by mankind for incalculable ages. Men ought certainly to have left the earthy matter of their bones behind them. We do not even find the required traces of phosphate of lime in the soil with flint hatchets, and the slight appearance of this material in soils in general is, by-the-bye, a fact rather opposed to the immense antiquity of man." Is it possible that Dr. Moore has ascertained that there is no phosphate of lime found together with the human-worked flints? Can he be ignorant of the fact that abundant bones have been found together with worked flints? Has he never seen the actual piece of a cave-floor, exhibited in one of our museums, in which bones and worked flints are embedded together? And does he for a moment conceive that the small portion of phosphate of lime derived from a casual settlement of men who, if they existed at all, existed many thousand years ago, would have pervaded a large district of gravel, or "soils in general," which may have undergone numerous geological and chemical changes? Here, perhaps, a little fun at the author's expense might not be out of place; but as we are out of space, we must let this pass, with an expression of satisfaction that Dr. Moore says no more on the subject. There may be some who hold in the main much the same views as himself, who nevertheless would feel much ashamed of such puerile remarks as those just cited. Neither would they relish the occasional stilted sentences which disfigure a few pages—and a few only. "The centre of each atom is the stand-point of Omnipotence, and all the forces are resolvable into the fixed experiences of the Will which produced them. As every force of matter acts from a centre, so also is it with the soul, and thus man is conscious of a centre in himself." Eccentric enough is this passage; we will quote no more of the same kind.

The last chapter of the book, entitled 'Work, Dominion, Worship,' is, perhaps, the best in it. The previous chapter on 'Man and Woman' will certainly be pleasing to the latter, if not to the former. How dear to the fair sex must an author be who exclaims, "To imagine man as not including woman is to imagine an impossible fact, a purposeless, unilateral humanity!"

The Treasury of French Cookery. A Collection of the best French Recipes arranged and adapted for English Households. By Mrs. Toogood. (Bentley.)

Mrs. Toogood's pretensions are humble, but her success is unquestioned. She does not profess to have done more than translate certain receipts for her own use, and to offer to the public what she herself has found of good service. There is certainly much more variety in her volume than in English works which cover a wider field, and are looked upon as indispensable. But this variety necessarily excludes completeness. She gives us new ways of cooking a multitude of things, but she does not attempt to give all possible ways, or even all known ways. One result is, that we miss some of our French favourites; and another is, that the book by itself is not a thorough companion to the kitchen. We must still supplement it by Miss Acton, or whichever of the existing manuals has our confidence. And even then, where is *potage à la bisque*? where *potage à la reine*? where the *turbot crème au gratin* that beguiles you into fearful excesses! where the *filets de sole à la Joinville*, and the *sole itself à la Voisin*? We are quite aware that

most of our readers will be as ignorant of this last dish as Mrs. Toogood's readers can be, and we are not sufficiently versed in writing receipts—fond as we are of reading them—to supply his deficiency. But the dish will be found in perfection at the *Café* which is its namesake, and the owner of which when asked the reason of the name will draw himself up proudly, and reply, "*Parceque, Monsieur, c'est moi qui a créé ce plat!*"

How far the receipts translated by Mrs. Toogood will answer in English houses is rather a difficult question. For some we lack the patience, for others the science, for others the materials. England is, no doubt, the richest country in the world, but all her sons are not equally well provided. Many dishes which are cheap and frequent on the Continent are inaccessible to small incomes in England. In one place Mrs. Toogood gives several receipts for creams, and tells us that a quart of good cream "is to be preferred." We have not the slightest doubt of it, and we believe it may be had in Paris; but as Mrs. Toogood tells us of shops where certain things are to be got, she might fairly have told us where cream is to be had in London. She might have told us where to buy brains at a price at all approaching foreign prices. Our only revenge is that in some materials we are better off than our French teachers. We need not lard our roast beef or baste it with butter, especially after the opening of the Christmas markets. And what would an alderman say to larding a haunch of venison and soaking it in oil for twenty-four hours? We do not want fat, if we are in want of brains; yet it is strange that the price of brains should be so high in England, compared with the price of them abroad, and that as a necessary consequence they should be used so much more in continental cookery. The little dishes of fried brains which are so common in Italy are scarcely ever seen on our tables. Mrs. Toogood, indeed, gives us receipts for brains; but the very words of the receipts drive us to despair. "Take three or four brains!" It has been said that the worst use to which you can put a man is to hang him; but if you can get three or four brains, you might surely do more with them than cook them. Then the brains are to be flavoured with the juice of a lemon, as if some such pungent seasoning was not often contained in them. But this is better than the other alternative—"Stir the sauce and make it thick enough to conceal the brains." The text is tempting, but we will not enlarge upon it.

There are certainly more tempting texts yet in Mrs. Toogood's book, as in most works on cookery. How can we read without emotion that an article to be braised is laid lightly on a seasoned layer as on a nourishing bed! What thoughts thrill through the bosom at the talk of veal "yielding up its gravy," and of thin bread being placed under snipes till it is "impregnated with their gravy"! Reading that "any game may be dressed by this receipt," we cannot fail to think of the French epicure's raptures over a sauce, "*Monsieur, avec cette sauce on mangerait son propre père!*" We feel the great responsibilities attaching to cooks when we are told that "*Béchamel sauces may be used with different dishes; judgment must be used in an appropriate choice of them.*" We learn with awe that in large kitchens it is necessary to be prepared with what is required without delay or failure. An experienced cook, we are told, will be guided by the laws of affinity. The utmost scorn is reserved for the incompetent ones who are not guided by such laws—"After the fish has been boiled in it, the liquor should not be thrown away, which is what ignorant cooks do." Scathing, indeed, if igno-

rant cooks could learn, or if some of them could read! But a loftier severity is shown towards those who so profoundly misapprehend the nature of thickening as to suppose it is used only to give sauces a substance and consistence. "This is a mistake. If the only object were to thicken, flour alone would answer that purpose. Thickenings are used to combine perfectly the different component parts of a dish without becoming predominant." Naturally, when the art of cooking is invested with such attributes of sublimity, even the passive agents take as much pride in being cooked as the active ones take in cooking. Mrs. Toogood has an admirable receipt for curing pond carp of the taste of mud—"it may be got rid of by making the living fish swallow strong vinegar. This brings out a dampness on the body, which may be removed when the scales are scraped off. The flesh becomes firm, and the taste of mud is not perceptible." Would not an English carp, brought up to believe in the liberty of the subject, revolt against such treatment? Yet the French carp swallows the strong vinegar in full anticipation of its gastronomical immortality. Dampness oozes out from it as the courage oozes out of the palms of Acres's hands: but it suffers in silence.

Perhaps in course of time this spirit of self-sacrifice may be imparted to English cooks and English fishes. The study of Mrs. Toogood's book will do much to help on this good time. At first, indeed, there will be some rebelliousness. Our less cultivated classes are suspicious of all things French, and it is too plain that Mrs. Toogood's receipts are of French origin. The translation is occasionally too stiffly literal. Not that we meet with such descriptions of dishes as "stewed at Marengo" and "jumped at the good woman,"—which the linguist of a French restaurant considered the right equivalent for *à la Marengo* and *sauté à la bonne femme*.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Essays on Symbolism. By Henry C. Barlow, M.D. (Williams & Norgate.)

THE author of this volume writes on a very interesting subject—one connected with the highest conceptions which the human mind has expressed, and indicative of the characteristic ideas of peoples the most diverse. His treatment of the various topics is learned, instructive, ingenious, showing extensive reading, a philosophical spirit, a taste for Art, and a large acquaintance with forms,—temples, structures, and monuments. Those who wish to get good general ideas of symbolism cannot do better than study these pages, where much is compressed in a small space, but without obscurity. The author writes clearly and simply, like one who has studied well what he treats of, and is able to put his matter into fair shape and proportion. The first essay is the longest and best, in which it is shown that symbolical principles are derivable from the two great fundamental agents in nature, life and light; and that their influence through architecture, sculpture, and painting, as also through poetry, has descended from the most remote antiquity, in a tolerably connected series of representations, down to our own day. The only erroneous statement in it is the paragraph on the 22nd page respecting the doctrine of immortality in the Book of Job. The other essays are on the sacred tree, and on sacred trees. The last part of the last essay, entitled "Symbolical Correspondences," is full of ingenious thoughts, mixed with some questionable statements. The author is less at home when he enters into the region of theology. We commend the volume to our readers as highly suggestive, and congratulate the profound Dantophilist on his small but useful volume. The whole subject is worthy of his study; and should he undertake to treat it at length in a philosophical method, he might produce a valuable supplement

to the great work of Creuzer, even in its amplified French form by Guignaut.

Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence. By Heros Von Borcke. With a Map. 2 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

WHILEST Confederate sympathy was active in certain sections of English society, Heros Von Borcke's descriptions of the American war were not without admiring readers; but we are inclined to think that they will meet with a less favourable reception from their former applauders, and with no acceptance at all at the hands of the great body of the English public, now that they have been gathered from the pages of the magazine in which they originally appeared, and are again offered to the world by the German officer who, besides acting as champion of the slave-owners, makes himself the "heros" of his title and his book.

Practical Essays on Popular Subjects. Written for the National Eisteddfod of Wales. By Mrs. Lewis Snow. (Day & Son.)

FOR the longest of the poor papers here offered to that much-suffering and sorely-abused creature the general reader, Mrs. Lewis Snow is proud to say that she received a prize of four pounds, and a silver medal, "at the national Eisteddfod held at Swansea, September, 1862"; and in thus receiving four sovereigns and a medal that cannot be worth, for the melting-pot, less than two florins, it is in our power to assure the fortunate Mrs. Lewis Snow that she received just about eighty-four shillings more than the worth of her whole book. Success seems to have made her unreasonable. Not content with the applause of the Eisteddfod and the prize-money, she now follows in the steps of Oliver Twist, and "asks for more." Apparently her solicitations have already in some cases met with the desired result; for she prefaces her sorry little volume with a list of subscribers, one of whom has actually gone the length of ordering thirty copies of the "*Practical Essays*."

Town and Country Sketches. By Andrew Halliday. (Tinsley Brothers.)

THOSE who have laughed over Mr. Andrew Halliday's "*Everyday Papers*" and "*Sunny-side Papers*" will not be disinclined to spend an hour over the same jovial and observant writer's latest budget of articles gathered from the columns of *All the Year Round*. In purpose, style, humour,—indeed, in every respect with the exception of the freshness which characterized the earlier essays,—"*Town and Country Sketches*" so closely resembles its precursors, that we are disposed to think the slight sense of dissatisfaction, which qualifies our otherwise favourable opinion of its contents, is attributable to want of novelty on the part of the book, rather than to any diminution of vigour on the part of the writer. "*Mr. Whelke's Amusements*" contains an excellent description of a music-hall, and much good may be said of the entire series of "*Whelke Papers*"; but notwithstanding the strength and merit of most of the sketches, we close the book with an impression that, if he wishes to retain his hold on public favour, Mr. Halliday had better make his next literary attempt in a new direction. Through incessantly working the same vein of pleasantry, and harping on one set of strings for the repetition of results already obtained, there is reason to fear that he may sink into a mannerist, and miss the rewards that are quite within the reach of his natural cleverness.

Handy Book of Rules and Tables for Verifying Dates of Historical Events, and of Public and Private Documents; giving Tables of Regnal Years of English Sovereigns, with leading Dates, from the Conquest to the Present Time, 1066—1866. By John Bond. (Bell & Daldy.)

No man could know much better than the Assistant-Keeper of Public Records the use of a book which will enable all who refer to it to ascertain the exact date of important events. The above title shows to what extent aid is given in this respect to the historical inquirer. We need only add, that the promise of the title-page is perfectly realized, and that the book not only deals with dates, but with interesting matters incidental to them. Thus, in allusion to the adoption in the last century, by Parliament, of the New Style, Mr. Bond

notices that a bill for the introduction of that style was read a second time in the House of Lords on the 18th of March, 1584-5, but was not proceeded with. This will be new to most readers, and so will many corrections of dates which have been long accepted as defining the exact period of certain events. Mr. Bond has worked independently, relied on no precise year, and fixed his dates according to the result of his own researches.

Geology for General Readers: a Series of Popular Sketches in Geology and Palæontology. By David Page. Second and Enlarged Edition. (Blackwood & Sons.)

HAVING commended the distinguishing merits of the first edition, we are glad to welcome the second of this work. This acceptance is another illustration of the truth that good geological books, however elementary, find an increasingly large number of purchasers; and every travelling geologist knows how often he is asked to name the best popular introduction to the science. We ourselves have had this inquiry addressed to us, this present year, amongst the Alps of Switzerland and the Alps of Wales; and we have before us, at this moment, a pamphlet relating to Wales, in which we read this sentence: "The little and poverty-stricken town of Montgomery, with its immediate neighbourhood, contains more than a dozen thoroughly-informed and deep-thinking geologists; whereas a traveller might visit a dozen towns of the same size in Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, or East Yorkshire, without meeting with a single geologist." Thus there are geologists where they are least to be expected; and, doubtless, such works as Mr. Page's get a footing in remote as well as popular places. This edition contains three new chapters,—one on Metamorphism, another on the nature and origin of Veins, and the third on 'What we owe to our Coal-fields.' The second and third of these are very slight and sketchy; but the first does more justice to its subject, which is one of high interest and of very recent investigation. In a few pages the author summarizes what may be popularly observed respecting the obscure processes by which every rock, whether shale, sandstone, limestone, coal, ironstone, lava, or greenstone, begins from its deposition to pass on to diverse and newer conditions by one or other of the agents of metamorphism. These are heat in its various modes of action, as by contact, by transmission, conduction or absorption, by the permeation of hot water, steam and other vapours; electric and galvanic currents in the earth's crust; chemical actions and re-actions; mechanical pressure, and new molecular arrangements by pressure and motion. Such agents are, either separately or conjointly, solidifying, hardening and crystallizing all formations. The oldest and longest-deposited rocks have suffered the greatest pressure and the completest metamorphism; and we reap the benefit economically from such rocks in the hardest building stones and the finest and most fissile slates. But we do not as yet know the full operations of this subtle and remarkable principle. So little has as yet been published in English respecting it that a clear, brief chapter like the one in this volume is a particular advantage to the beginner. In our notice of the first edition we entered into the course of argument taken in the last chapter of the book, entitled 'What of the Future?' Mr. Page has not enlarged this sketch, as he might so advantageously have done, and as we hope he will do if a third edition be demanded. Twenty additional pages on this head would not materially increase the bulk of the volume, and would very much heighten its interest to geologists, who, of course, find nothing new to them in the previous chapters, however pleased they may be to commend the work to general readers. Having now read several of the chapters a second time, we can confidently renew our expressions of approval, although Mr. Page may yet make improvements in another edition. We should be disposed to say that the distinguishing merit of this volume is an orderly arrangement of the most important elementary geological truths in flowing and often felicitous language, the whole being placed in the full light of present knowledge.

A Greek Primer for the Use of Schools, by the Rev. C. H. Hale, M.A. (Rivingtons), is an attempt to improve upon existing grammars by making use of the labours of German grammarians, particularly Kühner, than whom a better model could hardly have been chosen. We think it would have been better if he had been followed more closely. As it is, this Greek Primer, which is not without its good points, can scarcely be considered a useful practical book. There is a want of broad distinctness of outline in the arrangement, and an excessive complexity of detail, particularly in the treatment of the verbs, the tables of which are too numerous and puzzling for beginners. In our opinion, it is a mistake to require the pupil to master the personal terminations before learning a complete model verb. We object also to the omission of accents and the dual number in the body of the work; nor do we consider the evil remedied by the appropriation of an appendix to each subject at the end. Another serious deficiency is the total absence of any Syntax. There is no danger of Wordsworth's Grammar, or the forthcoming one, based upon it, being superseded by this, which is less serviceable than others already published.—The works hitherto issued in the Clarendon Series fully bear out its claims to special consideration; and *The Golden Treasury of Ancient Greek Poetry*, by R. S. Wright, M.A. (Oxford, Clarendon Press), is a worthy addition to it, being a superior selection, edited in a superior style. Choice passages are given from about forty authors, under the heads of Epic Poets, Lyric Poets, Dramatic Poets and Alexandrian Poets, and Epigrams, with a due prominence of those most distinguished and best fitted to serve as representatives of ancient Greek poetry. It is indeed a rich repository of thought and language for all who know how to use it. Appropriate headings are affixed to the various passages, to give some idea of the general subject, and, in cases of difficulty, brief notes are subjoined, to indicate the train of thought. The latter part of the volume is devoted to historical surveys of the different kinds of poetry, and annotations upon the text, in which no difficulty is left unnoticed or without satisfactory solution, if any is possible, while at the same time there is no waste of words. A master's hand is visible in the explanation and occasional translation of difficult passages. In the preparation of both text and notes the best authorities have been consulted and turned to good account.

The following books suitable to the present season lie on our table: *Our Own Fireside*, Vol. III., edited by the Rev. Charles Bullock (Macintosh),—*Awake or Dreaming? a Dog's Story*, written and illustrated by the Brothers Wagtail (Day & Son),—*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, by Lewis Carroll, with illustrations by John Tenniel (Macmillan),—*The Child's Natural History, in Words of Four Letters*, written and illustrated by A. L. Bond (Routledge),—*Tottie's Christmas Shocks*, by Nelsie Brook (Partridge),—*The Infant's Magazine*, Vol. I., by the Editors of 'The Children's Friend' (Seeley),—*The Children's Friend*, Vol. VI. (Seeley),—Vol. XII. of *The British Workman*, dedicated to the Industrial Classes by their sincere friend, the Editor (Partridge),—*The Band of Hope Review*, Vol. XI. (Partridge),—and *Stodare's Fly-Notes; or, Conjuring made Easy*, by Col. Stodare (Routledge).

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

DURING the last few days the publishers of literary toys have displayed such an increase of activity, that after all our anticipations of an unusually dull children's season the book-stalls will make a brave show of gaudy volumes for nursery and playroom during the Christmas holidays. The author of *A Christmas Tree, with Three Carols for Stems*, *Thirty-nine Songs for Branches*, and *One Thousand Lines for Leaves, set in a Papyrus Vase, complete, for One Shilling per Root* (Newby), commands his doggerel to the mercy of critics in the following terms:—

If in these thousand lines, but one,
O reader, should please thee,
Send us thy gracious benison,
Eftsoons, to deck our Tree.

Pardon the rest for the one Line
Here winning thy kind look:
If, by thy favour, one leaf shine,
No fear for all the book.

Encourag'd by the certain heaven
Awaiting that one smile,
Let burgeoon-room for all be given,
If that smile last the while.

Answering this appeal in a manner suitable to the author's style, we reply,—“Unfortunately for thee, O writer, we have perused the nine hundred and ninety-nine of thy lines that are execrably bad, and have not encountered the one line that thou didst hope would win our favour. Therefore, we cannot ‘send thee our gracious benison eftsoons’; and, if we were to comply with thy rather impudent request, we do not quite see how thou wouldst be able to put our gracious benison upon a tree.”—Messrs. Routledge & Sons have issued two excellent volumes for little children who are learning their letters, or, having learnt them, are endeavouring to master the art of reading “easy words.” Of these books—*The Child's Coloured Gift-Book*, with one hundred Illustrations, and *The Child's Coloured Scripture Book*, with one hundred Illustrations—the “gift-book” is by far the better. It begins with two series of coloured illustrations of the alphabet, each letter being impressed on the infant-pupil's mind by a comic illustration, and another picture not provocative of laughter. Some of the comic pictures are exquisitely ludicrous; and the easy reading lessons that follow the illustrations of the alphabet will be alike serviceable to children and teachers.—Without troubling himself to inform the public of the exact nature of his contribution to juvenile literature, Mr. William H. G. Kingston, in *The Fire-Ships: a Tale of the Last Naval War* (Low & Co.), reproduces in a single volume the novel which he published under the same title some four years since, and on which we then passed an unfavourable judgment. The book now issued bears on its title-page the words “Illustrated Edition,” but this announcement is not sufficient to put papas and mammas on their guard so that they may not throw away upon a poor novel the money which they would expend on a good story for the playroom. All our objections to ‘The Fire-Ships’ as a work for adult readers apply with tenfold force to the work now that it is offered for the diversion of little people.—*The Adventures of a Griffin on a Voyage of Discovery*, written by Himself (Bell & Daldy), is a vivacious and laughable narrative of naval adventure and perilous incidents; some of the illustrations which accompany the letter-press of the book are very spirited.—Another narrative of experiences in distant parts that will suit the taste of boys is E. Goodrich Smith's translation from Hildebrandt's German of *A Winter in Spitzbergen: a Book for Youth* (Gall & Inglis).—From the cold of the Arctic Ocean it is pleasant to pass to the parched and glaring scenery of an Australian Christmas, under the guidance of the author whose *Station Dangerous; or, the Settlers in Central Australia: a Tale Founded on Facts; and other Tales for the Young* (Nisbet & Co.), would be less open to objection if it were less largely surcharged with some of John Bull's most unamiable qualities.—*The Fountain of Youth*, translated from the Danish of Frederik Paludan Müller by Humphrey William Freeland, with Illustrations designed by Walter J. Allen (Macmillan & Co.), is a performance that reflects much credit on the translator who commends his volume to his countrymen in some stirring verses that close thus—

I love the land where still, 'mid laughter thrilling
Through joyous hearts that live but in applause,
With wit's light quiver Virtue's task fulfilling.
The listening thousands Holberg's genius draw.
I love the land where still, with tempests rolling
Around him, in a kingdom half o'erthrown,
Earth's mightiest sculptor stands, a world controlling,
Inspires all art, and breathes in living stone.
Go, little book! upon the conqueror's morrow
A true heart fawns not,—turns to fame more bright,
Where Denmark's genius o'er the realms of sorrow,
And Time's dark cloudland scatters golden light.

—To Mr. Thomas Miller, a veteran writer who some time since showed signs of failing energy, we tender our cordial congratulations on the recovery of power manifested in *My Father's Garden*, with forty Illustrations (Routledge & Sons),—a tale that describes a successful struggle against adverse cir-

circumstances in a lowly path of life. — *Hollondell Grange; or, Holidays in a Country House*, by George Manville Fenn (Routledge & Sons), sets forth in a sufficiently attractive manner the pleasures to which a London boy may look forward on preparing to spend his Midsummer holidays in the home of his country cousins. — Of Mrs. Eiloart's *Ernie Elton at School; and What Came of his Going There* (Routledge & Sons), we have already spoken in our notice of the serial in which it originally appeared. — Again we are able to commend the ingenuity of Miss Anne Bowman, who follows up her 'Original Double Acrostics' with *More Original Double Acrostics; with the Solutions to the First Series* (Routledge & Sons). — In another little book of the same class—*Heath and Gorse, One Hundred and Forty-one Double Acrostics* (Dublin, Hodges, Smith & Co.)—lovers of verbal puzzles may find plenty of amusement. — But the present season has brought us in this department of literature nothing more noticeable for misdirected ingenuity and solemn eccentricity than Mrs. Ogilvy's *Sunday Acrostics, selected from Names or Words in the Bible* (Warne & Co.). — Mrs. Henry Mackarness's *The Village Idol*, with Illustrations (Routledge & Sons), will not please young ladies the less because the author of 'A Trap to catch a Sunbeam' is a firm believer in the theory that a load of grief can be washed from the heart by a copious flood of tears. Women are universally found to be supporters of a theory which furnishes them with a decent apology for their proneness to those watery manifestations of grief, from which it is reasonable to suppose that they derive a certain sort of relief at moments of mental disturbance. — Of four children's books written with religious purpose, now lying on our table, the best is *The Children of Blessing*, by the Author of 'The Four Sisters,' with Illustrations (Routledge & Sons), a collection of eight stories upon the blessings uttered by the Saviour in his Sermon upon the mountain. — A similar work executed in a less satisfactory style is *The Lake of the Woods: a Tale illustrative of the Twelfth Chapter of Romans*, by A. L. O. E. (Gall & Inglis). The same author, giving us a poor sermon instead of a pleasant tale, and thereby doing no slight injury to her well-deserved popularity with children, inflicts upon us *The Wanderer in Africa: a Tale illustrating the Thirty-Second Psalm* (Gall & Inglis). Religious stories are seldom very entertaining or profitable productions; and from those of them that are written for children, it is not wonderful that boys and girls are apt to turn aside as they would from a dose of physic sparingly covered with jam. — *Golden Links*, by the Authors of 'The Babes in the Basket,' with Coloured Illustrations (Warne & Co.), may be recommended as a serviceable medicine; but when we are bent on purchasing a box of sweetmeats for our little ones, we cannot thank the dealer who bids us change our mind, and buy a bottle of Gregory's Powder. The publishers of 'Golden Links' may, however, be thanked for two capital picture-books—*The Three Little Friends*, Twenty Pictures, by Oscar Pietsch (Warne & Co.), and *Little Folks*, Twenty Pictures, by Oscar Pietsch (Warne & Co.). — For such mere trash as *Sketches and Incidents; or, Summer Gleanings of a Pastor's Vacation*, by John Todd, D.D. (Gall & Inglis), a bare announcement is too much attention. — The author of *Roundabout Rhymes and Roundabout Stories, with Squareabout Pictures*, by C. H. R. (Dean & Son), is herewith reprimanded for sending us old material without any intimation concerning its antiquity. — Our notions of pleasant and healthy boyish feeling disagree with those of the author of *The Three Little Piggies and the Old Oak Tree* (Dean & Son), who in language of approval represents three young gentlemen as thoroughly enjoying the task of mercilessly flogging three little pigs that have strayed from their sty. The rhymester concludes his account of the pig-hunt thus:—

The lads with their sticks now went away;
But many a day,
A laugh had they

About the young piggies, so lively and gay,
Who stole to the common, to gobble and play;
Of the famous hunt, and the jolly good fun,
Of whacking them well in the course of the run.

Parents who wish to teach their children to delight in torturing animals may as well buy 'The Three Little Piggies.' — The story that gives its name to the volume is the longest and best of the five uncommendable stories contained in *Grace Harvey, and other Tales* (Edinburgh, Nimmo). — The misleading title of *Memorable Wars of Scotland*, by Patrick Fraser Tytler (Edinburgh, Nimmo), is imperfectly explained by a Preface, which says — "The following accounts of the Memorable Wars of Scotland, during the period of that country's history embraced between the years 1249 and 1603, are taken from Patrick Fraser Tytler's 'History of Scotland, from the Accession of Alexander III. to the Union,' which work has been universally acknowledged by the most eminent critical authorities as the ablest and most comprehensive one on the subject which has yet been published." The descriptions thus drawn from another work relate to the battles of Largs, Stirling and Falkirk, Bannockburn, Harlaw, Flodden, Pinkie, Homildon Hill and Langside, the siege of Edinburgh and the battle of Glenlivet. — According to his wont at Christmas-time, the scribbler who trades on Samuel Goodrich's *nom de plume*, and persists in calling himself Peter Parley, sends us a volume for boys whom he doubtless thinks himself peculiarly qualified to inspire with love of fair play, and with generosity to dead men, who can no longer preserve their own reputations from injury. This year the incorrigible literary personator writes about *Heroism of Boyhood; or, What Boys have done*. The man's book is full of foolish blunders; and many of his brief sketches of eminent men have no relation whatever to the subject indicated by his catchpenny title. His sketch of George Stephenson—comprising several of Mr. Smiles's retracted blunders, and other errors for which the appropriator of Samuel Goodrich's name must be held personally responsible—is a droll exhibition of ignorance and literary incompetence.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Babington's Hidden Sense, Seek and Find, 12mo. 1 s. 6 d.
Biddle's The Fortune of Fairmount, 3 vols. post 8vo. 21 s. 6 d.
Biglow Papers, Second Series, 12mo. 3 s. 6 d.
Blanchard's Yesterday and To-day in India, 4 vols. 8vo. 10 s. 6 d.
Bourne's English Merchants, Memoirs of, 8 vols. cr. 8vo. 34 s.
Budge's Life of Coal, or Faces from the Fire, roy. oct. 42 s.
Campbell's A Woman's Confessions, 3 vols. post 8vo. 21 s. 6 d.
Carpenter's Penny Readings, Vol. 16, 16 s. 6 d.
Cassell's Devout Christian's Help, 12mo. 2 s. 6 d.
Cassell's Christmas Tales in Verse, 2 vols. 1 s.
Christie's Book of Revelation, 8vo. 7 s. 6 d.
Claribel's Christmas Book of Sacred Songs, 4to. 3 s. 6 d.
Cobb's Hours of Work and Play, 8vo. 6 s. 6 d.
Doppe's Sandwich Islands, 12mo. 2 s.
Duckens and New Friends, 12mo. 1 s. 6 d.
Emsell's Meta's Letters, a Tale, post 8vo. 10 s. 6 d.
Fairy Land and Fairies, from Sketches by E. S. A., illus. 4 s.
Floral Decorations of Village Churches, 12mo. 1 s.
Foster's Our Premier, or Love and Duty, 8vo. 3 s. 6 d.
Gardner's The Cloud and the Beam, 12mo. 1 s. 6 d.
Glover's Short Treatise on Sin, based on Work of Muller, 3 s. 6 d.
Herbert's (Lady) Impressions of Spain in 1665, imp. 8vo. 21 s.
Hodgkin's Narrative of Journey to Morocco, imp. 8vo. 21 s. gilt.
Hunt's Modern Arithmetic, 12mo. 3 s. 6 d.
Latham's Dictionary of English Language, Vol. 1 (2 Parts), 4to. 70 s.
Lodge's Peasage and Baronage, 1807, royal 8vo. 51 s. 6 d.
Macdonald's Unspoken Sermons, 12mo. 5 s.
Martin's Statesman's Year-Book, 1867, 8vo. 10 s. 6 d.
Martineau's Endeavour after the Christian Life, 8vo. 7 s. 6 d.
May and her Friends, by E. M. E., illus. 8vo. 7 s. 6 d.
Meredith's Victoria, 3 vols. 8vo. 21 s. 6 d.
Modern Culture, its True Aim, &c., by T. Mann, 8vo. 8 s. 6 d.
My Sister Dagmar, a Tale, by O. A. M. W., 3 vols. post 8vo. 21 s.
Original Double Acrostics, by A. A. W., 12mo. 2 s. 6 d.
Peyton's The American Crisis during Civil War, 2 v. post 8vo. 21 s.
Pulpo's Metems, Anecdotes and Falling Stars, post 8vo. 6 s.
Progress of England, a Poem, 12mo. 3 s. 6 d.
Raymond's Art of Flirting avoiding Ordealy, 8vo. 8 s. 6 d.
Richard's (Rev. Samuel) Selections from Sermons, 8vo. 8 s. 6 d.
Sadler's Emmanuel, or the Incarnation of the Son of God, 8vo. 10 s.
Savage Club (The) Papers, edited by Halliday, post 8vo. 12 s.
Schaffner's Noddy's Paragonage, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21 s.
Scott's Poetical Works, Globe Edit., fcap. 8vo. 3 s. 6 d.
Shaw's Leaves from the Book of Life, 8vo. 7 s. 6 d.
Smith's Hymns of Christ and the Christian Life, 12mo. 6 s.
Southgate's Meetings about Heaven, 8vo. 7 s. 6 d.
Streeton's The Gires of Burnet, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21 s. 6 d.
Thomson's Institutes of Laws of Ceylon, 2 vols. 8vo. 42 s.
Thompson's Swiss Scenery, illus. by photos, fello. 42 s.
Thorburn's Treatment of Tedious Labour, 12mo. 1 s. 6 d.
Three Little Friends, 3 illustrations by Pietsch, imp. 8vo. 2 s. 6 d.
Tyndale's Holy Sermons and Falling Stars, post 8vo. 6 s.
Walton's Peaks and Valleys of the Alps, sm. folio. 8 s. 6 d.
Webster's Woman Bold, and other Poems, 8vo. 7 s. 6 d.
Weld's Florence the New Capital of Italy, post 8vo. 12 s. 6 d.
Whitfield's The Word Unveiled, 8vo. 8 s. 6 d.
Without a Friend in the World, 8vo. 2 s. 6 d.

THE REV. EDWARD HINCKS, D.D.

On Monday, the 3rd of December, the Rev. Dr. Hincks died after a short illness. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Dex Hincks, LL.D., pastor, at the time of his son's birth, of a Presbyterian congregation in Cork, and subsequently Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental languages in the Belfast Academical Institution. Dr. E. Hincks

was born in August, 1792, and was therefore seventy-four years of age at the time of his decease. After receiving a careful education under his father's care, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, at a very early age, and obtained a fellowship before he was twenty-one, being *facile princeps* of all the candidates. The examination for this honourable place turns mainly on mathematics, in which science he was at home. Having taken orders in the Church of England, he became rector of Ardrea, one of the College livings, whence he was promoted to Killyleagh, in the diocese of Down, where he spent the last forty-one years of his life. His talent for deciphering texts in unknown characters and languages was wonderful. It was applied to the study of Egyptian hieroglyphics, and to the inscriptions in the cuneiform character found in Persopolis, Nineveh, and other parts of ancient Assyria. In this field especially he laboured for years with great perseverance and success, having been the first to ascertain the numeral system, and the power and form of its signs by means of the inscriptions at Van. He was one of the chief restorers of Assyrian learning, throwing great light on the linguistic character and grammatical structure of the languages represented on the Assyrian monuments. Living in a remote country village, with very limited means at his command, he had to contend with great difficulties. In London, beside the British Museum, he would have accomplished more than he did.

Most of his publications appeared in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. He also read several papers at meetings of the British Association, wrote articles in the *Journal of Sacred Literature* and letters in the *Athenæum*. He was, besides, the author of a Hebrew Grammar.

This profound and original philologist, whose name will ever be associated with the names of Rawlinson and Oppert, was highly esteemed on the Continent, especially in Germany, where his judgment, caution and conscientiousness in deciphering inscriptions were duly appreciated by such scholars as Roediger and Ewald, the latter of whom spoke of him to the present writer in laudatory terms.

This is not the place to mention his opinions on ecclesiastical matters or the question of national education—subjects on which he wrote with a courage and independence that hindered his promotion in the Church. Nor can we enumerate the principal essays in which his rare learning is conspicuous. With all his attainments, he was simple-hearted, good, upright, honourable, and kind; a man loved, as well as admired, by those who knew him. Ireland may well mourn his loss. As she reckons up her scholars, the name of Edward Hincks cannot be forgotten as long as learning, genius and goodness live in their influence upon future generations.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.

THE 'Andria' is of all the plays of Terence that which goes off with most spirit, when it is represented by an efficient company of comedians. It is a play which is said to act itself. Forty years the 'Andria' was famous at Westminster, for the splendid acting of the boy who was intrusted with the part of *Pamphilus*. He was intended for the Church; but the rapturous applause of the competent judges of that day—it was at the close of the seventeenth century—waited him on to the stage. Long after Barton Booth had created the part of *Cato*, Westminster continued to talk of his *Pamphilus*, and to allude to the great representative of the part in prologues and addresses. Steele took the 'Andria,' and from its framework, pulled to pieces, constructed the very best of his comedies, 'The Conscious Lovers.' He not only did this in order that the old Westminster boy, Booth, might act the anglicized *Pamphilus*, namely, *Young Bevil*, but expressly for the sake of the great quarrel-scene in the fourth act between *Young Bevil* and *Myrtle* (played by Wilks), corresponding to, yet only in the faintest degree resembling, the one in the 'Andria' between *Pamphilus* (Mr. E. C. Bovill) and *Charinus* (Mr. W. J. Dixon). In Steele's comedy this scene used to be listened to with breathless attention,—a compliment which must have been won by the acting, for the language

is commonplace enough; far inferior to that of the scene in the Latin play, which was so well delivered by the two gentlemen named above that if Dr. Busby could have been in front of them they would have taken place among those especial favourites of his whom he used to call his "White Boys." Taken altogether, the piece was most creditably acted. If there were strong characteristics of the *amateur* in some, a restlessness which now and then marred admirable conception, in others there was a repose, finish, perfect self-possession and as perfect enunciation, which are not invariably found in the professional actor. In this respect Mr. Bickmore (*Simo*) distinguished himself, his natural qualities helping him to that end. Again, the by-play of *Davus* (Mr. S. H. West) showed the earnestness with which he went into a part, throughout which there was good comic acting; and if it appeared a little over-acted to some, it was (when not on the stage with *Simo*) perhaps because of the under-acting of some of his comrades, who fell back into private life, as it were, as soon as they concluded each particular speech. Then the *Chremes* of Mr. L. Shapter was inferior only in stage importance to Mr. Bickmore's *Simo*. Of the women *Mysis* (Mr. E. Bray) was very good; old *Leobia* (a little bit played by Mr. C. F. Maude), wonderfully effective.

We must add, too, that even Archbishop Whately, could he have been present, would not have had to renew his protest against the Westminster plays. He once said that he would be content to have a translation of Terence placed in the hands of English mothers, and to abide by the decision at which they would certainly arrive. A translation of the play as it is represented would win an adverse verdict neither from English mothers nor daughters. The stage will never fail, we hope, to be annually built up in the dormitory. There has always been a love for it; and the endowment of those boys who were once called "*Bishop's boys*," was founded by Bishop Williams, a great lover of plays himself, one who saw no harm in having them acted before him in his own palace at Buckden. Such a play as the '*Andria*' need not have offended the matrons who first heard it at the festival of Cybele; and as it is given at Westminster, if they might find it a little drier than of old, they would have been charmed with the earnestness of manner which marked the delivery of all the moral maxims and good proverbial sayings, on the part of our ingenuous youth. In the "*Ne quid nimis*" of *Sosia* (Mr. H. E. Wright), there was as much meaning as you might look for in a sermon on happiness, and not find it.

Compared with the "Exercises" with which the opening of the School used to be celebrated, the Comedies of Terence, which illustrated the periodical close of its last term in the year, are instructive exhibitions. Parson Adams said of '*The Conscious Lovers*,' that it was as good as a sermon; and so are parts of its prototype, the '*Andria*,' if you choose to apply them. There is sharp truth in the cynical sayings of *Simo*, but there is a fine eulogy of fidelity in *Pamphilus*, while *Charinus* dissects society as keenly as Polonius does; and a man might go home with something less calculated to help him on smoothly in life than what he will find in the counsel of *Byrrhia* (Mr. H. R. Du Pré).—

— *Charine, quoniam id fieri quod vis non potest, Velle id quod possit.*

There was nothing half so wise as this in the Exercises spoken by several young noblemen and gentlemen at Westminster, in January, 1731. The poetical thesis consisted of a parallel between the Ancients and Moderns, in which, we are told, "were handled many notable subjects," among others, the royal hunt at Windsor, organs, heraldry, actors, architecture, wit, poetry, ladies of Elizabeth's time, law, Heydegger's entertainments, love, and tobacco. The young nobleman who delivered the lines on tobacco, praised it in leaf or powder, as "*The old man's solace, and the student's aid*," as "*the dear concomitant of nappy ale*," and, finally, addressing the plant, the reciter exclaimed, "*In smoke thou'rt wisdom, and in snuff thou'rt wit*." The Hon. Mr. Vane had lines to deliver in which he laughed at learning, and talked of himself and Pitt tossing obnoxious persons in a blanket.

Another young gentleman proved the existence of the Ancients in verses which ended, not much in Terence's "*manly, pleasant strain*," with declaring—

The case beyond dispute is clear,
Or else how came the Moderns here!

How long these "Exercises" continued to be delivered annually, we are unable to say; but they had in them all that was objectionable in Terence, with nothing of his wit, his wisdom, his depth, or his brilliancy.

THE REGISTRATION OF COPYRIGHT.

"A Publishing Agent" calls attention to the defective and unfair system of "original registration" at Stationers' Hall. It is certainly very original. But here the blame is attributable to an oversight of the legislature, and not to any misconduct of the registrar. Under the Copyright Amendment Act, he is entitled to a fee of *five shillings* for every entry of a work in the register. The person claiming the copyright fills in and signs the requisite printed form of certificate, requiring the registrar to make entry in the register of the particulars under written. These are, the title of the work; name of publisher and place of first publication; name and place of abode of the proprietor of the copyright; and date of first publication. This certificate upon the part of the alleged proprietor of the copyright is handed to the registrar, with his fee, and it thereupon becomes his duty to enter the particulars therein contained, without any alteration. No affidavit, no declaration of the truth of the alleged proprietor's claim to the copyright is requisite. Any person claiming to register is registered as a matter of course. Thence it is that numerous instances exist of persons being falsely registered at Stationers' Hall as the proprietors of copyrights. For this the registrar is, of course, not responsible. It is the inherent vice of the existing system.

Besides this, as our Correspondent the "Publishing Agent" justly complains, whereas the certificate of the alleged proprietor of a copyright "is generally presented at the office by the clerk of a publisher or agent, no memorandum of the fact remains," or of his having paid the registrar's fee. "If you ask for any such memorandum, you are told you can have one on paying another 5s." That is to say, the registrar will furnish you with a certified copy of the entry you have just made, and for which copy he is, under the Act, entitled to another 5s. Practically, it therefore stands thus: every proprietor of a copyright must either himself attend at Stationers' Hall, and register his copyrights, or he must incur the double risk of fraud or negligence upon the part of the person who receives the fee for registration at Stationers' Hall, or the messenger he sends to pay it there. His only alternative is to obtain a certified copy of the entry at the time it is made. By adopting this course with all his entries, each would cost him 10s., instead of 5s. It is clear this was never contemplated by the legislature. Even the mere cost of the entry is practically found prohibitory by some publishers. In the music-trade, for example, suppose a house only publishes five hundred works during the year, to enter them at Stationers' Hall would cost 125l., at 5s. each. The entry is not essential to the *validity* of the copyright in a work first published in the British dominions; it only becomes imperative before the proprietor can "maintain any action or suit at law or in equity, or any summary proceeding, in respect of any infringement of such copyright." The practical result is, that thousands of small copyrights are never registered, because the proprietors thereof elect to run the risk of infringement of their rights rather than incur the cost of registering at 5s. each.

The mischiefs to which we have pointed are so great, and the amount of property at stake is of such extensive proportions, that the present system of registration at Stationers' Hall cannot be allowed to remain unreformed. In considering what is best to be done in the matter, we must protest against the excessive cost to which the proprietors of copyright works first published in the British dominions are exposed, when compared with those works which are first published abroad, and then registered here under the *International Copyright Acts* and Her

Majesty's Orders in Council. For the latter, each entry at Stationers' Hall costs only *one shilling*, which, we submit, is amply sufficient. But, whatever the amount of the fee, it is clear that it ought to be made compulsory upon the part of the registrar to give a receipt for the amount; or, better still, an office copy of the entry. If that were done, perhaps 2s. 6d. might not be deemed unreasonable for each entry.

In considering this question of cost, let us ask why has registration been made imperative under the Copyright Amendment Act, before the proprietors of a copyright can proceed for an infringement of their rights? More for the protection of the public interests than for those of the proprietors of copyrights. Instead of allowing the old common law or unlimited period of copyright, a limited term has been substituted. For literary and musical works, that term is the author's life and seven years afterwards, or forty-two years from the first publication of the work, whichever may prove the longer period. After that, consequently, the copyright becomes *public property*. Therefore it is not alone for the protection of copyright proprietors' interests, but for those of the public, that it becomes very important the exact day when every work was first published should appear upon the register.

For the public interests, it is likewise of importance that proper indexes should be prepared of all works registered during, say, the last fifty years; and especially that such indexes should contain, in alphabetical order, as to every work entered, the name of the author (if any given), the title, the name of the publisher, and also of the proprietor of the copyright.

In any reform of the existing system, we submit it would be a mistake and injustice not to lower the present charges upon registration. As it has been made imperative, prior to litigation, and chiefly for the purpose of protecting the public interests, surely it is but equitable that the expense of the requisite establishment for registration should be mainly borne by the public.

Finally, we would suggest, that all the old registers of copyrights, down to the commencement of the present century, should be deposited in the new Record Office. They contain a journal of great interest to students of the history of English literature; and surely they ought to be in the safe custody of the Master of the Rolls rather than of the Stationers' Company.

"LITERARY PIRACY"—COPYRIGHT.

Ludgate Hill, Dec. 30, 1866.

WE are so well pleased with the fact of an American house addressing itself to the want of an International Copyright, that we will not take exception to the form in which Messrs. Beadle & Co., in their letter appearing in your impression of the 15th inst., under the title of "*Literary Pirates*," have thought fit to express their views upon the subject.

Those gentlemen proclaim their indignation at the circumstance, not of our giving in the columns of our paper a tale which appeared in *Beadle's Monthly*, but of our introducing certain modifications into the text, necessary, in our opinion, to render it acceptable to English readers. In the present case these alterations are few in number and slight in character. We suppose Messrs. Beadle & Co. will concede that what is fair in this direction on one side is fair on the other. It is unquestionably not agreeable to publishers to see their property appropriated on the other side of the water, and hashed up to suit the variations of taste which exist between the two countries. And to this mortification we ourselves have been compelled to submit again and again; but, inasmuch as all this is done according to law, it never once entered our minds to protest against the alterations which have been introduced by American publishers into tales appropriated from our columns, much less to accuse the principals in these acts of discourtesy, or to suggest that they were worthy of censure.

Messrs. Beadle & Co. very truly remark, that the appropriation by American publishers of the works of writers in Great Britain is carried on after a "wholesale" rate—that British publishers only "occasionally" return the compliment.

Let us hope that an International Copyright will exist before long, and that Messrs. Beadle & Co.'s letter will arouse new attention to the subject; and that so they may have the gratification of regarding their comments as a contribution to an object the accomplishment of which is desired by publishers of respectability and judgment in both countries. At such a consummation none would rejoice more heartily than ourselves, who lose infinitely more than we gain by the present state of things.

CASSELL, PETER & GALPIN.

18, Norfolk Street, Strand, Dec. 17, 1866.

Messrs. Beadle & Co. do not seem to be aware that the appropriation and mutilation of American stories, of which they justly complain, is systematically pursued by the compilers of the lower class of cheap periodicals. Three out of four of the so-called "original" tales in the penny journals are reprints of American novels, slightly, and in some cases very insufficiently, altered. An amusing instance of carelessness on the part of the nominal "author" of one of these stories recently came under my notice. "Hastings" had been duly substituted for "Saratoga," the "Thames" for the "Hudson," "pence" for "cents," and so on; but the heroine was represented sitting at her window watching the sunset behind the "Surrey hills" (originally the Catskills), and listening to the hum of the *mosquitos* and *cicalas*, which it was suggested ought in consistency to become cockchafers and "daddy-longlegs." The journal in which this occurred has a circulation of sixty thousand, and its calibre may be fairly estimated from this specimen of editorial supervision.

The injustice of this contemptible pilfering is double-edged, and felt at home as well as abroad, since, besides injuring the American author, whose works are garbled and disguised, it prevents writers of original fiction from obtaining a fair price for their productions, as it is so very much cheaper to steal—

Convey, the wise it call—

old stories than to purchase new ones.

So much for the rule in a certain class of publications. In the case cited by Messrs. Beadle there must, I think, be some mistake, as the well-known high character of Messrs. Cassell, and their unceasing efforts to provide genuine novelties for their readers, seem to render it impossible that they should stoop to such "discourtesy." Writers have been known to sell their works twice over, themselves making such modifications as were supposed to adapt them to an audience on either side the Atlantic; and it is possible that this may be an instance. Another benefit would result from an International Copyright Act, inasmuch as it would impede, if not prevent, the circulation in England of vast quantities of pernicious trash in the shape of "sensational" stories,—full of morbid sentiment and objectionable incident, and calculated to cause much class prejudice and ill feeling amongst their uneducated readers, by almost invariably making the rich villains and the poor victims,—which the lower class of publishers can now afford to re-issue at a nominal price, as they cost them nothing for copyright.

I have confined my remarks to what has been well called "kitchen-literature"; but what authors of note on both sides of the Atlantic have suffered for want of an International Copyright Law is matter of history. Leigh Hunt, I believe, never received a penny for any one of the numerous editions of his works in America. How grievously he felt this injustice his letters show; and he is but one instance out of hundreds that might be cited. It is to be devoutly hoped that ere long the subject will engage the serious attention of the Legislature; and the *Athenæum* can do much in promoting so just and righteous an object. Many English authors must remember with gratitude Thomas Hood's keenly witty letters on Copyright which appeared in its columns. Have we no writer now who will do for an Anglo-American Copyright Law what Hood did for the English?

S. R. T. MAYER.

LIFE IN SPAIN.

Cádiz, December, 1866.

THE approach to Cadiz from the sea in autumn is something to be ticked as a red-letter night in your diary—a blazing hot sun lighting up every hole, corner, crevice, and crack of rock and shore. You try in vain for a shady side; and but for the awning over the deck, you would be roasted alive. Sol's shadows may be under the sea; certainly they are not to be found above it. One wonders if the fish really feel the heat, and fan one another with their fins. A deep purple sea surrounds you; the blue, cloudless vault of heaven covers you; the horizon as clear as a set scene on the stage; the slow, measured plash of the paddle throws up a lazy, creamy foam, which marks your course for a time, and then is slowly lost in the deep purple. You are rocked to and fro tenderly, like a first child in a cradle. Byron, of course, has said all this poetically; but the simple prose is a piping hot day. The lateen sail idly flaps against the mast of the *faluca*. Perico lies on his back, with hand on the tiller, smoking, of course—it is far too hot to work—waiting for the breeze. At a distance Cadiz rises slowly, as if by magic, from the sea,—a city of marble palaces. The tide curls and eddies over the hogback reef; the sea is too lazy to make a noisy splashing; and the white-crested foam moves to and fro over the half-hidden rock like an impatient beauty's pearly slipper over a purple carpet. Once inside the hogback rock, you have a closer view of the city. Down goes the anchor, with a run and a splash. The health-boat comes alongside, and the officer in charge eyes you with an eagle's glance: you tremble in your shoes, fearing he may instruct the captain to hoist the yellow flag, which means quarantine. This time he is merciful; and in due and proper course the passengers are allowed to land. The mole, or landing-place, is somewhat insignificant; and you begin to have grave doubts touching the marble palaces you have imagined to exist. The gates are passed; and you are not called upon by the *carabineros* to turn out your pockets. By treating them *francly*, all difficulties formerly disappeared. Once within the city walls, you are free to roam wherever your erratic fancy leads you.

High Jinks, here, there, and everywhere, seem the order of the day. The Villa de Madrid has cast anchor in the bay, on this [blank] day of November, 1866, and without committing myself to any discussion as to the right or wrong of the Chilean dispute, the crew and officers of this same Villa de Madrid have proved themselves worthy of all admiration and honour: they fought bravely against disease, starvation, and the Chilean forts. Shot, shell, and disease cleared out half the crew. The survivors for weeks kept body and soul together upon rice, a shade of junk, and water. Yet not a murmur, not a man punished for insubordination. I am afraid our Wapping Jacks would hardly have been content to fight upon rice flavoured with a sensation of junk, and cold water for tipple. Cadiz is tremendously excited. My Lord Mayor, mace-bearer, and all the pomp and circumstance of civic imperialism, are alive, and kicking up an immense shindy. They receive on their landing at the mole the officers and crew of the said Villa de Madrid. Amid shouts and waving of lily kerchiefs, they proceed to the Cathedral, there to chant a *Te Deum*. That over, a luncheon followed,—eating and drinking naturally resulting in extra enthusiasm. On the following night a bespeak at the Theatre Royal; then a dinner, toasts and all. Next night a ball at the Casino; and as ladies are in this case, I must pray for a little space to report all I saw touching the mazy dance.

The rooms of the said Casino are constructed to hold about one hundred and fifty human beings. Tickets for seven hundred are issued, the result being a jam of which you soon have *satís*. The decorations are tasteful and pretty. The air is heavy with the perfume of roses. Flowers and flags meet you at every turn. Of course, everyone knows all about Byron's

— Cadiz,

Where every Gaditana dark or fair a melting maid is.

The time named upon the "pasteboard" is ten

o'clock. Soon after that hour carriages arrive at intervals; but the bulk of beauty, male and female, walks; and as you may traverse Cadiz nearly all the year round, night and day, in white satin slippers, without risk of soiling them, no wonder that Dolores prefers to walk rather than crush her tarlatan into a stuffy box upon wheels. The electric light dazzles the Plaza San Francisco, and Dolores' eyes and her mother's diamonds answer flash for flash—the smart craft in all cases under close convoy of parent or duenna. The girls are singularly simple in their dress; but the Señoras out-Herod Herod. Jewels and lace are only allowed to married ladies. One, I hear in a whisper, has a tunic of "point" worth hundreds of golden guineas. Her sisters are dying of envy; but somehow the brave mariners don't seem struck all of a heap by the "point"; so women dress as much for women's envy as men's admiration. Every light in the ball-room flashes an echo on the jewelled neck, arm, or hand of some Gaditana with a wedding-ring. As a rule, beauty is a scarce commodity; but bright eyes, neat dresses, and graceful movements meet you everywhere. The sprinkling of uniforms, naval and military, has a charming effect. A quadrille is attempted, but is a failure, so that the crush is a walking, gossiping crush, and not a dancing one. The supper is excellent, and so is the wine. As the small hours chime one after the other, Young Spain finds the champagne exhilarating, and sings, and declares everybody to be the best fellow he ever knew; and so home to bed, and up to breakfast with a headache.

Cádiz is singularly deficient in antiquities. There is a museum and a picture-gallery. In the latter you find a "Murillo," and some undoubted Zurbarans, evidently portraits of Carthusians from the monastery at Jerez, now decaying. At last an effort is being made to revive pictorial art in its old home. A prize of 250*l.* is annually given by a Cadiz society for the best picture of a given subject, and Young Spain is earning it honourably and well. You trace French teaching; but here and there genius interprets for herself, and becomes anti-academical. As yet, the taste for collecting pictures the work of living artists does not exist to any extent in Spain. The subjects of the three prize pictures now hanging on the walls of the "Museo"—the result of three annual competitions—are, 'The Fall of Murillo from the Scaffold in the Capuchinos,' 'The Capture of Cadiz by Alfonso el Sabio, in 1262,' and, lastly, 'The Final Expulsion of the Moors from Andalucía.' The first is decidedly the least meritorious work; the second is well conceived and fairly executed, boldly drawn and coloured with a free hand; the whole treatment of the last subject shows artistic judgment. The Moors pursued to their galleys by the Christians, in the hurry and confusion of battle, are extremely well rendered; but you are reminded of Horace Vernet's treatment of kindred subjects. Bearing in mind, however, that all these are the work of a young artist scarcely twenty-four years of age, it is only reasonable to be hopeful that Spain will again assert herself in that art she once so much adorned.

High Jinks would be manifestly incomplete without a bull-fight; and so one is given in honour of our brave marines. I am sorry to say a large sprinkling of the fair sex was present; but Jills will go where Jacks go, when they have the opportunity, and Dolores must be forgiven. She is, as a rule, opposed to these exhibitions, and, like the Queen and Court, only attends as a State necessity. In fact, the proverb which says—

Before—Bulls, bulls, bulls, about the excited crowd;

After—Balls, bulls, bulls, but not half so loud—

may be accepted as a true statement. Respectable ladies and respectable gentlemen do not patronize the sport. The common people and the young bloods compose, as a rule, the audience; and the showmen say it is hardly a paying business now. The bulls were lively; and a favourite Espada called for by the audience, and who, in compliance with the call, appeared in the arena in a black coat and trousers, killed his Bull in style, amid immense enthusiasm.

F. W. C.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

M. Victor Hugo is engaged in writing a new romance, of which the scene will be laid in England.

Among the Bills that are to be presented to Parliament next session are six which propose the establishment of tramways in the interior suburbs and omnibus routes of Islington, Kennington, Brixton, Camden Town, Holloway, Clapham, and Whitechapel. The number of Railway Bills to be presented to the House is comparatively moderate, being not more than 171, whereas last year it was 450; the year before the last, 415; in 1864, 360; and in 1863, 280. Subsidiary works of this class are on an equally reduced and proportionate scale.

The Trustees for the Johnson Memorial Prize have given notice that all Essays in competition for the prize on the subject proposed in March, 1865, namely, 'A Discussion of Recent Investigations relating to Solar Parallax,' must be sent in to the Registrar of the University of Oxford on or before the 31st of March, 1867.

We are informed that the Danish sculptor, Prof. Jerichau, is at present in Rome engaged in executing in marble three groups, all of which are destined for England. The first, the bridal gift of the large landowners of Denmark to the Princess of Wales, and a cast of which is at Marlborough House, represents Adam awakening and finding for the first time Eve by his side; the second, Women surprised while Bathing, has been ordered by the Princess of Wales; and the third, a Huntsman attacked by a Panther whose Cub he has taken, by Sir Francis Goldsmid. A cast of this work of art was exhibited in the Exhibition of 1851.

A new novel, by M. Le Fanu, will be commenced in the February number of *Temple Bar*.

Here is a hint to the editors of Bishop Percy's 'Reliques':—

"British Museum, Dec. 18, 1866.

"In the Preface to the ballad of 'The Jew's Daughter,' Bishop Percy remarks, apropos of the first two lines of the poem,

The rain runs down through Mirry-land toun,
Sae dole it doune the Pa,

'As for Mirryland Toun, it is probably a corruption of Milan (called by the Dutch Meylandt) Town; the Pa is evidently the river Po, although the *Adige*, not the *Po*, runs through Milan.'—The ballad, however, is far better in its geography than Bishop Percy; since the *Po* is four times nearer to Milan than the *Adige*, which is nearly a hundred miles off. This extraordinary error affords an instructive instance of the looseness and carelessness of Bishop Percy's literary character. One who could thus correct the book he was editing without the commonest care to be himself correct wants the most elementary features of the scholar. I send you this note in the hope that Mr. Furnivall will see it, and learn still greater caution in dealing with Percy in the publication of the ballads from the original manuscript, and that others may be on the look-out for similar blunders, which may probably be found without much seeking, and may communicate them to Mr. Furnivall. But the subject has another aspect. Here is a book published originally a hundred years ago, and I know not how often since, and containing a blunder which would disgrace a schoolboy. Who were the editors of these very numerous editions (including the last, the Rev. George Gillsan), and who the readers, during this century, that the former have never corrected, nor the latter pointed out, the error?

"RUSSELL MARTINEAU."

In the 'Pearl Byron,' Mr. Murray has added to the triumphs of typographical art, as well as to the illustrations of cheap literature. This edition is complete, and the price is only half-a-crown.

Mr. Collier has issued the second part of his reprint of Davison's 'Poetical Rhapsody,' completing that important work.

We understand that the *Churchman's Family Magazine* has passed into the hands of Messrs. Houlston & Wright, and that the next number is to commence a new and improved series, wherein

we are promised features of deep and peculiar interest.

An anonymous correspondent, who used to listen to Mr. H. Phillips a quarter of a century since, when he was the principal English basso, sends us a cheque for 2*l.*, and inquires where subscriptions are to be paid.

An advertisement, which would have startled our fathers, and is outlandish enough to trouble the graves of our grandmothers, appears in one of the London morning journals. This notification states that a certain West End firm of dealers in eatables is now able to supply not only Narbonne honey but French frogs, which are spoken of as "delicious rarities," obtainable in the "original packages."

A new census having been obtained of the population of the City of London and the "Liberties," the results are very well worth noting. The total day population is, it appears, 283,520; that of the night not more than 113,387. Non-residents, but daily occupiers, amounted to 170,133; these entered and left the City during the day. Of customers, clients, and others, there were 509,611 persons who resorted in one day to the metropolitan centre. The persons frequenting the City daily in twelve hours, from 6 o'clock A.M., to 6 o'clock P.M., were 549,613; in sixteen hours, from 5 o'clock A.M., to 9 P.M., 679,744; and in twenty-four hours, 728,986. As the total British army, without commissioned officers, is 125,473 men, some notion may be got of the vastness of the multitude which flows in and out of "the City" daily. A population exceeding by 6,000 that of the entire county of Hereford, which is about 107,000 persons, remains behind in London city during the night,—being the "still water" of the enormous tidal wave. The day people of London exceed in numbers those of the entire county (extra-metropolitan) of Surrey by more than 10,000. A population about equal to that of Oxfordshire (171,283) flows in and out of the "walls" during the day. The "customers" of London in sixteen hours exceeded by 22,000 more than double the number of the whole population of Manchester (244,000) in 1861. For comparison's sake, take the numbers of the people of several large English cities and towns in 1861—Birmingham, 212,621; Liverpool, 269,742; West Derby, 225,845; Bolton, 130,269; Bradford, 198,475; Leeds, 117,566; Sheffield, 128,951; York, 59,909; Newcastle, 110,968.

Under the odd title of 'The Holy Land, Egypt, Constantinople, Athens, &c. &c.,' Messrs. Day & Co. have issued a volume of Mr. Bedford's photographs, illustrating the Eastern journey of the Prince of Wales. Mr. W. M. Thompson supplies a foolish commentary on the pictures, forty-eight in number. Of course, these photographs are selected from the series already published.

Among the Almanacs and Year-Books which we have not yet announced are—Messrs. Letts & Co.'s 'Diary, or Bills Due Book,' an excellent handbook for the man of business; the same publishers' 'Pocket Diary and Almanac,' and 'Rough Diary and Scribbling Journal'; the 'Boy's Own Pocket-Book,' issued by Messrs. Routledge & Sons; 'The Engineer's Office Sheet'; Messrs. Parker's 'Church Calendar'; 'The Catholic Calendar and Church Guide'; and 'The Licensed Victualler's Almanac.'

Mr. Chappuis has published a mirror for the Christmas holidays under the title of 'Grotesque Reflections,' by F. E. G.: a small convex looking-glass mounted as a pocket-book. You turn the title-page and find a distorted image of yourself; yielding, as you turn the book about, a singular variety of comic expressions. 'Grotesque Reflections' will amuse children of all ages.

It is proposed to establish a Public Free Library and Reading Rooms in Lambeth.

A Leamington Philosophical Society has been inaugurated. Lord Leigh, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, patron of the Society, occupied the chair, supported by Mr. H. C. Wise, Member for the county, Vice-President. The opening address was delivered by the President, Dr. O'Callaghan. We understand that a School of Art has been formed under the auspices of this young society, which is already in a flourishing condition.

The charming papers entitled 'Passages from the Note-Books of the late Nathaniel Hawthorne, which have appeared in the *Atlantic* periodical, are about to be published in two volumes by Messrs. Ticknor, of Boston. The notes are brought down to within a very short time of Mr. Hawthorne's death.

The quinquennial census of Paris has just been published. In 1861 the population of the city amounted to 1,696,141; that of the arrondissement of St. Denis to 133,434; and that of Sceaux to 122,085. According to the recent returns, these numbers have severally increased to 1,825,274, 178,359, and 147,283. Thus, in five years, the population has increased 197,256; the increase in Paris being 129,133; in St. Denis, 42,725; and in Sceaux, 25,398. The mean rate of increase during the last five years has been 10.09, and that of the preceding quinquennial period 13. The official statistics further state that during the last five years 16,515 apartments have been destroyed and 20,311 constructed.

The Paris Academy of Sciences has elected Captain Richards, of London, a corresponding member in the section of Geography, in the place of the late Admiral FitzRoy.

The Paris papers state that the temperature of the waters flowing from the great artesian wells at Grenelle and Passy has increased from 82° to 85° Fahrenheit.

It is very seldom that the great continental bells publish the statistics of their gains and losses. Recently, however, the gambling establishment at Spa, which, greatly to the disgrace of Belgium, still flourishes, has sent forth a kind of official balance-sheet, by which it appears that during the past year (1865) the sum won at roulette was 932,952 fr., against 101,380 fr. lost—being nine to one against the public. At trente-et-un, the amount gained by the establishment was 1,194,492 fr., and that lost 560,657 fr., the chances here being three to one against the player. Of the total gains, 32,500 fr. were set apart for the maintenance of the public walks, bands, &c.

The Leipzig papers announce that the library of Luigi Manini, the last Doge of Venice, will be sold by auction in that city in January next. Although this last of Venice's Doges was entirely unequal to maintain the dignity of the Republic, he amassed a large library containing various works illustrative of the palmy days of Venetia. The catalogue of that portion of the library about to be sold enumerates 2,358 works, many of which are of great historical interest.

The library of the late historian, Dr. Lappenberg, of Hamburg, will be sold by public auction, at Leipzig, on the 28th of January, 1867. The Catalogue, which has just appeared, under the title of 'J. M. Lappenberg's Bücherchatz,' comprises 6,105 numbers, and contains a great variety of the most important works of German, English, and Scandinavian literature. The writings in the Low German dialect are very numerous, and, among them, those referring to the fables of Reynard the Fox, and Tyll Owlglas may be called next to complete. English history is largely represented, as well as the *Hamburgensis*, and the Goethe and Schiller literature.

The Austrian Meteorological Society, first set on foot in 1863, was definitively constituted, and recognized by the Imperial Government at the close of last year, and is now working with praiseworthy activity. In the list of members we notice the names of the leading scientific meteorologists of Austria and Germany, and the favour of the State is shown by the Minister of Commerce, Baron von Wüllerstorff-Urbair having enrolled himself among the number. The Society, whose head-quarters are at Vienna, seeks to co-operate with observers in all parts of the world, and the better to utilize its endeavours, has commenced the publication of the *Zeitschrift*, a fortnightly journal, in which, besides reports of its own proceedings, papers on various meteorological subjects, with notices of weather phenomena, are given, and the relation of these to other branches of science is set forth. Profs. C. Jelinek and

Hann are the editors of this new periodical, of which the first volume is now nearly complete. With its diversified surface and varied climate, the Austrian empire presents a highly-interesting field for meteorological inquiry, which the Society will, no doubt, carefully explore.

Prof. Unger, the eminent Viennese botanist and paleontologist, has been recently examining the bricks used by the ancient Egyptians in the construction of the Pyramids, and more particularly those of the Pyramid of Daahour. He has discovered that the mud of which they were made contained not only a quantity of animal and vegetable matter, but also fragments of many manufactured substances, leading to the conclusion that Egypt enjoyed a high degree of civilization upwards of five thousand years ago.

A Committee has been formed at Coburg for the erection of a monument to the memory of Friedrich Rückert, who spent the last thirty years of his life, with but few interruptions, near that town, on his little property, Neuses. A colossal bust has been contemplated, for which a model has been placed at the disposal of the Committee, which was executed in 1844 by the sculptor Herr Conrad, of Hildburghausen, and which has been pronounced a faithful and excellent likeness by the relations and friends of the late poet, whose own full approval the bust had the good fortune to meet with.

A lively controversy has arisen in the German papers on the genuineness of the inscriptions on the Nennig excavations, mentioned in a late number of the *Athenæum*. Prof. Brambach, of Bonn, first pronounced his opinion that they were forged; and after a brisk debate on both sides, the matter was placed before Prof. Mommsen. This scholar, who has just returned from a journey to Hungary and Dalmatia, undertaken for epigraphical purposes, at the meeting of the Archaeological Society, at Berlin, of the 6th of November, in which the excavations at Nennig formed the foremost topic, declared the inscriptions to be forgeries. After minutely stating his reasons for believing them such, Prof. Mommsen pointed out the intended mystification as a "silly student's joke, which no one would be inclined to deal with very seriously, if it were not played on excavations conducted by Government, and carried out by public means. In the interest of German science, and of the honourable gentlemen who were interested in these remarkable excavations, it would be desirable to find out the forger,"—an opinion in which the Society concurred. The declaration of Herr Pinder, that the necessary steps had been taken to prevent further unlawful interference with the Roman structures lately brought to light, was received with general satisfaction.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES. OPEN from Ten to Six, at their Gallery, 24, Pall Mall (opposite Marlborough House).—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES by the MEMBERS is NOW OPEN. 5, Pall Mall East.—Admission, 1s. Ten till Five. Lighted by gas on dark days. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

WINTER EXHIBITION.—THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of British Artists, is NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. LÉON LEFEVRE, Secretary.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN to the Public, at T. McLean's New Gallery, 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre.—Admission, 1s. R. CLOTHIER, Hon. Sec.

MR. ARTHUR TOOTH'S FIRST ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN to the Public, at the Fine Art Gallery, 5, Haymarket, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s., including Catalogue.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—E. M. Ward, R.A.—Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Ead, R.A.—E. R. A.—Frith, R.A.—Bosch Bonheur—Henriette Browne—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—Calderson, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Ansdell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmith—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—P. Hardy—John Pead—Fraser—Rusper—Liddardale—George Smith—Dunbar—Peter Graham, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The strongest Programme ever presented.—The New Scientific Entertainment, by Professor J. H. Pepper, on the Eidoscope, will include the Deceitful Head Speaking, and a new modification of the Illusion, called the Cherub, in which 'Ariel,' in a beautiful Star, will appear to float in the Air.—First exhibition of a most astonishing figure, called the Automatic Lizard, & a Frankenstein.—A narrative of the popular story, entitled 'The Christmas Carol,' by F. Damer (Ape, Esq.)—The New and Intensely-funny 'Vestibular' Entertainment, by Mr. G. W. Jester.—Entirely New Musical Entertainment, by George Buckland, Esq.—Admission to the favourite story of 'Whittington and his Cat'—Admission to the Whole, 1s. Open from 12 to 6; 7 till 10.

STODARE'S THEATRE OF MYSTERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. "WHO'S HE?"

STODARE (Madame), Widow of the late Colonel Stodare, will present the Sphinx, Marvel of Moors, and Bucket Trick, assisted by Mr. Fitzbank Burton, Pupil of Colonel Stodare, in Colonel Stodare's Royal Entertainment of Magic, at the Theatre of Mystery, Egyptian Hall, every Evening at Eight, Wednesday and Saturday Mornings at Three.—Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 5s.; School-children half-price. See a second at the Box-office from 11 till 6; and at Mitchell's, 31, Old Bond Street, Mr. JAMES WEAVER, Manager.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Dec. 13.—W. Bowman, Esq. V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read:—'On Poisson's Solution of the Accurate Equations relating to the Transmission of Sound through a Cylindrical Tube, and on the General Solution of Partial Differential Equations,' by Mr. R. Moon.—'Abstract of the Results of the Comparison of the Standards of Length of England, France, Belgium, Prussia, Russia, India, Australia, made at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, under the direction of Col. Sir H. James, R.E.,' by Capt. A. R. Clarke.

ASIATIC.—Dec. 17.—Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P., President, in the chair.—Sir H. Ricketts, the Rev. Dr. Clarke, and Mr. B. Quaritch, were elected Resident Members, and Mr. T. W. H. Tolbert a Non-Resident Member.—Dr. S. Birch read a paper 'On some Rubbings of an Ancient Inscription found by the Rev. J. Edkins at Pekin, in the South-East Quarter of the Chinese city, dating from the Ken Dynasty, about 700 years from the present day.' It was found on an octagonal stone, seven sides of which are covered with a Buddhist inscription in the Devanagari character, and the eighth side with a Chinese inscription. This last records the foundation of the temple of Hwa yen chò, at the time of the Han dynasty, and its subsequent repairs and alterations, till the fourth year of Hieng che, of the Ming dynasty, A.D. 1489. Another Chinese inscription, found at the end of the Sanscrit or Palli one, records that this last was set up in the fifth year of Teenhevang, of the Ken dynasty, A.D. 1123, and that it had been handed down by persons intimately acquainted with Buddhist formulae. These rubbings had been transmitted to Europe by Mr. A. G. Goodwin, in the hope of procuring a translation, and engaging the attention of Sanskrit scholars.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Dec. 12.—J. R. Planché, Esq. V.P., in the chair.—The following Members were elected:—Messrs. J. Rae, T. H. Cole, —Main, and J. Whitmore.—Mr. G. R. Wright exhibited an illuminated pedigree of the Montague family, proceeding from Sir Robert and Sir Stephen Browne, sons of Sir Anthony Browne, temp. Richard the Second, and drawn by the Rev. E. H. Browne, a descendant of the family.—Mr. Wright also exhibited a seal belonging to Mr. Fitch, of Norwich.—The Rev. U. S. Simpson then laid before the meeting a series of Roman relics discovered within the last fifteen years at the Roman station of Chesterfield.—Dr. Kendrick exhibited some fragments of gold enamel mosaics from the roof of the mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople.—A communication from Dr. Pears, of Repton, was read, describing the discovery of a mediæval tile-kiln, near the site of Repton Priory.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Dec. 7.—O. Morgan, Esq. M.P. V.P., in the chair.—A fine series of paintings on panel, from chapel screens in the church of Bunbury, Cheshire, a few encaustic tiles, together with sketches and photographs of the church, and of some remarkably incised monumental slabs, were exhibited by the Rev. William Lowe, who gave an account of the church, and the

works in progress there.—Mr. J. Yates gave an account of the discovery of what appeared to be a Hebrew "charm," in connexion with a crucifix that had belonged to the Priory of Gisborne, in Yorkshire. In the stem was a cavity, in which was a slip of parchment, with the Hebrew word *agla*, several times written. This is supposed to be a kind of anagram of a sentence, "Thou art great for ever, O Lord."—Brigadier-General Leffroy, R.A., called attention to the more remarkable of the specimens of rifles and other firearms exhibited.—Mr. J. Henderson called attention to a beautiful collection of Oriental arms and armour, comprising Persian shields and helmets of steel, richly damascened in gold; battle-axes, Persian and Mahrattic; Kuttah daggers; a spear-head; bi-forked Japanese sword, of great beauty; Belodches or Afghan knife and poniards.—Mr. B. Smith also exhibited a number of rare and beautiful oriental daggers, &c., all of remarkable workmanship, and many of them of early date.—Col. A. L. Fox exhibited a leaden heart-case, with heart inclosed, found in Christ Church, Cork.—Mr. J. Yates exhibited a Romano-British urn, found at Goldstone, Norfolk. It was of large size, remarkably thin,—not thicker than Greek or Etruscan vases, though of coarser material, and with a rougher surface. Its form approaches the globular, and on the rim at the top is a simple ornament, impressed by the potter. It had been found in the foundation of the chancel of the church, when under repair; and it was suggested that it might be evidence of the church having been built on the site of a heathen temple, as was certainly done in other cases. Roman interments had been found in the immediate neighbourhood.—The Chairman drew attention to a fine and early specimen of church plate, which he exhibited by the favour of the Rev. H. W. Jermyn, rector of Nettlecombe, Somerset. It was a chalice and paten belonging to that parish, and was the second earliest piece of English plate known.—Among the other objects exhibited may be specified, a lady's fruit-knife, of the seventeenth century, found in Kings-ton House, Bradford-on-Avon, with a richly-decorated handle.—A large carriage watch, of Viennese make, date about 1712-1715, exhibited by the Rev. J. B. Deane.—Two leaves of a triptych, attributed to Mabuse (the property of W. Luard, Esq.), exhibited by Mr. W. Burges.—Elui, of perforated brass, in form of a knife-sheaf, containing two instruments of doubtful use; and knife, in sheath of steel, chased with figures of Judith (?), and foliage, temp. Henry VIII., exhibited by Mr. B. Smith.—Japanese bowl, of the pre-Christian period, exhibited by the Rev. H. A. Walker.—Portrait of Chaucer, a sixteenth-century copy of the well-known miniature, exhibited by Mr. J. F. Nightingale.—Enamelled locket, dated 1737, exhibited by Miss Estridge.—Flint arrow-head found on the coast of Canada.—Tiles from an old farm-house in Kidwelly, and a fossil piece of buck-horn found in the Thames Embankment works, Whitehall, exhibited by Mr. E. Richardson.

NUMISMATIC.—Dec. 13.—J. B. Berge, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. T. Jones exhibited some coins found in Egypt and Palestine. Among those from Thebes were Alexandrian coins of Diocletian, Maximian, and other small brass coins of the later emperors. Among those found at Samaria were some Cufic coins, and one probably of John Hyrcanus or Alexander Jannæus.—Mr. Evans exhibited a specimen of the silver medal of Elizabeth, with the legends "Unum a Deo duobus sustineo—afflictorum conservatrix, 1601," of which no satisfactory interpretation has been offered.—Mr. Evans read a paper communicated by S. F. Cockran, Esq., 'On two Gold Medals of Queen Elizabeth.'

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—Dec. 17.—C. Jellicoe, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Members, viz.:—Fellow, Mr. H. G. Hubson; Associates, Messrs. A. H. Browne, B. Woods, N. Hanhart, and L. H. Greaves.—A communication from Mr. J. Meikle, 'On the Arrangement of the Data of Life Assurance Offices,' and a paper by Mr. T. B. Sprague, M.A., 'On the Limitation of Risks,' Part 2, were read.

STATISTICAL.—Dec. 14.—Mr. F. Hendriks read a paper 'On International Coinage in connexion with the Monetary Convention between France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland.'

Dec. 18.—Col. Sykes, M.P., V.P., in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Messrs. G. Senior, T. Heywood, F. H. Harper, T. Tully, and R. H. I. Palgrave. The paper was read by Mr. J. Waley, 'On Combinations and Strikes with Reference to the Rate of Wages.'

ZOOLOGICAL.—Dec. 13.—J. Gould, Esq., in the chair.—The Secretary read a letter announcing the shipment to the Society of a monkey from the island of North Lena, near Hong Kong, supposed to be of a new species, and proposed to be called *Inuus Sancti Johannis*.—Mr. P. L. Selater exhibited a small bundle of feathers of a species of Cassowary, supposed to be those of *Casuarus australis*, which had been taken out of a native hut in northern Queensland, and were of great interest, as being the only portion of this bird ever brought to Europe.—Mr. Gould exhibited, on the part of Sir W. Jardine, Bart., a specimen of a new species of Honey-eater, of the genus *Ptilotis*, from Victoria, Australia, proposed to be called *Ptilotis cassidix*, together with some other rare Australian species, amongst which was a skin of the rare Finch, *Emblana pictum*, from Northern Australia.—Dr. A. Günther read a memoir on the Fishes of Central America.—Mr. St. George Mivart read the first of a series of memoirs, entitled 'Contributions towards a more complete Knowledge of the Skeleton of the Primates,' of which the present portion related to the "appendicular skeleton of the Orang (Simia)."—Mr. A. Murray read a paper on the diminutive *Galago murinus* of Old Calabar, and pointed out its distinctness from *G. Demidoffii*.—Two communications were read from Dr. W. Peters, being 'Notes on a Collection of Mice,' made by Capt. A. C. Beavan, in India, in 1865, amongst which was a new species, proposed to be called *Mus Beavani*; and a notice of a Bat from the Azores, which was referred to the European *Vesperugo Leisleri*.—A communication was read from Prof. W. Lilljeborg relating to the geographical distribution of the Narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*).—Mr. P. L. Selater and Mr. O. Salvin communicated some additions to the Catalogue of Birds collected by Mr. E. Bartlett on the river Ucayali, in continuation of a former paper on the same subject.—Mr. P. L. Selater also read some additional notes on the Caprimulgidae, relating principally to certain American species, of which one was characterized as new to science under the name *Antroctonus ornatus*.—Communications were read from Capt. G. E. Bulger on some Birds observed at Wellington, in the Neilgherry Hills, and from Mr. E. P. Ramsay on the most frequent foster-parents of the Bronze Cuckoos in the neighbourhood of Sydney.—A paper was read, by Mr. A. G. Butler, 'On some Species of Butterflies belonging to the Genus *Catagramma*.'—A communication was read from Dr. J. Kaup, containing descriptions of two species of Insects of the genus *Bacillus*.—Dr. J. Murie read a notice of the occurrence of *Extrus taramidina* reindeer in the Society's Garden, and made some remarks on the summer dress of the Llama and Alpaca as exhibited in the Society's Gardens during the past summer.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Dec. 12.—G. G. Scott, Esq., R.A., in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On Old London: its Streets and Thoroughfares,' by Mr. J. G. Craze.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Dec. 18.—Annual General Meeting.—C. H. Gregory, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The Annual Report was read. After the reading of the Report, Telford Medals and Telford Premiums of Books were presented to Messrs. R. P. Williams, J. Grant, and E. Clark; a Telford Medal to Sir C. T. Bright, M.P.; a Telford Medal and the Manby Premium in Books to Mr. R. Manning; and Telford Premiums of Books to Messrs. W. Humber, G. R. Burnell, W. Ridley, T. A. Rochussen, and W. H. Mills. The following gentlemen were elected to fill the several offices on the Council for the ensuing year:—J. Fowler, President; J. Cubitt, C. H. Gregory, T. Hawksley, and J. S. R. Vice-Presidents; J.

Abernethy, W. H. Barlow, J. F. Bateman, N. Beardmore, J. Brunlees, T. E. Harrison, G. W. Hemans, J. Murray, G. R. Stephenson, and C. Vignoles, Members; and Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., and C. Lucas, Associates.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—Dec. 13.—Sir C. Nicholson in the chair.—Mr. Ainsworth read a paper 'On the Valley of Achor.' He identified the valley with the Wady Debir, or Dabur,—the border of Benjamin, going up from Gilgal by Beth-Hogla, Beth-Arabah, and Gellilath—Gal i' Lut, or Reejum el Lut (the heap, or cairn, of Lot), at the head of the Dead Sea (Josh. xviii. 17), to the stone of Bathan, which Mr. Ainsworth identified with the venerable monolith, called Hadjar Isabah, at the entrance of the Valley of Achor; and then to Debir, (now Tur ed Debir) before the going-up to Adummim (the Red Khan, or Khan of the Good Samaritan) and "the border passed toward the waters of En Shemesh" (Mountain of the Sun, now called that of the Apostles); and "the goings-out thereof were at En Rogel" (Well of Nehemiah).

MATHEMATICAL.—Dec. 13.—Prof. Sylvester, President, in the chair.—The Rev. D. Thomas and Messrs. W. H. Besant, W. H. Corfield, J. D. Davenport, and H. Macneile were elected Members.—Prof. Cayley exhibited and explained some geometrical drawings relating to focal curves, systems of conics, &c.—Mr. G. C. De Morgan read a paper 'On a Method of Developing a Certain Class of Functions.'—Prof. Hirst presented to the Society some models of surfaces, of the fourth order and fourth class, illustrative of Prof. Plücker's new theory of complexes.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Chemistry of Gases' (adapted to a Juvenile Auditory), Prof. Frankland.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Chemistry of Gases' (adapted to a Juvenile Auditory), Prof. Frankland.

FINE ARTS

GIFT-BOOKS.

UNDER this head we class a large number of volumes, all of which are more or less splendid, and some beautiful.

Wayside Posies (Routledge & Sons) comprises, with wood engravings, a set of poems selected, with care and taste, by Mr. R. Buchanan. Let us first write of the poems, next of the pictures that illustrate them. 'The Bit o' Garden,' a homely poem of domestic shame and grief, has a very subtle and tender point in the line—

'Tis weary now with over-love, and all for Lizzie's sake, and is itself a capital poem. There is a brilliant point, of small size, in 'Shadow and Substance,' to which Mr. G. J. Pinwell has not added much of wit or bulk by means of his "odd" sketch of a damsel and her image as reflected in smooth water. We fear the forms of the shadow and substance in this drawing would not bear scientific testing. There is great sweetness as well as a happy knack of versifying in 'Afloat on the Stream.' 'School' is a broadly-treated, well-finished, pleasant and thoughtful composition, with some choice fancies in it, and a sort of "tag" that is not over new. Mr. J. W. North's drawing to 'On the Shore' is a poor thing; the poem itself is as pleasant a piece of Art as the melancholy theme allows. Mr. Pinwell's illustration to 'The Swallows' lacks solidity; the figures are but ghostly, a common defect in works that are stopped at the stage of sketching, and achieve little that is worth the name of study: see 'The Journey's End,' by this artist. Of sketches, poetical as well as pictorial, there are, as might be expected, many in this book. It is, withal, wonderfully cheap. Mr. J. W. North's drawing to 'Spring' is very good, and brilliant with tender sunlight. It is somewhat ungainly in its arrangement of forms. 'King Pippin' is capital. Has not

the writer of 'By the Dove-cot' taken a little liberty with the word "enchanted" in rhyming it with "haunted"? A pretty, pleasant verse, 'The Visions of a City Tree,' has one of the quaintest as well as most original themes among its class, here or elsewhere; the rural tastes and memories of a house-environed tree are related with much spirit and picturesque power in versifying. Among which the following, after describing the daily woes of the tree, is noteworthy:—

But in the night-time I am blessed
With many a lovelier vision
Than ever soothed a maiden's rest
With dreams of lands Elysian.
Lo, pale Capella and red Mars
Crown me with diadem of stars:
I watch the sunset's latest dart
Pale in the clear, cool even,
Till the white moon becomes the heart
Of the violet of heaven:
And then I watch this glorious flower
Grow lovelier through each silent hour.

Mr. North's landscape illustration to this poem, although thin, is full of nature of the simplest kind. The best and most carefully-wrought interior view in this book is that which illustrates 'Norlan Farm,' by Mr. Pinwell. This is richer in tone than any other; the figures, as is common here, are not very well drawn. 'Summer Storm,' both verses and picture, the latter by Mr. Pinwell, is one of the best of this series. 'The Heath' shows an excellent landscape by Mr. North, which is not the less good for being of very simple character.

The Spirit of Praise (Warne & Co.) comprises hymns, old and new, a noble gathering of noble verses, with illustrations and decorations of the illuminating sort. The illustrations comprise some unusually well-drawn, but occasionally tame, figure-pictures, with gold grounds, by Mr. J. Burlison; these tend towards Germanism in their style. Here are also landscapes, some of which are excellent,—as the sunny drawing to Doddridge's hymn, "How swift the torrent rolls," by Mr. J. W. North, and the night effect, by Mr. T. Dalziel. The figure-subjects are much less valuable than the above; this is due to the lack of severe study amongst us.

Of *Two Centuries of Song*, edited by Mr. W. Thornbury (Low & Co.), we are of opinion that the producers have erred in overloading every page with marginal decorations that are not beautiful in themselves and much too large for their places. This does not apply to the finely-cut border that encircles an extra title-page. The designs of figure-subjects are unusually good in execution and conception. Among those of this class which are especially worthy of praise is a very spirited composition, 'Chamber Music,' by Mr. T. Morten; 'Phyllis,' by Mr. G. Leslie; 'Colin and Phebe,' by Mr. W. Small, with a cleverly-drawn landscape background. Mr. Thornbury's duty of selecting poems for this book has been performed with taste, diligence and learning. His treasures comprise some of the most famous as well as beautiful old and modern poems, the work of authors who lived between the times of George Wither and our own, the object being to include occasional pieces of the brighter order, with special reference to the individuality of each immortal writer.

Art and Song (Bell & Daldy) contains many of the choice verses of recent and old poets, from Spenser to Mr. R. Browning. These have been adapted to certain vignettes of landscapes and figures. Of these the finest are from originals by Turner: 'Tynmouth,' engraved by W. Miller; 'Folkstone Beach,' engraved by J. Cousen; 'St. Agatha's Abbey,' engraved by the same; and 'Lake Nemi,' engraved by E. Goodall; also 'Whitby' and 'The Abbey Pool,' 'St. Agatha's Abbey,' &c.

rendered by the graver of J. Cousen, needs not a word from us to obtain admiration. Here we have 'Charity,' by Stothard, engraved by Mr. L. Stocks, and 'Kenilworth Castle,' engraved by W. Finden. Not very fortunately combined with the above are some examples of the dexterity and ability of Messrs. H. Bright, T. Uwins, D. Roberts, H. Corbould, and others. In merit and value between these somewhat antipathetical classes are exquisite engravings from drawings by J. Martin, J. M. Wright, W. Collins, &c. The higher qualities of some of the old Annuals re-appear in this superb volume.—*The New Table-Book*, illustrated by Frederick Eltze, and edited by Mr. Mark Lemon (Bradbury, Evans & Co.), is essentially a modern book; a young lady's book, with prettily-conceived drawings and spirited little poems, and blank pages for whimsicalities yet to be written.

To the illustrations of Douglas Jerrold's immortal *Story of a Feather*, as published with a new edition by Messrs. Bradbury, Evans & Co., we have already briefly alluded. Mr. Du Maurier has entered into his task with perfect spirit. Few sketches of their sort are better than that which shows how "the Earl handed his Countess to her carriage." The irony of the humorist writer is fairly echoed by the tact and clear perception of the designer, who does not shrink from depicting the pathetic and even the bitter points of his subject. For careful drawing, see the figure of the kneeling woman at prayer in Part IV.; for humour, the shop-scene in the same section of the text. The sketch of Miriam Jacobs and Jack Lipscomb when "Ha! Miriam, what a pity it is you're a Jew!" was said, is first-rate in spirit. 'The Stolen Watch' is rather commonplace; not so the death-bed scene of the young earl, which is what it should be: we cannot say more.

Another famous text is illustrated by a modern English artist in Messrs. Routledge's new edition of *Longfellow's Poetical Works*, with designs by Mr. J. Gilbert. This volume contains 'Tales of a Wayside Inn,' &c. The illustrations depart from Mr. Gilbert's well-known manner, inasmuch as they display less of his peculiar *bravoure* and dash, but not more than is common with him. The change of style to which we have alluded is, probably, due to the illustrator's sense of fitness and just desire to suit himself to the text he had in hand. Unfortunately, the effort to adapt himself to a novel class of poems has cost Mr. Gilbert some of his proper characteristic spirit, so that the result is less effective than is usual with him. Of course there are many pleasant drawings where to restraint was called for—e.g., the building in unlight to 'Birds of Passage.'—*Flower de Luce*, by the same Author (Boston, Ticknor & Fields), is a pretty little volume, with five moderately good illustrations of unimportant character, of which the best is the nicely-drawn frontispiece, which shows iris-flowers, with a forest background. The text of this book we have already examined (*Athen.* No. 2038).—The illustrations to *The Vision of Sir Launfal*, by Mr. J. R. Lowell (Boston, Ticknor & Fields), are generally weak: see the vignette on the title-page and the figure of the knight musing. The book contains some bright little landscapes. The whole of the drawings are the work of Mr. S. Eytinge, jun.—*Maud Muller: a Poem*, by Mr. J. G. Whittier, with illustrations by Mr. V. J. Hennessy (Boston, Ticknor & Fields), is very simple and beautiful poem, the echo of one thought that is broadly and delicately expressed, with a sense of Art that is above the how of design. The illustrations are admirable, with the exception of one or two unfortunately drawn faces which, as we are inclined to sus-

pect, may have been spoilt in the process of engraving: see that of the heroine meditating her love and hopes of fortune. Generally, few sets of designs of this kind are better than those which so aptly illustrate this text: see Maud Muller in her poor home,—a contrast to that of her hopes,—and the same seated by the spring. This is a charming book.

Off Land's End, Homeward Bound, by Walter Bird, illustrated by John Proctor (Griffin & Co.), contains a series of short tales that are supposed to have been related on Christmas Eve, and at the end of a homeward voyage from Australia, by passengers on board the ship *Oberon*. These stories are varied in their incidents, manner, and subjects; they are neatly and carefully written, so that they will surely amuse many a leisure hour. The engravings are eight in number, and, although rather sketchy, rich in feeling for character and expression; in these qualities they are perfectly suited to the text.—The last text is in prose; that which comes next on our table is in verse, being *Leaves from a Christmas Bough*, by E. Boyd, ornamented by A. L. Bond (Routledge & Sons). This is, in its way, a very pleasantly illustrated work; the "ornaments" consist of initials and borders, some of which are very well executed, others are commonplace, none are objectionable.

Among the splendid gift-books of the season none is more magnificently decorated in gold, silver, and colours, or more admirably printed, than a new edition of Lord Byron's *Prisoner of Chillon*, which is illuminated by Messrs. W. & G. Audsley, and published by Messrs. Day & Son, Limited. The chromo-lithographs are by Mr. Tynms, and consist, for the most part, of borders, which inclose the text in a singularly gorgeous manner. The Messrs. Audsley, who are already favourably known to us as the performers of similar tasks, have been most fortunate in this case; their taste is thoroughly well trained for designing in the right manner; their work has been superbly reproduced. Some vignettes, which form the minor illustrations to this work, are less happy in execution than the above-named examples. The binding is extremely well designed.—*Voices of Joy and Thanksgiving*, compiled and illustrated by C. E. B., is another of Messrs. Day & Son's handsome productions. The text consists mainly of hymns of simple and pious tone, selected to suit the principal festivals of the Christian year, and decorated with initials and figure-pictures, both of which are commendable, although their style is rather that of an amateur than an artist.

—*Illustrations of Poetic Imagery from 'The Christian Year'*, published by Messrs. Day & Son, Limited, is dedicated to the memory of Keble by Mary Fyler, and decorated with vignettes, borders, and coloured initials, the floral portions of which are finely wrought and well designed; the figures and landscapes are, although generally satisfactory, not equal to their adjuncts.

AN EXHIBITION AT LEEDS.

It is proposed to have an Exhibition of Works of Art and Industrial Products at Leeds, in the year 1868, to be held in the New Infirmary, a building which has been designed for charitable purposes, and is intended to occupy, ere it is completed, in the manner so fortunately developed at Manchester in 1857. Leeds being ambitious of rivaling her great neighbour, the authorities of the former town called a meeting of the principal inhabitants in September last, in order to consider the matter. This meeting was largely attended by the most influential personages of the borough, and presided over by the Mayor of the town, who, in the course of his address, said that there had been a deficiency in the funds for completing and furnishing the new infirmary, and it had been

thought desirable to hold the Exhibition for the purpose of increasing them. This proposal was received with cordiality. It was originally intended to raise a guarantee fund, of not less than 50,000*l.*; those who put down their names as guarantors not being supposed to be bound until that sum was raised. More than 110,000*l.* has since been subscribed by guarantors. The deficiency in the infirmary account is about 25,000*l.*, to make up which the building itself will be appropriated temporarily to an Exhibition—a purpose for which it is admirably adapted. Exteriorly will be an exhibition of machinery in motion. A structure to be erected for this use will have no very costly character. The town of Leeds has now the advantage over Manchester in 1857, inasmuch as the structure for the Exhibition is already paid for and erected. Mr. W. B. Denison stated the perfect adaptability of the building, defined the arrangements which are proposed to ensure success, and compared the opportunities of Manchester with those of Leeds, concluding therefrom that there is a fair prospect of making a considerable profit. So well has this proposition been received, that ere the conclusion of the week following that in which the above-mentioned meeting was held, the guarantee fund was subscribed to the amount of 55,000*l.* A meeting of the Committee which had been appointed to work the scheme was held early in October last. The Executive Committee is composed of Messrs. J. Kitson, W. B. Denison, A. Fairbairn, J. D. Luccock, I. T. Dibb, T. W. Stanfield, and J. Rhodes. H. Oxley, Esq., Mayor of Leeds, and J. Kitson, Esq., are appointed Treasurers for the Exhibition; Mr. J. B. Waring has been appointed General Manager; Mr. W. B. Denison, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The London Committee consists of Lord F. Cavendish, as Chairman, Viscounts Nevill and Milton, Messrs. W. H. Dixon, A. W. Franks, R. Redgrave, J. C. Robinson, G. Scharf, B. B. Woodward.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THIS year's distribution of medals to Royal Academy students was as follows. For painting from the living models, Mr. V. Crome; for a copy of a picture from the Dulwich Gallery, 'A Cardinal blessing a Priest,' Mr. S. Spanton; for a drawing from the living model, Mr. F. T. Goodall; for a model from the same, Mr. J. Griffiths; for a restoration, in the round, of the 'Theseus,' Mr. H. Montford; for measured architectural drawings, Mr. M. Glover and Mr. R. Grooms, two medals; for drawings from the antique, Mr. Symonds and Mr. W. W. Oulless, two medals; for a model from the antique, Mr. C. H. Maybey; for drawings in perspective, Mr. F. Hammond.

We are glad to learn that nearly half the sum, 2,000*l.*, that will be required for the new Architectural Museum in Bowling Street, Westminster, has been subscribed. It is desirable that no delay should take place in the matter. The buildings must be ready for occupation in May next. The Committee does not feel itself justified in beginning the works until a larger fund has been promised.

Pictures intended for the General Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings at the Egyptian Hall must be sent to the Gallery on the 7th and 8th of January next, between 10 A.M. and 10 P.M. The Exhibition will open to the public on the 4th of February next.

The Report of the Committee of Common Council has been agreed to, which recommends the adoption of a design by Mr. Haywood, the City architect, for the viaduct at Holborn Hill. According to this plan, there will be a clear width of footway on each side of the bridge of 17 feet 9 inches; the carriage-way being 46 feet wide, the length of the bridge 116 feet. Beneath these will be three arches, the headway of each to be 20 feet 9 inches in the centres; at the sides 15 feet 6 inches in the clear. The bridge will stand upon columns of polished red granite, the bases being of polished grey granite.

According to our custom in such cases, we are glad to publish, as requested, the name of Mr. J. Morfett, Upper John Street, Fitzroy Square, who executed the decorations on the exterior of Mr. F. T. Palgrave's house at York Gate, Regent's

Park, to which we alluded last week. Mr. Palgrave was his own designer.

Messrs. Day & Son (Limited) have just published a very handsome volume, which is styled 'Marmor Homericum,' and contains an excellent series of photographs by Mr. S. Thompson, from the work in marble-inlay by Baron H. de Triqueti, which was placed in the cloister of London University, Gower Street, by Mr. Grote. With these photographs is a text, consisting mainly of passages from Homer, translated by Mr. Philip Stanhope Worsley. Having already criticized the originals of these transcripts we have now but to testify that the latter are eminently fortunate and faithful in reproducing the designs of Baron H. de Triqueti.

The first part of a superb work, 'Examples of Chinese Ornament,' has been published by Messrs. Day & Son (Limited). This contains admirably-drawn and splendid chromo-lithographs from objects in the South Kensington Museum and other collections, the work of Mr. Owen Jones, twenty examples in all, without a text. If this publication is continued in the manner of the part now before us, it will supply a want that has long been felt in this country, and be invaluable to designers, artists and amateurs in oriental art. We can hardly praise it too highly.

The Assistant-Secretaryship of the Institute of British Architects has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. C. L. Eastlake.

The Exhibition of Architectural Designs to be sent to Paris is now open at the South Kensington Museum. This collection possesses considerable professional attractions, though small novelty; it can hardly be said to represent the state of architectural art in this country. Of course, most of its items are already well known to our readers.

The award of gold medals to students of the Art Department this year has been as follows. Of the Lambeth School, Mr. P. Ball, for a model from the life; and Mr. E. T. Haynes, the figure from the antique. The first-named gentleman had been successful in a former competition; his companion on two such occasions. To the South Kensington School the distribution of honours of this kind was equal in respect to numbers. Thus: Mr. W. Mackness obtained a medal for "applied design," and Miss M. Mason, who has twice before been successful, received the same distinction. For the Warrington School the number of medals equalled these: Mr. W. Jenkin, for a "group in colour," and Mr. C. Middleton, for "applied design." Of the Birmingham School one student obtained a medal: Mr. T. Cox, for "architectural design." Of the Bloomsbury School, Miss A. E. Manby was rewarded for flower-painting. Of the Glasgow School, Mr. W. Orr was distinguished for "applied design." In addition, Miss M. Mason, who is mentioned above, obtained an Alexandra Scholarship of 25*l*. These scholarships were founded to have the respective values of 25*l*. and 11*l*. "for two students, who, being females, have taken the highest prizes of the year in the competition of all the Schools of Art." Miss A. E. Manby, before named, obtained the inferior scholarship. It is not generally known that funds for the institution of these rewards were obtained through the exhibition of the jewels of the Princess of Wales at South Kensington not long since. Besides the above, twenty silver and fifty-one bronze medals have been distributed; also thirty-three prizes of books.

Mr. Theed's bust of the late John Gibson, sculptor, has been placed in the church at Conway.

Arrangements are being matured for the Second Exhibition of National Portraits at South Kensington. We understand that a supplementary gathering to that of the present year will not immediately take place, but be deferred for an opportunity to be in itself comprehensive of whatever it may be found advisable to add to the contents of the entire series of gatherings. This may accompany the final collection, or be itself distinct. The number of portraits to be displayed next year will not be so great as before; about 100. It will probably be the limit in this respect for the coming display.

The period then to be illustrated by portraiture is that which elapsed between 1680 and the beginning of the current century. The Committee will be glad to be informed soon of the existence of accessible portraits of famous personages who lived in the period above defined. Many works of the highest interest are promised. While we acknowledge not only the great obligations of the public to those who gathered and disposed the contents of the first exhibition of national portraits, but the extreme difficulty of the task, which was, on the whole, admirably performed, we cannot forbear to remark that it is most desirable that the chronological arrangement of future displays should be stricter than before; and, above all, that all the portraits of individuals should be grouped, not as before disposed, at such distance from each other as rendered comparison, which means verification also, almost impracticable. A striking example of another sort of objection to the recent mode of arrangement is afforded by the portraits of the first and second Devereux, Earls of Essex. Thus Robert, the second earl, stood as No. 253, while his father, Walter, the first earl, was displayed with the number 263. Three portraits of the former stood thus: Nos. 253, 296, and 355, the last being more than 100 numbers lower down than the first. Two portraits of Robert, the third Earl of Essex of this family, stood respectively as Nos. 504 and 629. The proper chronological arrangement of each individual's portrait, i.e. according to his advance in life, was frequently neglected. Queen Elizabeth's portraits ranged between the numbers 170 and 363.

Mr. Street has been commissioned to restore the old portion, and design and superintend the erection of the new nave to Bristol Cathedral, to which, as desirable for the completion of the ancient structure and in contemplation, we alluded some weeks since.

The old Chantry Chapel at Kidderminster—a very interesting relic in its way—has been restored by Mr. Hopkins, at the expense of the Earl of Dudley.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CONCERT FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES, on SATURDAY EVENING, January 5. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Sainton-Dolby; Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Sautley, M. Sainton, M. Lemmens, and Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. For this performance the gratuitous services of the distinguished Artists who appear have been most kindly given.—Tickets, 6*s*. 3*s*. 2*s*. 1*s*. at L. Cook, Addison & Co.'s, 63, New Bond Street; Keith, Prowse & Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and all Music-sellers.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Yesterday week's performance of 'Elijah' was, in many respects, a very fine one. Contrasted with anything of the kind to be heard in Paris, London's superiority is amazing. The beauty of orchestral and choral sound, and the thorough enjoyment of every one co-operating, could not but be felt. As to the poem, in spite of the disdain of the Germans, who exalt 'St. Paul' as its superior, for no earthly reason that we have ever been able to divine, save and except that 'Elijah' was written for England, and 'St. Paul' not,—what new is there to be said in its praise?—what need again to state the conviction that it is one of those monuments of Art over which Time and Fashion have no power? As long as Handel's 'Hallelujah' lasts will last also the wilderness-scene in 'Elijah,' culminating in the 'Sanctus' of angels. As a separate, distinctly characterized part, *Elijah* ranks with Handel's *Saul* or *Jephtha* or *Samson*. If qualifying remark has to be made, it is that the female interest of the oratorio is too much divided into scenes and episodes. Yet how excellent is each one of these, considered by itself; and that criticism would be poor and pedantic which demanded precisely the same groups and effects in every work,—which would ignore the power of the book of 'Fidelio' because the tenor is not on the stage till the first act is over (as fine an example of the force of mystery and curiosity as could be named),—which would insist on the presence of angels, no matter what the situation, to retard every biblical story under pretext of contrast,—which would spoil every opera by a final *rondo*, because of the examples in 'La Cenerentola' and 'La Sonnambula.' The part

of *Elijah* (to return from general to special remark) cannot be more nobly delivered than by Mr. Sautley; and this we say, distinctly recollecting the noble singing in it of its first representative, Staudigl. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington sang her best, as usual. We cannot recollect her ever singing carelessly. She is less mannered, and therefore more welcome in her expression than formerly. Her voice is sterling; her execution, very true. Mr. Hobler leaves us no choice save to say that, at present, he is obtrusively inefficient, without the slightest apparent self-mistrust. Really, before presenting himself in an oratorio, it would be not amiss for a raw recruit, such as he is, to study Oratorio singing. Make-believe in art and gracious condescension in manner, however captivating they be to the public of a second-rate Italian theatre now-a-days (brought low by long famine), are no stock-in-trade for one who professes to present what such thorough artists as Brahms and Mr. Sims Reeves (and latest, Mr. Cummings) have been entrusted with to their own and their composers' credit.

MISS GLYN'S READINGS AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—In each successive Reading Miss Glyn gives new proofs not only of the force of her genius, but of its ample range. The play of 'King John,' read on the 14th instant, is remarkable for a group of prominent characters as happily contrasted as they are powerfully drawn. The mind that can represent these various individualities with such discernment and power as Miss Glyn evinced must have the true dramatic inspiration—a faculty not to be confounded with that displayed by some actors, who can paint tolerably well such characters—and only such—as fall in with their own peculiarities. An actor of this kind is apt to subordinate his author to himself; indeed, we have before now seen Shakspearean representations in which the true order of things was totally inverted, the poet being evidently regarded as a person existing simply to furnish means of display to the performer, who had no idea that his or her individuality should be lost sight of in embodying dramatic conceptions. In Miss Glyn's case it is quite otherwise. With the sympathy which denotes the true artist, she forgets herself in the characters which she assumes, and, thoroughly identifying herself with their feelings and modes of thought, gives to both their natural and special expression. The cruel and deceitful John, not without that strain of chivalry which Shakspeare has somewhat ideally assigned to him as a Plantagenet,—Faulconbridge, with his shrewd brain, and the overflow of physical energy which not only makes him delight in strife and action, but gives a humorous zest even to his perception of the selfishness of mankind,—Arthur, with his filial devotion and his princely gentleness—the bud that should have expanded into knightly manhood,—Hubert, with his better nature under a forbidding surface,—all these were presented by Miss Glyn with an impartial truth and vigour which made it impossible to say in which character she was most at home. Those portions of the play which are most effective on the stage were, to an intellectual taste, still more effective in a reading throughout which one nobly endowed mind shed its illustrative light equally upon all the persons engaged. The scene in which figure the Kings of England and France, Austria, Faulconbridge, the Pope's Legate, and Constance, was a model of varied and animated delivery. King John tempted Hubert to Arthur's death before an audience that sat hushed in interest while the wicked purpose of the monarch was gradually developed; and the pleadings of Arthur with Hubert to spare his sight were irresistible in their pathos. We thought, indeed, that in the early part of this last scene something of the terror of the situation, so far as it relates to Arthur, was lost in the gentle sweetness of his remonstrance; but this defect, if it were one, disappeared before the close, the affecting power of which could not have been surpassed. We have reserved the mention of Miss Glyn's Constance till now, because it was the central triumph of the night. Finding the mainspring of the character in maternal affection, Miss Glyn still kept steadily

view the fact that Constance is herself a princess, and the mother of a rightful king. Accordingly, her passion in its utmost intensity is still regal. Her denunciation of Austria is that of a high-born woman, who, in a chivalric age, holds up to the raitor the ideal of knighthood to which he has been false. Her grief is deep and overpowering, her passion fiery and scathing; but she is never merely violent. By a majestic largeness of treatment, and by a spontaneous truth of emotion, whether in grief or anger, Miss Glyn produced in Constance an effect rare indeed in these times. Her expressive face was in itself a vivid commentary on the text, while from her lips the passionate imagery which Constance employs seemed as natural as an everyday utterance. At the end of the third act a refined and critical audience were roused into enthusiasm, nor were their demonstrations less fervent at the close of the reading. The next play on Miss Glyn's list is 'Othello,' which will be given on the 18th of January.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

The following is, with some condensation, quoted from the *Orchestra*.—"It appears that the present state of the Royal Academy of Music has caused dissatisfaction to a not altogether unknown or influential portion of the musical profession, some of whom have been connected with this institution, but the majority not so. A memorial has been drawn up and numerously signed, as under:—
"Understanding that the Government and the Royal Commissioners of the Art Exhibitions are being petitioned to contribute still further to the maintenance of the Institution called the Royal Academy of Music, we the undersigned professional musicians, residing in England, realizing the fact that the Royal Academy of Music has failed to promote the highest interests of Musical Art—that the Government grant has simply prolonged its existence, but not extended its usefulness; and feeling, moreover, assured that any further repetition of such attempt can only end in a similar failure, and prove equally discreditable to the country and wasteful of its funds—do hereby respectfully advise the establishment of a New School of Music, in which every advantage may be offered to musical students, to be presided over by competent professors, appointed by the State, and responsible to it for the efficiency of the Institution. Connected with such an Academy, we would further advise, if possible, the establishment of an English National Opera, believing by such agencies a genuine and useful impulse might be given to the development of musical genius in this country, and ultimately redeem it from the disgrace of being the only European nation that fails to cultivate its own national music. (Signed) Thérèse Tietjens, M. Lemmens Sherrington, Sims Reeves, C. Santley, W. Harrison, Rokitsansky, W. Ganz, G. Paque, F. Lablache, Sydney Pratten, T. H. Wright, Handel Gear, C. Schubert, J. W. Thirlwall, V. Collins, H. Wylde, Mus. Doc., Alfred Mellon, Ludwig Straus, Tom Hohler, J. F. Barnett, J. Pittman, M. Barret, René Favarger, W. Beavan, H. Holmes, J. B. Ciabatta, W. H. Hann, F. Griesbach, C. Harper, J. Carrodus. And about 100 others."—The above, it will be seen, is a virtual repetition, with numerical emphasis, of what we have been saying for twenty years past, and of the arguments adduced by Mr. Henry F. Chorley in the paper by him presented before the Society of Arts seven years ago; the result of which has been the recent stir in the matter, the fruitless and partial hearing of evidence by the Society of Arts, and, for the present, the patching of "the old coat" which is, it seems, to find a shelf in the South Kensington Museum.

'Alexander's Feast' was repeated at the *Crystal Palace* on Saturday last. Will it be credited that our notice of this superb work (*ante*, p. 685) on its former performance at Sydenham has absolutely, by a contemporary, been represented as an interested attempt to 'dethrone' Handel and Dryden, in favour of Mr. Benedict's 'Legend of St. Cecilia' and the maker of its words? The force of deliberate misrepresentation can go no further.

Mr. Sullivan's first Symphony was performed the

other evening at Mr. Halle's weekly concert at Manchester, with its usual success. It will possibly, we hear, be taken in hand by M. Pasdeloup at Paris, and should be at Leipzig, if the authorities of the music-school there take any pride in their best pupils. Meanwhile, we understand that some, if not all, of Mr. Sullivan's scores are about immediately to be published.

At Tuesday's *Soirée* of the *New Philharmonic Society*, a Violin Quintett, by Mr. Henry Holmes, was brought forward.

It is now said that Mr. Mapleson's operatic designs on the centre of Leicester Square have been prematurely announced,—and are virtually so many air-castles.

Mr. Oakeley, the Reid Professor, has, at last, delivered his Inaugural Address at Edinburgh.—Mr. G. A. Macfarren will give six lectures on Harmony, at the Royal Institution, early in the year that is to come.

By way of postscript to past notes on operas now running in Paris, mention must be made of the performance of Mozart's 'Don Juan,' in which the original text and order of pieces are more largely followed than has been the fashion in London. The *Donna Elvira* (Mlle. Mauduit)—a prize-pupil from the Conservatoire—impressed us most agreeably. Her voice is sympathetic. Though her style is not complete, her vocal method is good. Her presence is elegant, as compared with those of Madame Sass—a stout and vulgar *Donna Anna*,—and Mlle. Batta—an over-dressed *Zerlina*, with an acrid voice and a hard face. The *Don Juan* (M. Faure) is now the best on the stage. The *Don Ottavio* (M. Villaret) is wondrously fat and doleful; and, though this revival was meant to be costly and splendid, protest cannot be too strong against the interpolated *ballet*, made up out of Mozart's quartetts, which furnish no dance-music. The Turkish *Rondo*, from a *Sonata* which had already done duty as an *entr'acte*, at the Théâtre Lyrique, when 'Il Serraglio' was revived there, was the only rhythmic scrap calculated to inspire "the mirth of feet" (as old Campion put it).

M. Reyers is said to be at work on a grand opera, which is to be given at Paris after Signor Verdi's 'Don Carlos.'

M. Offenbach is about to present another three-act opera, 'Robinson Crusoe,' at the Opéra Comique.—M. Pessard, this year's Laureate, has been commissioned to write an opera for the same theatre.

Mlle. Carlotta Patti's tour in the French provinces is said to be thoroughly successful.

'Sardanapalus' has been set as an opera by the Baroness le Maistre. There is some talk of its being tried at the Grand Opéra: a hazardous experiment. The last of the kind made there was the production of Mlle. Louise Bertin's 'Esmeralda,' in 1836. No woman till now has taken a real hold of the musical stage, nor produced anything in opera analogous in merit to the tragedies of Joanna Bailie and Miss Mitford. Such total absence of fresh invention is as strange as it is noticeable.

There is to be a monument at Hal to Servais.

Every scrap of Mozart's music bids fair now to be brought before the public.—At the Fantaies Parisiennes of Paris the management is promising 'L'Oca del Cairo,' overlooking the fact that only a few complete numbers of the score exist.—At Frankfurt a musical society has been performing the choruses to 'King Thamos.' Two of these, far finer and more serious than most of Mozart's service-music, in their adapted form as Motetts, have been long stock-pieces at our musical festivals.

German papers announce a biblical opera on the story of Saul, by Herr Volckmann, as among coming novelties.—'The Fabii,' an opera by Herr Langert, has been successfully given at Coburg.—Herr Albert's 'Astorga' has been produced at Carlsruhe.

The Whitsuntide Lower Rhenish Musical Festival will next year be held at Aix-la-Chapelle, to be conducted by Herr Julius Riets.

Mr. Vernon Rigby, who has been studying for some time at Milan, is about to commence his career on the Italian opera-stage, by singing as *Lindoro* in 'L'Italiana,' in the Italian opera com-

pany at Berlin, with Mlle. Grossi. The opera being Signor Rossini's, is one of those in which a singer, as distinct from a bawler, can favourably assert his accomplishments.

"During the first days of December (writes a friend from Naples) 'Il Trovatore' and 'La Fida-zata Corsa' have been given in San Carlo. Both have gone off heavily. M. Gounod's 'Faust' is promised, though no time is fixed. Meantime, 'La Vestale,' of Mercadante, and 'La Muta di Portici' have been in course of rehearsal. The great novelty of the season, however, was the new opera of Maestro Serrao, which was brought out, on Saturday night, at San Carlo. The *libretto* of 'La Duchessa di Guisa,' by Signor Piave, is taken from Dumas' drama, 'Henri III.'; and the subject of the opera is the same as that of 'Caterina di Guisa,' by the celebrated Felice Romani, and of Maestro Coccia, now Director of the Chapel of Novara. It was a double imprudence, therefore, to follow in the steps of two composers who had already won their laurels in the same path. Though 'La Duchessa di Guisa' has been performed only once, though it may be premature to express a decided opinion on its merit, it may be recorded that some of the best judges here pronounce it to be a work weak in inspiration and deficient in melody and harmony. The *largo* in the *finale* of the second act, and the *duettino* of the soprano and the tenor, which precedes the *cabaletto* in the *finale* of the fourth act, pleased the audience; but the rest of the new opera elicited little or no applause. Signor Stigelli, the tenor, contributed much towards saving the music from a decided *fiasco*. La Palmieri (English), the soprano, and Signor Pandolfini, the *basso*, made no figure, and were not once applauded. La Montebello, the second soprano, was below mediocrity, and, in spite of her graceful figure, produced little or no impression. In brief, if the opinion we have heard expressed be correct, 'La Duchessa di Guisa' will have its run of three or four evenings, and be forgotten."

What a tale of dearth and destitution is conveyed in the above notes!—but the news from Milan is not brighter than from Naples:—"I have little news for you (writes our Correspondent), as theatres are busily preparing for the Carnival season. La Scala closed on the 8th inst., with 'L'Africana' and 'La Devadacy.' 'Polinto' made an immense *fiasco*, the artists being all incompetent. It was withdrawn after the first performance. The Carnival season commences on the 26th inst., with 'Don Sebastiano' and 'La Devadacy.' 'L'Africana' will also be given."

Pantomime gives note of preparation. Mr. E. L. Blanchard, as usual, will supply that at Drury Lane, adopting the fairy legend of 'Number Nip'; and Mr. Gilbert à Beckett does the same service for Covent Garden, adopting the subject of 'Ali Baba.' It seems we have not yet done with the Forty Thieves. The Surrey pantomime is entitled, 'A, Apple Pie'; Astley's, 'Hush-a-bye Baby on the Tree Top'; and Sadler's Wells, 'The Golden Cask.' Burlesque also asserts claims. Mrs. Wood will make her appearance in burlesque at the Princess's in 'The Invisible Prince'; and at the Adelphi a new burlesque by Mr. Andrew Halliday, entitled, 'Mountain Dhu,' will give a new reading to Sir Walter Scott's poem of 'The Lady of the Lake.' There will also be a new burlesque at the Strand on the subject of 'Guy Fawkes.' Pieces of a more novel description will be attempted at some houses; for instance, a new *comedieta* at the Haymarket by Dr. Westland Marston, and entitled, 'A Mere Child,' in which Miss Rebecca Powell will make her *début*. The Prince of Wales's announces 'A Christmas Comicality,' by Mr. H. J. Byron, to be called 'Pandora's Box.' Mr. Fechter, at the Lyceum, promises to produce on Christmas Eve a new drama, entitled, 'Rouge et Noir,' in which he will himself act a part. At the St. James's a lyrical eccentricity is underlined, called 'Dulcamara,' founded on Donizetti's opera of 'The Elixir of Love,' and produced by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the artist and contributor to *Fun*.

MISCELLANEA

Lake Dwellings.—In reply to my paragraph on Lake Dwellings in the *Athenæum* for November 24, your number for December 15 contains two very interesting letters, one from Col. Yule, who writes from Sicily, the other from Mr. G. Henry Kinahan, who, in all probability, dates from Ireland. Col. Yule tells us that there are numerous districts in the far East (not only in Burmah, and other out-of-the-way places, but in our own English India), where people live on piles, as a rule, at the present day. Some curious ethnological suggestions are thrown out in Col. Yule's letter; and it would seem not improbable that in the East—that sultry droning region, where the laws alter not—the custom of living on piles may in some instances have survived its original cause, and become quasi-normal in particular races. Mr. Kinahan, from another region altogether, gives us the practical information that in Ireland lake habitations existed more than 2,000 years after the time of the Pæonians of Lake Prasias mentioned by Herodotus. It is not in the slightest degree improbable that the Pæonians, like the Irish, may have been Celts; and there is no reason why these two branches of the same race should not, by Celtic (or, more probably, purely human) instinct, have constructed similar habitations in widely distant parts of the world. But, for myself, I yearn for facts. Will Mr. Kinahan tell us whether the Irish lake-people lived on piles, and whether the remains of their habitations may yet be found? If they only lived on islands, and built on the ground, Mr. Kinahan's information will be of less value. In the mean time, I am somewhat amused to find that, while two Correspondents write from distant lands to corroborate my modest hypothesis, there is no champion at present who stands forward to advocate the theory of the indefinite and undisputed antiquity of lacustrine habitations. A. R.

Cut or Uncut.—"A Great Reader," in your last, asks for much; although, without irony, I wish he may get it. In demanding "books and periodicals ready cut," he invites booksellers to relinquish an obvious advantage, in palpable evidence of newness, which they are not likely to relinquish in deference to any such abstraction of civilization. Let us rather "go in" for the compromise exemplified in an early issue of the *Handy Shakspeare*, but since (*quoad* my experience) abandoned. Give us a clean shave of lateral edges, leaving the needful test—and less than half of the present obstacle—at top. My humble benison on him who shall first lay down such rule, and—stick to it.

A DISCURSIVE.

Lunar Observations.—It may interest your readers to know at once that there is confirmation of Herr Schmidt's observation on the Lunar Crater *Linné*, alluded to in the *Athenæum* of December 8, in connexion with the labours of the Moon Committee of the British Association. On Thursday evening, December 18th, I spent a couple of hours with Mr. Birt and Mr. Talmage at Mr. Gurney Barclay's Observatory at Leyton, examining the spot with Mr. Barclay's very fine telescope of 16 inches aperture. During this time the moon was constantly covered by a fine veil of cloud; but Beesel and its shadows were very distinctly visible. No trace of *Linné* was to be seen. Our impression was that *Linné* ought certainly to be visible under the circumstances, which allowed such very distinct observation of the neighbouring Beesel. I have this morning a note from Mr. Talmage to inform me that after Mr. Birt and myself had left the Observatory, under the impression that all further chance of observation was gone, the clouds suddenly cleared quite away, giving him an unexceptionable opportunity of examination. He then found that a spot he had previously taken for *Linné* was *Sulpicius Gallus*, and that no trace of *Linné* was visible, but that where it should be there was a faint circular cloud-like spot ("petit nuage blanchâtre" of Herr Schmidt). Mr. Talmage was enabled carefully to verify the fact that the "cloud" occupies the exact position that the crater *Linné* should hold.

ROBERT JAMES MANN, M.D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. F. C. A. R. W.—W. G. J.—E. J. L.—received.

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The concessionaires having thus expressed their willingness to indorse substantially their opinion of the value of the concession, it follows that the Deferred Shares will only receive the surplus, whatever it may amount to after the redemption of the Preference Capital, the concession and property then remaining will belong to the Deferred Shareholders alone.

No purchase-money for the concession and no promotion-money will be paid, and the expenses will be strictly limited to the actual preliminary disbursements necessary to acquiring the concession and the establishment of the Company—the Crédit Foncier of England (Limited) receiving their profit entirely from the B Deferred Shares.

As the A Preference Shares are intended to be paid up in full, as before mentioned, no further liability after such payments will exist, and power will be taken to incorporate the Company according to the Belgian law as a Société Anonyme, with a view to having the shares issuable to bearer.

Every information can be learnt by applying to the Solicitors, both as to the concession, plans, articles, and memorandum of association, &c.; and it is the wish of the Directors applicants should inform themselves on any point they desire information.

Applications for shares may be made in the annexed Form, which must be accompanied by the payment of 2*l.* per share deposit, without which no application will be considered. Should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the deposit will, so far as required, be applied towards the payment due on allotment. Should no allotment be made, the amount paid will be at once returned without deduction.

Prospectuses, which contain a copy of the memorandum of association, and forms of application for shares, and memorandum and articles of association, may be had of the Bankers, Brokers, Solicitors, or of the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, St. Clement's House, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.; also of the Crédit Foncier of England (Limited), Clement's Lane, E.C.

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To the Directors of "The Belgian Public Works Company (Limited)."

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your bankers, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, the sum of £ , being a deposit of 2*l.* per share on A Preference Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number you may allot to me on the terms of the Prospectus, and I agree to pay the deposit on allotment, and to sign the memorandum and articles of association of the Company, as duly registered, when required, and I authorize you to insert my name on the register of Members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Usual signature
Name in full
Residence
Profession
Date Dec., 1866.....

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Extracts from Minutes of the Metropolitan Board of Works of 18th May, 1866, and referred to in Prospectus.

52.—The Clerk laid before the Board the following communication:—

May 14, 1866.

"Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you, for the information of the Metropolitan Board of Works, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, respecting some important improvements which are about to be made in that city, and which have been contracted for on the part of the English Crédit Foncier and Mobilier Company.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) "H. WADDINGTON.

"The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works."

(Enclosure.)

"Brussels, May 4, 1866.

"My Lord,—A great public work in Brussels of remarkable extent and proportions has just been contracted for on the part of the English Crédit Foncier and Mobilier Company. The object is to arch over the river Senne, which runs through the lower part of the city, and is in fact an immense open drain, receiving the greater part of the sewage of the town, which is at present most dangerous to health, and often the cause of destructive epidemics.

"The plan combines lateral drains to intercept the sewage, reservoirs outside of the town for deodorizing and collecting for manure, and works to

prevent inundations. An extensive boulevard is to be run over the vaulted course of the Senne, quite through the town. The houses on each side, which are now of the most inferior class, are to be pulled down; new ones of a superior character, on a widened way, are to be erected all along the new boulevard, with great facilities for lateral access to it on either side. A building, which is to unite halls for an exchange and galleries for artistic exhibitions, is also to be constructed.

"The estimated cost of these works is 26 millions of francs. The amount is contributed by the town of Brussels, by the province of Brabant, and by the State, in the following proportions:—The town, 16 millions; the province, 3 millions; the Government, 7 millions.

"I inclose herewith a copy of the Report presented to the Chamber of R. R., on the part of the Central Section, which explains fully the nature and importance of this projected transformation in the lower part of Brussels.

"As an engineering work the plan is one of the highest interest, from its extent and projected effects as combining ornamentation and facilities of intercourse throughout the whole of the lower quarter with incalculable benefits in point of healthy action on at least half of the population of Brussels.—I have, &c.,

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 Offices—64, CORNHILL, E.C. and 10, REGENT-STREET, S.W.
 W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, FIRE AND LIFE.

81, CORNHILL (Corner of Finch-lane);
 And 70, BAKER-STREET, Portman-square, London.
 And in Bristol, Liver, col, Edinburgh, Dublin, Hamburg,
 Berlin, and Brue.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

Directors, Trustees, &c.
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FIRE DEPARTMENT.
 FIRE INSURANCES due Christmas day should be paid within fifteen days from the 25th inst.

The Directors are ready to receive proposals for insuring property generally at equitable rates. All losses promptly and liberally settled.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
 This Office combines every advantage offered by any Assurance Company. Its great and large capital afford perfect security; the Premiums are very moderate, and the Bonuses distributed have been unusually large. At the last septennial distribution, the profits divided gave a Bonus of Two Pounds per cent. per annum on the sum assured during that period; a result seldom equalled by any Company.
 The calculations for the next Division of Profits will be made up to June, 1867; and Insurances effected before the 31st inst. will participate in the ensuing Bonus.
 CLEMENT J. PHILAM, Secretary.

December, 1866.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
39, KING-STREET, Cheapside, A.D. 1834.
Invested Capital, £200,000. Sum assured, £2,000,000.
Annual Income, £20,000.
Assurances effected within the present year will have the advantage of one year in every Annual Bonus.
CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
EXTENSIONS TO FOUNDATION SCHOOLS.
Additions in 1865 at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum.
CHARLES McCABE, Secretary.
24, Suffolk-street, London, S.W.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1831.
No. 11, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
REDUCTION OF FIRE INSURANCE DUTY.
Subscribed Capital—TWO MILLIONS.
Total Invested Funds, upwards of £3,730,000
Total Income, upwards of £291,000.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that FIRE POLICIES, which EXPIRE at CHRISTMAS must be renewed within Fifteen Days at this Office, or with the Company's Agents, throughout the Kingdom, otherwise they become void.
All Insurances now have the benefit of the Reduced Duty of 1s. 6d. per cent.
For Prospectus and other information apply to the Company's Agents, or to
T. TALLEMACH, Secretary.

EIGHTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.
ROCK LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established A.D. 1806.
ACCUMULATED FUND £3,161,253 4s.
The next Division of Profits will be made in 1868.
Assurances effected during the current Year will participate therein.
ASSURANCE OF PROSPECTIVE BONUS.
The Assured may, without immediate delay, secure the accruing Bonus at this Office, or with the Company's Agents, 15, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THREADNEEDLE-STREET,
AND
CRAIG'S-COURT, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

The attention of persons desirous of making a provision for their Families, by means of Life Assurance, is directed to the paramount importance of resorting for that purpose to an Office of established credit.
Among the advantages offered by this old-established Society to persons effecting insurances, may be mentioned—
Low rates of premium, especially for young lives, payable annually, half-yearly, or quarterly.
Participation in 80 per cent. of the profits.
A Bonus every five years, apportioned to Policies on which three or more annual premiums have been paid at the period of division, and receivable in cash, or applied in augmentation of the sum assured or reduction of the premiums, at the option of the Policy-holder.
N.B. Proposals are now received and Assurances may be effected at the Office in Craig's-court, as well as at the Chief Office in Threadneedle-street.
JAMES HARRIS, Actuary.

"EVENING AND BALL DRESSES."
SEWELL & CO.'S NOVELTIES IN BALL and EVENING DRESS, for Christmas and the New Year, are ready.
The PEPLUM in every style and material to match.
COMPTON HOUSE, Fifth-street and Old Compton-street, S.W.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.
ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS
and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Dispatch Boxes, Writing and Drawing Cases, and two other articles for Home or Continental Travelling—ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 37, WEST STRAND, London, W.C.
Also, Allen's Barrack Furniture. Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c. post free.

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TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD STARCH,
EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
and pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

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FRY'S CHOCOLATE—Medal, New York, 1853.

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J. S. FRY & SONS' CHOCOLATES have been distinguished by uniform public approbation for upwards of a Century. Their various descriptions are adapted both for Eating and for the Table.
Manufacturers to the Queen and Prince of Wales, Bristol and London.

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SOLD BY
PAUL EHLERS, 6, MINING-LANE.
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS sold in Quantities of not less than 100. Five per Cent. discount allowed on 5,000 and upwards.

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CABINET-MAKERS,
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The peculiar circumstances of this year, the late monetary crisis, and the consequent depression of the markets, in the midst of which ATKINSON & Co. made large cash purchases, enable them now to offer unusual advantages in the supply of BEDDING, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, and SHEETINGS, besides every description of material for warm Winter Clothing.
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198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210 and 212,
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BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY and CITY SHOW-ROOMS, 55 and 60, LUDGATE-HILL.

HEDGES & BUTLER respectfully solicit attention to their

CHOICE AMONTILLADO SHERRY,
a delicate pale dry Wine, much approved for Invalids,
60s. per dozen. Per dozen.
Good Dinner Sherry 24s. and 30s.
Superior Golden Sherry 36s. and 42s.
Choice Sherry—Pale, Golden or Brown. 48s. 51s. and 60s.

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET
at 18s., 24s., 32s., 36s., and 40s. per dozen.
Choice Claret of various Growths 42s., 48s., 50s., 72s., 81s., 96s.
Port from first-class Shippers 30s., 36s., 42s.
Very Choice Old Port 48s., 60s., 72s., 84s.

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HEDGES & BUTLER,
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(Originally established A.D. 1667.)

ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT,
ONE PENNY per Square Foot.

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THE SMOKER'S BONBON immediately and effectually removes the Taste and Smell of Tobacco from the Mouth and Breath, and renders Smoking agreeable and safe. It is very pleasant and wholesome. Prepared by patent process from the recipe of an Eminent Physician, by SCHÖLLING & Co., Wholesale and Export Confectioners, Bethnal-green, London.—One Shilling per Box; post free, 14 stamps.—Sold by Chemists, Tobacconists, &c.

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THE UNITED KINGDOM.
In Boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

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HUNTING COATS of Scarlet Milled Cloth; also of Milled and Treble Waterproof Devon and Melton Cloth.
OVERCOATS for DRIVING of Milled and Treble Devon and Melton Waterproof Cloths. These Coats are made with double-stitched edges and seams, in a new form with great style and neatness.
WATERPROOF DRIVING APRONS of Milled and Treble Devon Cloth, very handsomely finished, and lined either with Cloth or Fur.
OVERCOATS for the PROMENADE or Demi-Dress of light, warm, fine, soft Cloths, lined throughout with Silk quilted in Swans-down.
OVERCOATS, WRAPPERS for Evening or Travelling, of Waterproof-milled Pilot and Cheviot Cloths.
KEEPING JACKETS of their CELEBRATED Water-proof PORTSMOUTH PILOTS.
HUNTING BREECHES, Riding and Walking Trowsers of Buckskin, and Angoras in great variety.
MORNING and EVENING SUITS for Dress or other special purposes.
OVERCOATS of WATERPROOF TWEED ONE GUINEA. Overcoats of Milled Melton, or Pilot Cloth, two, three, or four Guineas. For every article one fixed and moderate price is uniformly charged for cash payments. In each department garments are kept ready for immediate use, or made to order at a few hours' notice.
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Upwards of 200 different shapes constantly on view for selection and immediate delivery. Easy Chairs made to any shape or approval at T. H. FILLER & SON'S Manufactory, 31, 22, 24, 26, BERNERS-STREET, W., and 34 and 35, CHARLES-STREET, E.C. 4, Old Street, W.
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THE OCEAN ST. LEGER of 1866.—What Lord Lyon was to his Owner was the Taping to her Captain, viz. winner of the race, having distanced all Competitors, as the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY have invariably done in their choice and sale of teas. A new season's teas, now selling at importers' prices.—Warehouses, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard.

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BARTLETT'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE, nicely boxed, and complete for use. Sold by Drapers, Hosiery, and Haberdashers. Everywhere, at about one-third the price of any other Machine doing so large a variety of work.

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In all sizes, from 1s. per lb. upwards.
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Beautiful, transparent, and highly illuminating. Are made under the Superintendence of Mr. Young, the discoverer of Paraffin, and are admitted to be the finest ever produced. "Young's Hard" is marked on the tip of each Candle. Manufactured by Young's Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company (Limited), 10, Bucklersbury, London, E.

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Ready-made and Bespoke Tailors, Habit Makers, Woolen
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very large and well-assorted stock of OVERCOATS, and
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DELICATE and CLEAR COMPLEXIONS,
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CELEBRATED UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS,
4d. and 6d. each. Manufactured by
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"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
Is prepared solely by **LEA & PERRINS**.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imita-
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—STANDEN & CO. have now complete their Winter's
supply of Shetland and Scotch Woollen Articles, amongst which
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clothes for Dresses, Tweeds for Shooting Suits, &c. Patterns
forwarded to the Country.

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ponges, and every description of Brush, Comb and Perfumery.
The Tooth Brush search below the divisions of the "Tooth"—the
air never come loose. Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth
powder, 3s. per box.—Address 120s and 121, OXFORD-STREET.

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—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than 20
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A small useful set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and
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| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 12 Table Forks..... | 1 13 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 4 0 | 2 10 0 |
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| 12 Dessert Spoons..... | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 12 0 | 1 15 0 |
| 12 Tea Spoons..... | 1 12 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 5 0 |
| 6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls..... | 10 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| 2 Sauce Ladles..... | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 |
| 1 Gravy Spoon..... | 6 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 |
| 2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls..... | 3 4 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 3 0 |
| 1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl..... | 1 8 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 3 0 |
| 1 Pair of Sugar Tongs..... | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 4 0 0 |
| 1 Pair of Fish Carvers..... | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 |
| 1 Butter Knife..... | 2 6 0 | 4 0 0 | 5 6 0 | 6 0 0 |
| 1 Soup Ladle..... | 10 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 |
| 1 Sugar Sifter..... | 3 3 0 | 4 6 0 | 4 6 0 | 5 0 0 |
| Total..... | 9 19 9 | 13 9 0 | 13 9 0 | 14 17 3 |

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest,
to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c. 2l. 12s.
Tea and Coffee Sets, Dish Covers and Corner Dishes, Crust and
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CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most
varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all
warranted, is on SALE at **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S**, at prices
that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales.

| Ivory Handles. | Table Knives per Dozen. | Dessert Knives per Dozen. | Carvers per Pair. |
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| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 34-inch Ivory handles..... | 13 0 | 10 6 | 5 0 |
| 34-inch fine ivory balance handles..... | 17 6 | 14 0 | 5 9 |
| 4-inch ivory balance handles..... | 22 0 | 18 0 | 5 9 |
| 4-inch fine ivory handles..... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 5 6 |
| 4-inch finest African ivory handles..... | 25 6 | 27 0 | 12 6 |
| Doitto, with silver ferrules..... | 42 0 | 35 0 | 13 6 |
| Doitto, carved handles, silver ferrules..... | 55 0 | 45 0 | 13 6 |
| Nickel electro-silver handles..... | 26 0 | 19 0 | 7 6 |
| Silver handles, of any pattern..... | 34 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 |
| Bone and Horn Handles.— Knives and Forks per Dozen. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| White bone handles..... | 11 0 | 8 6 | 3 6 |
| Doitto balance handles..... | 12 0 | 17 0 | 3 6 |
| Black horn rimmed shoulders..... | 18 0 | 15 6 | 4 6 |
| Doitto, very strong rivetted handles..... | 12 6 | 9 6 | 3 0 |

The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks,
and of the new plated fish eating knives and forks and carvers.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FUR-
NISHING IRONMONGER**, by appointment to H. R. H.
the Prince of Wales, sends a CATALOGUE gratis, and post paid.
It contains upwards of 600 Illustrations of his unrivalled Stock
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ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-Room
Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the
Twenty large Show-rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W., 1, 114, 2, 3 and 4,
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**TUCKER & SON'S GASELIERS, HALL
LIGHTS, BRACKETS, and other GAS-FITTINGS**, in
Ormolu, Bronze, and Crystal Glass. A large and varied Stock.
Prices attached in Plain Figures. This Season's New Designs are
completed. A Few One and Two Year Old Patterns (denoted by
* on price tickets) at 20 per cent. off the marked prices. Large
Pattern Book per book post, 8s. 6d. returnable. Old Gas-Fittings
Renovated and Modernized. Show Rooms, 26, Edwards-street,
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Elegant Patterns, in various Styles, and of Medium Size, designed
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Utility, and Economy. Warranty given. Prices in Plain
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street, Wigmore-street, Portman-square, W. Manufactory,
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THE WARMEST, the Lightest, and the most
Elegant Covering for a Bed is the **EIDER DOWN QUILT**,
made by **HEAL & SON**, price from 22s. to 6 Guineas. Their
Goose Down Quilt is also very warm and comfortable, price from
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HEAL & SON always keep a large and well-assorted Stock of
the very best Blankets that are manufactured, in addition to a
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HEAL & SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Bedsteads
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COLMAN'S STARCH.
PRIZE MEDALS WERE AWARDED
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LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1906.

LITERATURE

Spanish Papers and other Miscellanies, hitherto Unpublished or Uncollected. By Washington Irving. Arranged and edited by Pierre M. Irving. 2 vols. (Low & Co.)

THE portion of the scattered writings of Washington Irving contained in these volumes consists exclusively of illustrations of the wars of the Spaniards and Moors, in three books. First, 'The Legend of Pelajo' includes, of course, narrative of that champion's victory over the Moors, in the valley of the Covadonga, in the Asturias, where the arrows and javelins of the infidels turned round and flung themselves against the hearts of their old masters! If the title be among the things forgotten by our readers, the name of it must at least be familiar to them. The Covadonga was the name of the Spanish vessel which the Chilians gallantly captured in the late war with Spain. If the church of Oviedo still possesses the banner said to have been carried by Pelajo at Covadonga, Chili has a more cherished possession than not only the flag of the Spanish ship so named, but of the Covadonga itself.

The second chronicle, now published for the first time, is that of "Count Fernan Gonzalez," another of those sword-and-buckler heroes who, when dying, hoped that all men would live in peace and amity, and leave off that wicked business of fighting. The Count's standard, a gigantic cross, is preserved in the convent of Arlanza, where he was buried. In his grave, his martial ardour survived. When Fernando, the royal saint, repaired thither, after capturing Seville from the Moors, the bones of Fernan Gonzalez rattled in the count's sepulchre, to intimate the state of jubilation into which they were thrown at the approach of another of the demolishers of the children of Mahound.

The third chronicle is that of this same "Fernando the Saint," and is perhaps the best of the three. There are other Spanish and Moorish legends in the book, with a number of biographical sketches, reviews and miscellanies, which Mr. Pierre Irving thinks may have been forgotten, and must therefore be worth reprinting. The unpublished papers would have made a neat, portable, single volume, and would have commended itself to Washington Irving's admirers as being new. As it is, the greater part of this collection is old matter. In the latter, there is this of interest, that remarks made by the author many years ago have little or no applicability now. Thus, in a lecture on Thomas Campbell, Irving spoke of America being so far distant from Europe as therefore representing, in some sort, a passionless, discriminating posterity: "We have no private friendship nor party purpose to serve by magnifying the author's merits; and, in sober sadness, the humble state of our national literature places us far below any feeling of national rivalry." This judgment has ceased to have any basis, and the Republic of Letters includes many an American name which England honours as that of a brother in intellect. The only other passage in the biographical sketches to which it is necessary for us to allude is one in the notice of Capt. James Lawrence, the gallant but unfortunate captain of the Chesapeake. Washington Irving says of Capt. Lawrence's equally gallant adversary, Broke (of the Shannon), that he "fought merely for reputation." The challenge, so chivalrous and dignified, which Broke sent to Capt. Lawrence, and which the latter accepted in the national spirit (on his side) with which it had been dictated,

is enough to prove that Broke thought nothing of himself nor of his reputation, but solely of the honour and triumphs of the country, of which he was one of the most simple-minded and knightly-hearted of sons.

Our impression, after reading the new chapters on the Moors in Spain, is, that Washington Irving pretty well exhausted all interest in the subject in his 'Conquest of Granada.' The legends in these volumes are like songs all to the same tune. The music is not without grandeur of harmony and simplicity of melody; but it is old music, and the ear has been a little too often charmed or vexed with it. Then, why is it, although the tellers of the legends are always Christians, that our sympathies are invariably with the Moors? The reason probably is, that the latter always fight at great odds, to their disadvantage. When we find a heavenly cavalry always charging with the Spanish chivalry, and supernatural influences turning the weapons of the Moors against the breasts of those who wield them, it is impossible to withhold admiration at the gallantry which often overthrew the Spanish hosts, in spite of their alleged celestial auxiliaries. That among the Castilians themselves there was no steady belief in the miraculous recruits who swelled their ranks is manifested by the desertion even of Catholic bishops to the armies of the Moslem. Occasionally, these deserters and renegades betrayed the new masters whom they affected to love and to serve. On the other hand, the Moor, if he was induced to cast in his lot with the Spaniard, served him faithfully,—often to the injury of him who rendered such true service. Even if we turn from the military to the civil aspect of this question, the infidels somehow shine in a purer light than the orthodox Spaniards. The latter were for ever assailing one another as vigorously as they ever assailed the invaders, and less justifiably. The prince who had power rode over and plundered his Christian neighbours who had nothing better to authorize them in possessing what was their own than their right to do so. The law was uncertain, its fountains were polluted, superstition and ignorance were paramount, and a gentleman was sufficiently educated if he knew how to cut an enemy's throat, make love to a lady, and address a prayer to any one of his patron saints. Among the Moors in Spain, we find an effective police, the prevalence of public baths, the establishment of schools in every town, and a rigid assertion of the unity of God as taught by Mohammed His Prophet. Considering the long course of centuries during which the Moors maintained themselves in Spain, the Saints who fought for the Spaniards visibly were but poor auxiliaries. This seems to have puzzled the Christian historians of the war. In the 'Chronicle of Fernando the Saint,' for instance, a Christian hero who was a rebel against his father had little legitimate right to the crown of Castile, and who fought and flourished at the beginning of the thirteenth century, we find him burning alive a number of Moors who had taken refuge in the Tower of Jaen, or mercilessly slaughtering those who leaped from it, but, says the pious chronicler whom Irving follows,—"Notwithstanding the burnt offering of this tower, Heaven did not smile upon the attempt of King Fernando to reduce the city of Jaen." The Christian King, aggravated by the ingratitude of Heaven, "consoled himself by laying waste the country."

Now and then a touch of poetry and tender humanity arrests our attention amid the din of war and the gallantry of warriors. Such presents itself in the narrative of the battle between Fernando and Aben Hud, on the banks of the

Guadalete, with Santiago himself acting as General of Cavalry on the part of Fernando. There were two brothers-in-law who were at mortal feud, Diego Perez and Pero Miguel. The former, who had given cause of offence, sought out Miguel, "and asked his pardon for that day only; that in a time of such mortal peril there might not be enmity and malice in their hearts." But Miguel rudely refused to be a partner in even such limited charity as this. He went into the fray with malice in his heart, and no man ever knew what became of him: whereas the brother who was willing to defer fraternal hatred, malice and uncharitableness for the day, had his arm so strengthened that with only the stout branch of a tree he smashed so many Moorish skulls as to gain for ever the name of Diego Machacha, or Diego the Smasher, a surname which was proudly inherited by many of his lineage. After all, and with Santiago to boot, Fernando had well-nigh lost the battle; but, bethinking him of 500 Moorish prisoners he held, he ordered them to be massacred, and this meritorious service seems to have propitiated the celestial crusaders, and Santiago, King Fernando and the Smasher ultimately carried the day.

Aben Hud came to a bad end for an orthodox and temperate Moslem. He had Christian renegades about him, who served him ill, and when tarrying at Almeria he took to drinking, at the suggestion, it is said, of his especial favourite, Aben Arraim; but whether the latter was a pure or only a renegade Moor, we are not told. When the great chief was helplessly and ingloriously drunk, his favourite tumbled him into a horse-trough; and when Aben Hud was found in it, drowned, orthodox foes covered the disgrace and the murder by pronouncing a verdict of "death from apoplexy." His death led to the loss of a great trophy. It enabled Fernando to recover the city of Cordova, and, therewith, the famous bells which had been carried off, three hundred years before, by the Moors, from the church of Santiago, in Galicia. The Moors had placed them in the grand mosque at Cordova, turned with their mouths upwards to serve as lamps, and remain shining mementos of the victory of Al Hajab Almanzor. Moorish captives were compelled to carry them on their shoulders to the church whence they had been taken by the infidel.

Perhaps one of the most memorable of the Moorish contemporaries of Fernando was Aben Alhamer, the founder of the Alhambra; but if he was often too much for the Spanish chivalry, Spanish ladies were occasionally too much for him. When this proud king beleaguered the Castle of Martos, the countess who held it, and lacked men, dressed all her duennas and damsels as men, armed to the teeth, and sent them on the battlements. It says little for the judgment, but something, perhaps, for the courteous gallantry of the tawny King of Granada, that he refrained from storming the place,—till he lost the opportunity. Poor Alhamer had no such resources and bodies of reserve in celestial storehouses as his Christian antagonists had. Thus, when Pelajo Correa was smiting the Moors of the Sierra Morena hip and thigh, till it grew too dark to see who remained to be smitten, he simply cried out to the Virgin, "Santa Maria! detén tua dia!" *Holy Mary, detain thy day!* As the day happened to be consecrated to the Virgin, the prayer was immediately granted, and a liberal allowance of sunshine was scattered over the skies, till there were no more infidels to be massacred! The religious chronicler thinks it possible that some sceptical persons may doubt this miracle; but, to prove it, he relates another more wonderful

still, wherein Pelajo Correa strikes a rock with a lance, and gives of the water that rushes forth to his thirsty and grateful soldiery. The Master of Santiago, as Correa was styled, was thus elevated to an equality with Moses.

The unhappy race that claimed Moses for their kinsman experienced far more humane treatment at the hands of the Moors than at those of the Spaniards. When Fernando captured Seville, after a siege of eighteen months, and the Moors had delivered the keys of the city, the Jews came tremblingly forward to make surrender also of the key of the Jewry, or Jewish quarter of Seville. This key was notable for its curious workmanship. It was formed of all kinds of metals. The guards of it were wrought into letters bearing the following signification, "God will open"; "The King will enter." On the ring was inscribed, in Hebrew, "The King of Kings will enter; all the world will behold him." This key, we are informed, continues to be preserved in the Cathedral of Seville, "in the place where repose the remains of the sainted King Fernando." As a sample of the contempt in which the Jews were held by the Spaniards, the author states, on the authority of Zuniga, that "in Castile, whenever the king entered any place where there was a synagogue, the Jews assembled in council, and paid to the Monteros, or bull-fighters, twelve maravedis each, to guard them, that they should receive no harm from the Christians; being held in such contempt that it was necessary they should be under the safeguard of the king, not to be injured or insulted."

Soon after the king Fernando had captured Seville, he fell ill of a dropsy, of which he died. At his funeral, in the Cathedral of Seville, there was not only unusual pomp, but unusual circumstance. The singers happening to cease for a moment, the heavenly song, we are told, was taken up by a heavenly host, and choirs of angels were actually heard by all present, chanting celestial hymns of praise in the skies. And when the body of saint and hero was lowered into the sepulchre, angels renewed the song in praise of him, all that was mortal of whom was then being entombed. To the tomb wherein Fernando lay the most splendid of his adversaries, Alhamer, King of Granada, sent courteous homage. He had already, throughout such dominion as was left to him, ordered general mourning for the death of his old enemy, the King of Castile and Leon; but he continued to send yearly to the altar tomb of Fernando "a number of Moors with a hundred wax tapers to assist at his exequies, which ceremony was observed by his successors until the time of the conquest of Granada by Fernando the Catholic."

Granada was the last kingdom and refuge of the Moors, and they kept it long, despite all assailants,—from 1238 to 1492; but the people were not finally banished till 1610, when nearly a million were expelled from Spain by Philip the Third. We shall afford some idea of the quality of their civil government by stating that in Cordova alone there were nine hundred public baths and eighty free schools. Prescott might well exclaim that "Moorish works and Spanish faith were all that were necessary to make a good Christian."

Physical Geography. By Prof. D. T. Ansted. (Allen & Co.)

PHYSICAL geography has of late years occupied a more definite position as a science than aforetime; and the topics which it may fairly comprehend, its direct line and its general limits, are now more clearly understood. This

clearer definition and intelligence, together with the new light in which old subjects now present themselves, and the rapid accumulation of fresh facts and observations, render a new treatise on the science highly desirable. With the exception of Mr. Page's 'Advanced Text-Book of Physical Geography,' published in 1864, and then noticed in this journal, no very recent work has come before us in English. The newer editions of Captain Maury's 'Physical Geography of the Sea' and of Mrs. Somerville's 'Physical Geography' are only partial exceptions; the former work being by its plan limited to the ocean, and the latter, however interesting, being deficient in some things which should be added in any future edition.

There is, therefore, a distinctly vacant place for such a volume as that before us; and although the best work of this kind must be merely judicious compilations, yet a thoroughly capable writer will, by his superior knowledge, throw light upon obscure topics and invest his compilation with varied attractions, and give a pervading unity to the manifold details with which he has surrounded himself. His selection of examples, too, will be choice and appropriate, and his grouping such as to strike the uninformed reader, and so to win his continuous perusal. Common industry can gather an immense array of results from innumerable observers, but uncommon sagacity is necessary to perceive which are the most important and the most illustrative of the subjects in hand. On the whole, Prof. Ansted has displayed much of this pervading unity, has selected illustrative facts, has written with perspicuity and simplicity, and has arranged the vast mass of observations which every physical geographer must have around him in clear and orderly sequence.

His plan is simple enough, and comprehends six chief divisions, of which the first is introductory, and relates to the Earth as a planet, to the physical forces, which are well explained, and to the succession of rocks. The second chief division is assigned to the Earth in respect of its land, mountains, hills and valleys, plateaux and low plains. In the third division, we have whatever is said upon Water, namely, the ocean, rivers, lakes, and waterfalls; together with a chapter on the phenomena of ice, and another upon springs, which appears rather out of natural sequence. Air claims the fourth division—that is, the atmosphere, winds and storms, dew, clouds and rain, climate and weather. Volcanic phenomena and earthquakes constitute the fifth division, entitled Fire; and Life, which forms the sixth part, comprehends the distribution of plants and animals over the earth and in relation to time and space. The concluding chapter treats of the effect of human agency on inanimate nature.

This brief statement of the plan and contents of the work at once enables the reader to perceive the author's idea of the scope of his science, and it shows that he includes some few topics not commonly comprehended in previous manuals. The treatment, however, of each topic is the true test of excellence, and on this we may now make some observations founded upon a perusal of certain selected chapters of the volume.

In those chapters which treat of what may be termed the stock subjects of Physical Geography, as, for example, Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, and Springs, we find a fair summary of what is known, so far as the prescribed space in each chapter allows, and nearly what we expected; while in some other chapters, such as those comprising Physical Forces, the Phenomena of Ice, Climate and Weather, we have a more skilful and competent epitome of

what has been generally propounded on those topics respectively. In chapters of this latter class, paragraphs occasionally occur which scintillate for a moment with thought and eloquence, and we then experience pleasure at being lifted, however slightly, from the long dead level of sententious and paragraphic commonplaces. Yet, if quoted and taken out of their places, they would probably scarcely support our praise, which is in part due to the high relief with which they appear to stand out from their systematic level. We may, however, select and transcribe one passage as an example of what we mean. Towards the conclusion of a chapter on Climate and Weather, the author observes, in his highest style:—

"It is impossible to consider, even in a very slight degree, these phenomena of weather in their direct relation on the one hand to the sun and moon, and periodic changes in the constitution of these distant bodies, and, on the other hand, to ourselves as representing the highest form of organization with which we are acquainted, without being struck with the mutual dependence that exists between the material and immaterial parts of the great system of creation. Distance and time seem annihilated when we watch the action of these mighty and mysterious influences; and we may almost recognize the reality of an existence unhampered by material impediments when we find an instantaneous response of our innermost senses and sensations to a material stimulus applied within the burning atmosphere of the sun. Who is there who has not felt the influence of climate and weather cheering up or obscuring his intellectual faculties? We attribute this, perhaps correctly, to an indirect action through the state of our health; but who can say how much of it may not be due to some direct action hitherto unknown, proceeding from the great source of motion and force in our system? It would not be wise, nor, indeed, is it safe, to carry speculation far in such a matter; but perhaps some of those peculiarities of constitution that have puzzled and distressed many persons of high nervous organization really owe their origin to a more ready sensibility to real but undefinable natural forces."

Winds and storms occupy too little of our author's attention. Ten pages certainly cannot contain even an outline of their most important phenomena. They might indeed be more appropriately assigned to Meteorology, and as hastily dismissed by Prof. Ansted; they might as well be altogether omitted. If he will refer to Mr. Page's 'Advanced Text-Book of Physical Geography,' a much smaller and less pretending book than his own, he will find that Mr. Page has done far more justice to this subject. To dew, clouds and rain, on the other hand, nineteen pages are here assigned, although, as respects full treatment, these obviously belong to Meteorology.

Volcanoes, volcanic phenomena and earthquakes are copiously discoursed upon, and the entire sixth division, entitled 'Life,' is likewise very fully treated. It will be apparent to any reader of Prof. Ansted's previous books that, even when writing on another science, his confirmed geological bias and already accumulated stores of information incline him to give too great a preponderance to all that is akin to geology and palæontology. Much as a reader, himself addicted to geology, may delight in that science, yet he would not expect to find it overrunning its due limits in a treatise on Physical Geography. He will, probably, admit that the third chapter in this volume, 'On the Succession of Rocks,' has but little affinity with its main subject; and that the twentieth chapter, 'On the Distribution of Plants and Animals in Time,' which occupies no less than forty-two pages, strictly speaking, appertains to a treatise on another science.

This strong geological and palæontological bias in the author has led to a disproportionate

allotment of space which impairs the harmony of parts in the present volume, while it has allowed for a copious treatment of the favourite subjects. It is too apparent where the pen has run on most freely and rapidly, and where it has halted and hesitated. And this leads us to notice the many slovenly sentences in this book. Who, for instance, would suppose that the eye of Prof. Ansted had rested critically upon the following sentence?—"All rivers of any magnitude are due to the running together of numerous streams, and it is often a matter of accident, rather than intention, which of them, by bearing the name of the lower part, or that which enters the ocean, shall be regarded as the principal." A careful re-perusal, however, will secure the correction of such errors in a second edition.

As this volume is apparently designed to be a manual of the science, we may, in conclusion, point out how great would be the advantage of a series of references, at the end of each chapter, to the fuller sources of information to which a student might desire to have recourse. It is true that an accomplished reader who knows the science, also knows the books to which the author has been indebted; but a fresh student would have to spend much time in discovering them. Mr. Page has made a few references in the little book we have previously cited, and he has there shown a better appreciation of the elementary student's wants than more lengthy and systematic writers. Prof. Ansted gives nothing but his text, and a very rare note or two.

Not a single woodcut or map adorns the present work. In place of these the purchaser is assured that Mr. Johnston's 'Physical Atlas,' either the larger or smaller edition, will supply every pictorial and illustrational want. This being entirely a book seller's and a book buyer's question, we content ourselves with stating the fact. But if this volume is to form a text-book to either Johnston's or Berghaus's 'Physical Atlas,' or either atlas an illustrative companion to this book, then, we fear, the reader will soon discover how many subjects in the one are not illustrated in the other, or *vice versa*.

We must add, that a fuller index would be very desirable for a volume of 443 pages, including a vast number of details on a great variety of scientific topics. A good glossary would be a further boon to the student. With such revision, such additions, and such improvements as consideration and vigilance will suggest to author and publisher, the present manual or treatise might occupy the position which, at the commencement of this notice, we showed to be attainable by a competent and careful writer on this important and comprehensive branch of science.

Half-Hours with the best Letter-Writers and Autobiographers; forming a Collection of Memoirs and Anecdotes of Eminent Persons.
By Charles Knight. (Routledge & Sons.)

In the tract called 'England Waits,' written in James the Second's time, among the articles proposed for taxation were letters. This must have been in addition to the cost of carriage; and the announcement threatened to check the soft intercourse of soul with soul, and arrest the sighs ready to be wafted, on paper, from Indus to the poles. In spite of all obstructions, letter-writing has been the favourite and dangerous amusement of the greater part of mankind. Letters are often little chapters in autobiography, and they are quite as often history written through the coloured glasses of prejudice. There are few letters in which may not be traced a consciousness on the

part of the writer that he is inditing, not for one person, but for a public. When Cicero addressed his notes to his friends, crisp, brief, and not over-amusing as they are, he probably addressed them, in some part, to that far-off correspondent who never replies—posterity; and kept a little Ciceronian rotundity in the phrases, for the sake of his reputation. If in Pliny's Epistles there is less majesty of phrasing, there is more amusement; and though Pliny was not to his time what Walpole was to his, there is a great amount of graceful, lively gossip in his epistles, and very happy passages—now of description, anon of expression—which will always lend them freshness and make them popular. Now that doubt is made applicable to everything, and that it is even suspected that Caesar did not write his own 'Commentaries,' perhaps some ingenious person may deny that the letters of Cicero and Pliny are genuine or authentic. They are not, however, so assailable as those letters of Phalaris, which were accepted for genuine, and proved to be authentic by Boyle, Atterbury, and Aldrich, till slashing Bentley, with more sense and scholarship than all his adversaries, tore the whole batch to tatters, and scattered the Epistles, and those who supported them, in utter confusion. It requires the finest taste, the most unerring tact, and the strongest memory, for a man to write what we may call simulated letters,—'The Letters of a Provençal,' for instance, by Pascal. Popular as they have been, they want the *véraisemblance* which should be essential to popularity; and, clever as they are, they betray the cleverness and personality of the real writer. Linguet has not ill described these letters, in which it was once thought that no trace of Pascal himself was to be found, by remarking of them that "they flatter so agreeably the malignity of human nature!"

There was a Queen in this country who was a notable letter-writer in her day, Margaret of Anjou,—specimens of some of whose epistles we laid before our readers when the small and unique collection of them that exists only in copy was published by the Camden Society. Why more letters of one who loved to write them have not survived, is easily explained. When York occupied the seat of Lancaster, it was made a capital crime for any one to possess a letter written by Margaret. This excites our indignation, since, from the little that remains, we may guess at the abundance of social and political illustrations of her period that we have lost. There was a gossiping vein in the virago, as her enemies called her, (and she was a strong-minded woman) for she wrote her own letters; and even gossips, when they dictate, fall into dullness. It is worse when a secretary or chaplain of the old times is left to express his master's wishes after his own fashion. A few years ago, we recovered a numerous collection of letters, supposed to be written by, but really written for, the first Prince of Wales. They reveal something, indeed, of the times, and the men that were unknown to us before; but *how little!* A rub or two with a Bishop, a want expressed, a gift, or a complaint drily made, is almost the sum of the whole. Could Edward have written his own letters, they would doubtless have been full of what they almost altogether lack—personal incidents and anecdotes. As it is, these seem to be always impending, but they never fall into our lap.

Of mere gossip one may have too much: witness dear old Mrs. Delany's maundering, but well-meant, effusions. In her autobiography, she is what an autobiographer can scarcely help being—amusing; but her letters were poor things, as a whole; and yet what touches of the life of her times there are in them, of

which we should have had some conception, doubtless, but no clear picture, and not so many lively little sketches, but for her. What a contrast between the letters of Lord Chesterfield and those of the above loyal old lady! How pocomurante, and affected, and laboured, and unnatural, are many of my Lord's; not easy, but evidencing much labour to make them appear so. How off-hand, sincere, thinking of nothing beyond the minute and its purpose, are the letters of Mrs. Delany; if they are dull, they are genuine; and the old lady's character is clear, happy, busy, and homely—never to be mistaken in them all. Walpole, we may observe, is no great favourite of Mr. Knight's; but we should not forget our obligations to a letter-writer but for whose industry in that capacity, joined with rare grace and power, we should have lost some of the best pictures ever drawn of the social life of the last century.

Mr. Knight begins his series of eighteen chapters with extracts from the letters of James Howell, written in the reigns of James and of Charles the First. "Our earliest collection of familiar letters," says Mr. Knight, "is that of James Howell"; but here he overlooks the earlier, gossiping, personal, familiar letters of Chamberlayne and Carleton, both of whom were busy in the communication of small-talk, as well as of serious news, in the days of Elizabeth. Mr. Knight begins with a good man, although he be not the first of his amusing dynasty. Howell hits off a foreign or home scene with great effect, and without effort; D'Ewes makes love in the very stiffest of embroidery; and Pepys shows how it was made by bashful youth and ingenuous maiden under the happy writer's furtherance. The earnest conjugal affection of Roundhead Lucy Hutchinson runs side by side with the love as earnest for her Cavalier husband of Lady Fanshawe. Gray, West, and Walpole reveal to us the men, scholars, and fine gentlemen of their times. Bewick, in his manly letters, shows how he conquered fortune, hated cities, and loved the fields and the rivers, and all that therein is. Mrs. Delany and Fanny Burney paint quaint Court pictures, in which their own figures are conspicuous; and a few chapters connected with the curiosities of literature are to be found in the correspondence between Byron and Dallas, who saved the noble poet's 'Childe' from being consigned to the paper-basket. Then, for chronological order is not observed, the sturdy old naval chaplain Henry Teonge tells how, in the second Charles's reign, orthodoxy and an honest life were compatible with a condescension to very good drinking. Teonge was an original, whom the next letter-writer on Mr. Knight's list, Sterne, would have taken to his heart. For Sterne Mr. Knight has a justifiable measure of regard. Yorick has been too much considered in the broad light of his affections, errors and vices; but he had merits which are beginning to be acknowledged, and his letters prove that a sentimentalist is not, necessarily, a merely selfish fellow. Anon, with a "by your leave, fair seal," we get deep in the Platonic tenderness of Walpole and the Miss Berrys; and do not care much for Shenstone, who widened his walks and narrowed his fortunes. The letters of Steele and his wife read like an old epistolary romance, only they are more amusing, being brimful of real character; but for real, English, brave, common-sense character, this cannot be better illustrated than in the letters between Sir Thomas Browne and his son. Fielding and Thackeray are coupled together as travelling novelists; and school-days at Westminster, Christ's Hospital, Bath, Eton, and Rugby, are

well depicted in letters from Cowper, Coleridge, Lamb, Hunt, De Quincey, Capel Loft, Præd, and Tom Brown. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu could not be forgotten in such a collection, and full justice is rendered to her; while a score of epistle-inditers in what are called "Inter-chapters," illustrate the life, manners, morals, way of thinking and of expression of the respective periods in which they wrote. This work is, of course, for young readers, and for the older folk who cannot get at the collections from which the extracts are made. To this especial public, a more valuable or amusing volume could not have been presented. It may properly come under the head of "compilation" and "book-making"; but such work is ennobled when executed by a gentleman so experienced, so painstaking, and so judicious as Mr. Charles Knight.

The History of Rome. By Theodor Mommsen. Translated, with the Author's Sanction and Additions, by the Rev. William P. Dickson, D.D. Vol. IV., in Two Parts. (Bentley.)

AFTER a delay of three years, Dr. Dickson has completed his translation of Dr. Mommsen's 'History of Rome' as far as the original extends. The fourth volume, in two parts, now before us, comprises the period from the death of Sulla to the battle of Thapsus, the last struggle in the revolutionary conflict which brought about the subversion of the republic and the establishment of the empire. The interest of Dr. Mommsen's work, which was greater in the last instalment of the translation than at the commencement, here reaches the highest point,—partly, no doubt, from the momentous character of the crisis it describes, but partly also owing to the skill of the author in marshalling and grouping his facts and reflections in such a manner as to present an effective picture of the closing scene in the great drama. In no previous portion of his history does his sagacity in detecting the tendencies of events and the influence of persons appear to greater advantage. The various steps in the onward advance towards the final consummation are distinctly marked, the significance of every act, and the bearing of every occurrence correctly estimated. But the interest is more philosophical than sensational. As we have before observed, Dr. Mommsen's history is philosophical and constitutional, rather than pictorial and popular,—intended to explain rather than to describe events,—to exhibit their mutual connexion as forming one complete chapter in the life of humanity, rather than simply to narrate them as they occurred.

That part of his work here translated treats of the same period as most of Mr. Merivale's first two volumes, and it is impossible to compare the two works without feeling that for ordinary English readers Mr. Merivale's has decidedly the advantage. This may be partly owing to the fact that Dr. Mommsen's is a translation; for, excellent and readable as Dr. Dickson's version is, it cannot have the same natural ease and character as an original. The phraseology may be correct English, and yet the turn of thought foreign. Dr. Dickson confesses that, in order to reproduce as much as possible of the form and manner of the original, he has, in some instances, ventured to deviate from English idiom. But we think other reasons may be given for an English reader's preference of Mr. Merivale's history, besides the graces of style and expression, which are, undoubtedly, powerful agencies in this case. Mr. Merivale appears to us to have a more correct idea of the proper function of history. Dr. Mommsen says it is "nothing but the develop-

ment of civilization attained," and sets himself to discover the rationale of events and show their national influence. Mr. Merivale, on the other hand, with ample learning and no lack of philosophical insight, aims at effective narration, in which he is decidedly successful. By the skilful introduction of telling detail, he brings before the mind the event he is relating, with all the force and life of reality. His accounts of the crossing of the Rubicon, the battle of Pharsalia, the banishment of Cicero, and the death of Cato quite throw Dr. Mommsen's into the shade; while his chapters on Gaul, besides being more interesting in narration, contain a much fuller ethnological description of the inhabitants.

In discussing the significance of Caesar's victories in Gaul, Dr. Mommsen rejects with indignant scorn the notion that Gaul was a mere "parade-ground on which Caesar exercised himself and his legions for the impending civil war." He maintains that Caesar's object was to regenerate the Roman state by obtaining a new home for the citizens, to erect a rampart against the inroads of barbarians, and establish a vast "Italo-Hellenic empire with two languages and a single nationality." In his opinion, Caesar's victories in the West postponed for four hundred years the overrunning of Europe by hordes of migratory barbarians.

As a matter of course, Caesar is by far the most prominent figure in these pages. What Shakespeare put into the mouth of Cassius is here literally true. Caesar does indeed stride the world like a colossus, and all the rest of his contemporaries walk under his huge legs. Caesar is everything, and nobody else is anything. Dr. Mommsen is an enthusiastic worshipper of successful force. Sulla and Caesar are his idols; Pompey, Cicero, and Cato—especially the latter two—the butts of his ridicule and contempt. It will be strange if the Emperor of the French does not make more use of Dr. Mommsen's assistance in the concluding portion of his *Life of Caesar* than in what has already appeared. Certainly he could hardly wish for a more zealous and able coadjutor in the attempt to glorify his hero. Dr. Mommsen does, it is true, point out Caesar's occasional errors of judgment and minor faults of character, but with so gentle a hand as rather to enhance the value of the praise he bestows, by disclaiming for the object of his adoration a superhuman perfection. The pointed way in which he calls the reader's attention to Caesar's inferiority of position and advantage to Pompey on several occasions, only serves to make his subsequent success all the more striking. These few touches of shade bring out the light in the picture all the more vividly by force of contrast. Dr. Mommsen's portrait of Caesar is painted in strong colours, as will appear from an extract or two:—

"Gifts such as these could not fail to produce a statesman. From early youth accordingly Caesar was a statesman in the deepest sense of the term, and his aim was the highest which man is allowed to propose to himself—the political, military, intellectual, and moral regeneration of his own deeply decayed nation, and of the still more deeply decayed Hellenic nation intimately akin to his own. The hard school of thirty years' experience changed his views as to the means by which this aim was to be reached; his aim itself remained the same in the times of his hopeless humiliation and of his unlimited plenitude of power, in the times when as demagogue and conspirator he stole towards it by paths of darkness, and in those when, as joint possessor of the supreme power and then as monarch, he worked at his task in the full light of day before the eyes of the world. All the measures of a permanent kind that proceeded from him at the most various times assume their appro-

priate places in the great building-plan. We cannot therefore properly speak of isolated achievements of Caesar; he did nothing isolated. With justice men commend Caesar the orator for his masculine eloquence, which, scorning all the arts of the advocate, like a clear flame at once enlightened and warmed. With justice men admire in Caesar the author the inimitable simplicity of his composition, the unique purity and beauty of the language. With justice the greatest masters of war of all times have praised Caesar the general, who, in a singular degree disregarding routine and tradition, knew always how to find out the mode of warfare by which in the given case the enemy was conquered, and which was consequently in the given case the right one; who with the certainty of divination found the proper means for every end; who after defeat stood ready for battle like William of Orange and ended the campaign invariably with victory; who managed that element of warfare, the treatment of which serves to distinguish military genius from the mere ordinary ability of an officer—the rapid movement of masses—with unsurpassed perfection, and found the guarantee of victory not in the massiveness of his forces but in the celerity of their movements, not in long preparation but in rapid and bold action even with inadequate means. But all these were with Caesar mere secondary matters; he was, no doubt, a great orator, author, and general, but he became each of these merely because he was a consummate statesman. * * A born ruler, he governed the minds of men as the wind drives the clouds, and compelled the most heterogeneous natures to place themselves at his service—the smooth citizen and the rough subaltern, the noble matrons of Rome and the fair princesses of Egypt and Mauritania, the brilliant cavalry-officer and the calculating banker. His talent for organization was marvellous; no statesman has ever compelled alliances, no general has ever collected an army out of unyielding and refractory elements with such decision, and kept them together with such firmness, as Caesar displayed in constraining and upholding his coalitions and his legions; never did regent judge his instruments and assign each to the place appropriate for him with so acute an eye. He was monarch; but he never played the king. Even when absolute lord of Rome, he retained the deportment of the party-leader; perfectly pliant and smooth, easy and charming in conversation, complaisant towards every one, it seemed as if he wished to be nothing but the first among his peers. * * Such was this unique man, whom it seems so easy and yet is so infinitely difficult to describe. His whole nature is transparent clearness; and tradition preserves more copious and more vivid information regarding him than regarding any of his peers in the ancient world. Of such a person our conceptions may well vary in point of shallowness or depth, but they cannot be, strictly speaking, different; to every not utterly perverted inquirer the grand figure has exhibited the same essential features, and yet no one has succeeded in reproducing it to the life. The secret lies in its perfection. In his character as a man as well as in his place in history, Caesar occupies a position where the great contrasts of existence meet and balance each other. Of the mightiest creative power and yet at the same time of the most penetrating judgment; no longer a youth and not yet an old man; of the highest energy of will and the highest capacity of execution; filled with republican ideals and at the same time born to be a king; a Roman in the deepest essence of his nature, and yet called to reconcile and combine in himself as well as in the outer world the Roman and the Hellenic types of culture—Caesar was the entire and perfect man. Accordingly we miss in him more than in any other historical personage what are called characteristic features, which are in reality nothing else than deviations from the natural course of human development. What in Caesar passes for such at the first superficial glance is, when more closely observed, seen to be the peculiarity not of the individual, but of the epoch of culture or of the nation; his youthful adventures, for instance, were common to him with all his more gifted contemporaries of like position, his unpoetical but strongly logical temperament was the temperament of

Romans in general. It formed part also of Cæsar's full humanity that he was in the highest degree influenced by the conditions of time and place; for there is no abstract humanity—the living man cannot but occupy a place in a given nationality and in a definite line of culture. Cæsar was a perfect man just because he more than any other placed himself amidst the currents of his time, and because he more than any other possessed the essential peculiarity of the Roman nation—practical aptitude as a citizen—in perfection; for his Hellenism in fact was only the Hellenism which had been long intimately blended with the Italian nationality. But in this very circumstance lies the difficulty, we may perhaps say the impossibility, of depicting Cæsar to the life. As the artist can paint everything save only consummate beauty, so the historian, when once in a thousand years he falls in with the perfect, can only be silent regarding it. For normality admits doubtless of being expressed, but it gives us only the negative notion of the absence of defect; the secret of nature, whereby in her most finished manifestations normality and individuality are combined, is beyond expression. Nothing is left for us but to deem those fortunate who beheld this perfection, and to gain some faint conception of it from the reflected lustre which rests imperishably on the works that were the creation of this great nature. These also, it is true, bear the stamp of the time."

This is undoubtedly strong writing. The only question is, whether it is not too powerful, whether it can be substantiated by the testimony of authentic history. Be this as it may, there can be no question that Dr. Mommsen's treatment of Cato and Cicero is more like the bitter hostility of a violent partisan than what might be expected from an impartial, not to say philosophical, historian. Such phrases as "the pedantically stiff and half witless Cato," "the unbending dogmatical fool, Cato," "this young and shallow pedant," "the Don Quixote of the aristocracy," are scarcely in keeping with the dignity and moderation of sober history. Of Cicero, Dr. Mommsen gives a slashing sketch, partaking more of caricature than faithful portraiture.

We are accustomed to speak and hear of the triumvirate of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, as if there were only one; but Dr. Mommsen calls attention to the fact that there were two such coalitions—one formed in the autumn of B.C. 71, by which the constitutional innovations of Sulla were annulled and the old democratic institutions restored; and the other eleven years later, usually termed the First Triumvirate. The motives which induced the confederates to form these coalitions, their positions in relation to each other, and the contrast between those of Cæsar and Pompey at the two periods, as well as the consequences which resulted, are ably delineated by Dr. Mommsen. He also gives a striking picture of the anarchy which prevailed in Rome at the close of the Republic, comparing it to "a London with the slave population of New Orleans, with the police of Constantinople, with the non-industrial character of modern Rome, and agitated by politics after the fashion of Paris in 1848." Even if he does not carry on his history so far as he originally contemplated, he has already accomplished a work which will command the respect of the learned, and indeed all students of ancient history.

NEW NOVELS.

The Draytons and the Davenants: a Story of the Civil Wars. By the Author of 'Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family.' (Nelson & Sons.)

THE Author of the 'Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family,' as a writer of agreeable and harmless fiction for girls, has won, and deserves to hold, a place in public estimation considerably above the rank and file of our ordinary pro-

ducers of readable tales. If she cannot be credited with originality and distinctiveness of thought, she at least chooses her own guides, and exercises private judgment in deciding as to the way in which she ought to regard whatever subject she writes about; her purpose is always womanly and commendable; and hitherto she has not given us a story that lacks signs of honest labour. It is therefore with no ordinary reluctance that we utter an adverse verdict respecting 'The Draytons and the Davenants,' a work in which Mrs. Charles is found dealing with a subject that is altogether beyond her powers, as, indeed, it would prove beyond the capacity of the majority of our living novelists. If we put aside the indiscretion of this choice of subject, the failure may be fairly described as the result of causes over which the lady could not, in the nature of things, exercise any adequate control. She appears to have prepared herself conscientiously for her task by reading the orthodox authorities of these later days on matters pertaining to the great struggle for civil and religious liberty in the seventeenth century; and having gleaned a sufficient quantity of information from historians and biographers, she has reproduced it in a form that will not be acceptable to any numerous body of readers. Here and there the book is marked by cleverness; a tone of feminine simplicity and goodness pervades every part of it; but notwithstanding its redeeming points, this tale of two families who espoused opposite sides in the struggle betwixt despotism and law,—the Draytons being a gentle Puritan family, and the Davenants a house of Royalists and courtiers,—is tedious, unreal, and in no respect entertaining. The story has to be picked out of the diaries of the two heroines, Lettice Davenant and Olive Drayton, who maintain a close friendship, notwithstanding the political differences of the families, and their own want of unanimity on questions relating to public matters; and these diaries are so burdened with digressions into the history of the period, and with reflections upon the conduct of parties and leaders, that it is by no means easy to keep the thread of the romance in sight. Neither in thought nor style are the journals satisfactory reflexions of the epoch. The young women who kept them are not such damsels as danced at Whitehall, or prayed God to bless the patriotic endeavours of Colonels Hampden and Cromwell, but young ladies who have read Carlyle and Walter Scott, Constitutional Histories and 'The Christian Year.' At the outset of the book, the author endeavours to imitate the stiffness and antiquated phraseology of commonplace seventeenth-century prose; but long before the wearisome volume is drawing to a close, her attempts at verbal simulation are discontinued, and save that she occasionally uses "wondrous" as an adverb, or violates some petty rule of modern literary style, she makes her young ladies write away, just as young ladies are trained to write in Brighton boarding-schools. Here is a specimen of Olive's flowing sentences: "Still throughout that dreary winter negotiations went on between the Parliament and His Majesty at the Castle of Carisbrook. More and more hopeless, as more and more men became mournfully convinced of the King's untruth. Until, in April, 1648, when, from the upper windows of our house, I could see on the one side the trees bursting into leaf in St. James's Park, and on the other the river gleaming with a thousand tints of green and gold, as it reflected the wooded gardens of the palaces and mansions from Westminster to the Temple; when the fleets of swans began to pass by on their way to build their nests in the reedy

islets by Richmond or Kew, the news came from all quarters that, amidst all this sweet stir of natural life, the country was stirring with fatal insurrections from Kent to the Scottish Borders." The reader of pages upon pages written in this style finds it difficult to imagine himself perusing a diary kept by an English lady in the seventeenth century.

Philip the Dreamer: a Novel. 3 vols. (Newby.)

It would be difficult to find a much more confused or incoherent novel than 'Philip the Dreamer.' It is altogether foolish, and made up of sensational ingredients, ill put together. Two dwarfs, twin-brothers,—a bewitched but faithful serving-man,—a wilful and weak young hero, who has periodically-recurring dreams, one in particular about griffins,—a mother, who has married a scoundrel, to save her brother, who has qualified for the gallows,—an old farmer and his wife, who rush up to London to save her from unknown dangers, though they have only heard of her once in six whole years. There is a house called Epides House, inhabited by the martyr-wife, the demon husband, and his familiar, a Dr. Flindorf,—himself a mystery; also, there is a mischievous beauty, who at first seems destined for the hero's destruction, but in the end is his guardian angel. There is of course a mystery, which those who list may unravel. The book is written with a foolish familiarity of tone, which does not tend to please the reader. In fact, the book is foolish; but there is no particular harm in it, except entailing a waste of time and attention to try to master the windings of the labyrinths of the plot, which leads all the characters to an end suited to the author's views of poetical justice. For such readers as care for sensational scenes, without a vestige of sense, 'Philip the Dreamer' might have attractions.

The Imperial Bible-Dictionary. Edited by the Rev. P. Fairbairn, D.D. 2 vols. (Blackie & Son.)

THIS is the fourth Biblical Dictionary which has appeared within these few years in Great Britain. We may hope, therefore, that the field is pretty well exhausted, at least from the point of view they have all taken; for there is another which can hardly fail to be occupied sooner or later. It is not easy to find out from the Preface the precise want which the editor intended the work to meet, or the reason for its publication along with the similar dictionaries of Smith and Kitto. We learn that it was projected twelve years ago, when Kitto's was the only English work of the kind; that it aims at the instruction of an intelligent class of persons, who, without any professional study of the Bible, possess sufficient culture to profit by Biblical works if they are not overloaded with learning; and that it is designed to promote "sound principles" of Scriptural interpretation in an age highly speculative, like the present one, when the foundations of truth are undermined and the teaching of the word of God is perverted. As far as we are able to judge, the latter object appears to have been the chief one. If so, the Bible Dictionary of Cassell, Petter & Co. resembles it closely.

The work proceeds from the atmosphere of the Free Church of Scotland, and reflects the tone of belief prevalent in that body. It is edited by a Free Churchman, and the writers belong to the same denomination or to churches harmonizing with it in their doctrinal standards. A few authors belonging to others are only exceptions to the general rule. The whole number of contributors amounts to forty-three.

The zoological department is well written.

The same remark applies to the botanical. The topographical articles are marked by ability, comprehensiveness and accuracy. Thus the discussions of Kadesh, Kerioth, Keziz, Kibroth-hattaavah, Kibzaim, &c., prove that the author had a firm grasp of his subjects, and had mastered all that was known respecting them. The biographical articles are fairly written; but those on the manners, customs, rites and ceremonies of the Bible, especially such as relate to Jewish matters, are scarcely up to the standard of excellence which might have been expected.

In the topics embraced under Biblical Criticism and Introduction, the Dictionary is of inferior value. This part is the least satisfactory of the whole, because the writers lack competent knowledge and a capacity for criticism. All the books of the Old Testament are badly treated, with one or two exceptions, such as Proverbs. Those of the New Testament are a little better, but are still of a mediocre stamp. Thus the articles on the Books of Samuel, Kings, Chronicles, Canticles, Habakkuk, Jonah, and the prophets generally, are of a weakly character, showing persons who tried to compile their materials from various sources with a timid avoidance of the best critics who have handled them, or perhaps with ignorance of them. The German scholars who treat of the Old Testament, and appear authorities in the eyes of the contributors, are Keil, Kurtz, Delitzsch, and the like, second or third rate men, who are properly estimated in their own land, not in Scotland. The articles 'Hebrew Language,' 'Old Testament,' 'New Testament,' 'Ancient Versions of the Bible,' &c., are of small value, being behind the present state of knowledge.

With respect to the New Testament books, much cannot be said in praise of the articles upon them. No masterly discussion is shown in them. Too often prejudice supplies the place of knowledge, and contradiction, of reasoning. The literature of the subject, which is very extensive, has not been read, and mistakes are numerous.

The volumes will never take a high place in the rank of Bible dictionaries. Had they furnished the sure results of criticism, they might have been useful to intelligent readers; but they do not. It was to be expected that the work would uphold the harmony of Genesis, &c., with astronomy and geology, for "the days of creation must be taken in an extended sense." But even a Free Church Dictionary should give something better than this at the present day: "The Gospel of John," to quote from Horne's Introduction, "is alluded to once by Clement of Rome, and once by Barnabas; and four times by Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, who had been a disciple of the Evangelist, and had conversed familiarly with several of the apostles. It was also received by Justin Martyr, by Tatian, by the churches of Vienna (*sic*) and Lyons, by Irenæus, Athenagoras, Theophilus of Antioch, Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, Armonius, Origen, Eusebius, Epiphanius, Augustine, Chrysostom, and in short by all subsequent writers of the ancient Christian church." It should also avoid statements so notoriously incorrect as that "the testimony of Papias constitutes a foundation upon which to rest the authenticity of the Gospel of Mark," and that Leviticus xviii. 18 "does not warrant the successive marriage of sisters to the same man." But it is needless to point out the errors that are easily found in the pages of a work which cannot be compared in excellence with Smith's or Kitto's. The writers are unknown for the most part in Biblical literature. They also move in a restricted

circle of their own. Their principles of interpretation may be sound, as they themselves think, though that is questionable; but they are badly applied. Had they written a quarter of a century ago, they might have been listened to with respect; now they are of the past. It is a pity that the editorship is so poor, so unscholarly, so narrow; for it has had an effect on the range of the contributors, perhaps on the nature of their contributions. Some of them might have done better, since they have occasional glimpses reaching further than the editorial. But the whole consists of a uniform mediocrity, interspersed with good articles on topography, natural history, and botany, and spiced with the old flavour of a theological creed which paints the justice of God in stronger colours than His love, and speaks of the eternally damned with self-complacency.

Supplemental Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals. By John Laing. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

IN this handsomely-printed and well-illustrated volume, Mr. Laing continues and concludes his excellent catalogue of Scottish Seals. The services which have been rendered to history, archaeology, and art by those painstaking and erudite heraldic antiquaries who have given their lives to the study of ancient armorials, are noteworthy in many generations, and in none more strongly than our own. From no hands have those services been more welcome to the student than from those of Mr. Laing, who, deeper than his contemporaries, has extended his researches into the rich mine which is offered by Scottish seals, sigilla and secreta, and in doing so exercised that taste which distinguishes the archaeologist from the mere dry-as-dust antiquary. The man who appreciates the beauty of an old thing, and values it in a logical manner, is to be distinguished from that other who adores a relic simply because it is old, and on that account will not reject antiquities, however worthless in execution they may be, or however entirely they may violate the principles of Art or the scientific laws of archaeology. Violations of the latter are, from the very nature of the study, more frequent in heraldry than any other branch of medieval knowledge; still more often do such things occur in secreta, which, having purely personal references, were subject to all sorts of whims on the part of their owners. Again, carelessness of the strict heraldic law, especially after the breaking up of Art in the early part of the fifteenth century, was by no means uncommon on seals. Thus George Douglass, Queen Mary's "George Douglass," c. 1560, used a signet on which the piles of his shield were so inaccurately cut that it requires some faith to accept them as representing anything else than the line "indented." Can we wonder that such an inaccurate gentleman as this came to grief? Aberdeen, too, was subjected to a frightful heraldic indignity when the Lyon himself, Sir C. Erskine, granted or confirmed to the ancient city the right to use "insculped" on the reverse of its common seal, "St. Michael standing in the porch mitred and vested proper with his dexter hand lifted up to Heaven praying over three children in a boyling Cauldron of the first, and holding in the sinister a crossier, or." The poor Lyon erred horribly in his jargon, but atrociously in describing St. Michael the Archangel with the attributes of stiffnecked St. Nicholas of Myra, the tutelary of Aberdeen, whose peculiar emblem of the resurrection of three children from a pickle-tub one might fairly expect would be recognizable even by a herald of Charles the Second's time. Your

"Lyons" have been very torpid kings-at-arms, but undeniably Sir C. Erskine was more ignorant than his fellows.

Mr. Laing forms in every sense a noble contrast to this wonderful official, in no manner more powerfully so than in his good taste and logical sense of propriety.

Mr. Laing, in the course of researches for this book, visited the Record Office in London, and thus describes his experiences:—He "made a careful examination of all the seals remaining, and had photographs taken of the greater number, of which the negatives are preserved, but from bad light and other causes they are not in general very satisfactory." We trust that red-tapism has not intervened in this case to prevent due use being made of these invaluable records by so competent an observer as Mr. Laing, and that the "bad light and other causes" of which he complains were due to arrangements now obsolete, but which were at one time of the most vexatious character. It would be preposterous indeed if these treasures were preserved at a vast expense, and yet rendered inaccessible to intelligent students, one of whose prime offices would be, by publishing faithful transcripts from them, not only to extend the sphere of their usefulness, but to obviate frequent necessity to recur to the originals. With regard to the nature of these stores of antiquity of which Mr. Laing availed himself, it appears that a large and most interesting portion belongs to what he calls "that unfortunate period" following the death of Alexander the Third, when the ambitious designs of Edward the First of England were prosecuted with an energy and sagacity well calculated to ensure success, but which ultimately proved futile. In this portion are found many of the Deeds of Homage which an unscrupulous king extorted from a distracted people. They are mostly drawn up in Norman-French, in a most correct and cautious form of phrase, and attested by the seal of each one giving the homage. Not content with receiving the homage of the magnates, Edward insisted on that of the commonalty of the burghs, counties, or districts; giving homage collectively, with the attestation of their respective seals. Here are deeds containing two or three hundred names of the inhabitants of certain districts, comprising many that are extraordinary, and offering a rich field for ingenious speculation to all who are fond of the study of surnames. Among them are many still known and common after a lapse of six centuries, while others have quite disappeared. Some of these homages were probably taken from corporate bodies. "To one of these," says Mr. Laing, "are still appended nearly one hundred seals, while many have dropped off from it. Some of these seals are very quaint indeed; many are merely devices, not armorials proper, such as that of William Arlesay (No. 48 of this Catalogue), where a lion appears coiled at the foot of a tree, a hare plays on a tambourine, and a fox (?) plays on pipes. As these sigilla are dated from the best period of Gothic Art, there must be among them many beautiful as well as curious examples. To the Art-value of many of the objects here reproduced, to their logical and apt character as specimens of design rightly applied, we shall presently call attention. Mr. Laing speaks of the invasion of Edward the First as a patriot rather than as an antiquary; otherwise he would surely say a good word for the monarch whose "vigour" obtained from so many Scottish worthies this inestimable treasure of seals and signatures. No English monarch of the Plantagenet race did half so much for the antiquaries of the present age as Edward the First. His ambition put the nation

to many rude trials, but he did one good thing, which northern antiquaries ought not to forget: by hammering, he welded the race well together, and did more for the consolidation of Scotland than all her own kings during many generations could manage to achieve.

This Catalogue comprises some English seals of nobles who held lands in Scotland, or were donors of English lands to religious houses. No doubt these articles are rightly included; there could be no necessity for Mr. Laing's ultra-patriotic apology on their account. Besides these, and the regal and baronial seals of the northern kingdom, we have a host of the most valuable and interesting memoranda in this appendix to the author's great text-book on the subject, comprising ecclesiastical, municipal, diocesan, episcopal, and official seals. There is bad news for the Scottish burghs in this unchallengeable record. It appears that of all the burghs bearing arms, only nineteen are recorded in the register of the Lord Lyon, and that any of the others carrying insignia are doing so without legal authority. We heard a good deal about the treatment of the Scottish lion, and many indignant protests have been made on his behalf. Who could have believed that so many honourable Scottish cities and towns would be heraldic impostors, capable of taking no end of liberties with bearings that, if they do not—which is improbable—belong to others, are at any rate none of theirs who appropriate them?

A few words are due to the artistic merits and extraordinary beauty of countless examples among those now before us, no less than with regard to the class of sigilla and secreta in general. During the best periods of mediæval Art, that is, about the reign of our Edwards First and Second, these articles almost invariably display profound knowledge of right design in the manner with which they have been made to receive ornaments and armorials. The shape of the seal—be it round, vesica-formed, with sharp points, or with the points reduced to a less acute contour—constantly dictated this disposition of the decorations and insignia. This was always filled up with the greatest aptitude and care. Some of the most intricate patterns, many of them models of richness and symmetry, as in the secreta of John, Lord Bardolf, c. 1340, Margaret, Queen of Edward the First, &c., among the English series, and among those of Scottish origin, Nos. 5 and 8, Plate vii; 145 (Isabella de Bruce), 759, 407, and most of the equestrian baronial seals. Generally speaking, the seal-engraver's art of Scotland seems inferior to that of England; both exhibit endless wealth of design.

The Poetical Works of Valentine Verity: containing 'The Shade of Byron,' and other Poems. Edited by S. W. Leonard. Vol. I. (Printed for the Author.)

THE trash before us, which occupies a bulky volume, is intended as a continuation of 'Don Juan' from the point at which its author left it. Of the wit, the fancy, the pathos, and the licentiousness which characterized Lord Byron's poem, the present writer has only the last. He has, to some extent, cultivated the art of tickling his reader's ear by droll and unexpected rhymes, and he can run the sentimental into the comic with tolerable ease. Both these accomplishments may be rapidly acquired. A poet like Byron stoops to them in sport, or gives value to them by the presence of higher qualities; with the author before us they are the total stock-in-trade—name them; and you have the inventory of his mental possessions. If bound to give evidence in support of our censure, we

tender four stanzas, which are so far superior to many of their companions that the only objection to them is their stupidity:—

Hail, tuneful nine! sweet patrons of the Bard,
Historian, fiddler, dancer, and astronomer,
Singer, and rhetorician!—is't not hard,
While Tragedy, and Comedy, and Orator
Receive your favors, of the painter's card
(Who represents them all, ye take no more
Notice than if the Art were not the sister
Of all the others—How is it ye've miss'd her?
Surely the "Sister Art," is no misnomer:
Why is she treated like a mere attendant?
A Raphael, or Correggio, like Homer,
Must on your inspiration be dependent:
Some of ye surely might afford to go more
To our fam'd Royal Academy transcendent:
(At least to see fair play!—Now do, pray go;
Teach Watts, MacIise, and Turner how to paint a
rainbow.

Poor fellows! they ne'er studied "Brewster's Optics,"
Or they would not expose to public gaze
Such gross absurdities as their catoptries
Of late betray.—Whisper the great R.A.'s,
Dear Ladies, tell them how to use their chopsticks
When they would imitate your heavenly rays.
Just visit them, and while you're there, in pity
Look in upon that sage "hanging committee."
Tell them they might as well be hang'd themselves,
As put our eyes to the angle of reflexion,
To look at pictures the sad bungling elves:
And, if they must still have that dark annexion
Called "Octagon," model for condemn'd cells!
Put Turner's splashy daubs there, in connexion
With Etty's waxy skins and dirty faces—
Take, for a specimen, last year's "Three Grades."

It is likely enough that "Valentine Verity" will impute our strictures to resentment at the sarcasms which he has levelled at his critics in advance. The intellect which could produce his invectives is precisely of the kind which could believe they would sting. We must not deny him an example:—

An' if ye cavil when we coin a word,
Or put a syllable or two too much in;
Or when a bizarre rhyme may chance be heard;
Or, leaving rhyme, when we would be more touching,
We choose some "clumsy cuttings" though absurd
They may be christen'd by some rev'rend urchin;
Know ye, it suits our purpose, or caprice—
We care not for the cackling of geese.

We, however, object to it, and shall quote no further.

On Sherman's Track; or, the South after the War. By John H. Kennaway, M.A. With Illustrations. (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday.)

Books about America after the war are growing plentiful. Not very many weeks have passed since the appearance of Mr. Skinner's 'After the Storm' and Mr. Ferguson's 'During and After the War'; and now another English tourist who visited the States in the autumn of last year gives us an entertaining and thoroughly readable record of his journeyings, experiences, and observations within the lines of Cousin Jonathan. Had Mr. Kennaway been earlier in the field, he would have found us in the humour to receive his book with a flattering measure of attention; but as he tells us nothing that savours of novelty, we can do little more than pay him a just compliment on the liberal temper and satisfactory style of his narrative. After a run through Canada, the author entered the States, and made the more important part of his trip *via* Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cave City, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Petersburg, Richmond, Baltimore, and New York, to which city he returned to embark for the homeward voyage, after an excursion to Philadelphia and Washington. With regard to the social aspects of the Southern States, he agrees on all important points with Messrs. Skinner and Ferguson. Concerning the negroes, he encountered the conflicting statements of violent partisans for or against the African race, and of moderate men who spoke at the instigation of hope or fear, but prudently refrained from committing themselves to final judgments on the questions in dispute until something had been done

to raise the intelligence and morality of the darkeys to the ordinary standard of free men. Upon the whole, Mr. Kennaway's view of the freedman's future is despondent, and though he does not distinctly adopt it as his own, he shows decided respect for the opinion or those who predict that fifty years hence the Africans will have disappeared from the face of the Union, in which case the result of the conflict between liberty and slavery will be just this, that an inferior people, through inability to hold their own in the struggle for life, will have disappeared before men of better stuff and stronger will, and the offspring of the present generation of Southern whites will not be depressed and morally injured by the peculiar institution which had so deleterious an influence on their forefathers. An interview with General Sherman was sufficient to inspire the tourist with respect for the soldier's manliness and simplicity; and as soon as he came upon the line of the famous march Mr. Kennaway met with an abundance of pathetic and terrible testimony to the magnitude of the commander's operations, and the misery with which they had been attended. Instead of attempting to palliate the hideous nature of his devastations, Sherman himself frankly observes, "I know I have been a scourge"; to which admission, however, he appends the reflection, "But how much better for the South that it was I rather than Butler, or some one of that school!" Not only in Sherman's track, but wherever he placed foot in the South, Mr. Kennaway saw the doleful consequences of the struggle—in the silence of ruined mansions, the neglect of fine plantations, the impoverishment of gentle families, the total destitution of men and women who before the war had enjoyed a noble affluence drawn from ancestral estates. In a house where fifty servants had been maintained and lavish hospitality exercised until Jefferson Davis unfurled the flag of secession, Mr. Kennaway found a mournful and embittered family of gentlemen and gentlewomen, grinding their teeth in futile rage over the irremediable past, and making no effort to conceal the straits to which they were reduced. In the stables a few mules, requisite for agricultural purposes, occupied the stalls that had been formerly filled with "fifteen carriage-horses, besides riding horses for every one that came." At table the guests and their entertainers dined off squirrels, and drank whisky poured from a broken decanter. The lady of the house, surrounded by her three daughters, received the visitors "in a room of good size, but scantily and poorly furnished. The carpet was worn out; the paper, once gilt, was faded and old; and the only ornaments, a small bronze clock which had stopped, and some piece of plate on the table in the middle of the room. The ladies were sitting around in the plainest cotton dresses, and two little boys, in a sort of Confederate uniform, were playing in front of the great log fire. They all welcomed us, or tried to do so; but they could speak of no subject but the war; and there was a settled grief, a heart-broken depression about them, that was most painful. One of them laughed once—a hard, bitter laugh—when she spoke of the Alabama and Shenandoah. And how their eyes flashed, and they ground their teeth, when they mentioned the name of a Yankee! 'You seem to have a very bad opinion of us,' said a Federal officer to one of them, the other day. 'If you want my opinion, I think you the meanest of the mean,' was the reply."

Here is a graphic picture of the state of things as they existed in South Carolina in the December of last year, taken from a private letter of that date:—

"I doubt if you have any idea of the poverty of the people. The land may be restored, but where can its ruined owner procure money to pay taxes, erect buildings, and hire freedmen? Our young men are gone to work in earnest. We are proud to see them engaged in teaching, ploughing, waggoning, keeping grocery-stores; in short, doing anything, and doing it cheerfully. Ours is a poverty of which no one is ashamed, and of which very few complain. We are willing to bear it, and its universality makes it more tolerable. When I know that the most refined and intelligent women in the State, deserted by their deluded servants, are doing all kinds of housework—sweeping, dusting, making beds, and even in some cases cooking and washing—it is much easier for me to iron the towels my little son has washed, while I turn occasionally a laughing eye towards the fire-place, where an invalid gentleman (son of a former Governor) is engaged in churning! I must confess that his attempt furnished us with more amusement than butter. For, believing this state of things to be only temporary, we make merry over it, compare notes with our friends, and boast of our success in these untried fields. Many refugee ladies feed their families by exchanging the contents of their wardrobes for articles of food. 'How are your sisters?' said I last summer to a young man who had left home to become a tutor. 'Their complexions look badly,' was the reply; 'but that is not surprising, when you consider how long they have been eating old frocks.'—'Have they any lights?' was my next query. With perfect gravity he replied, 'No; when the moon does not shine, they go to bed by lightning.' But matters are mending. In this very family light wood has superseded lightning in the chambers, and in the parlour a small petroleum lamp (price one dollar) diffuses light and happiness around. But there are cases over which no one can laugh. I know of a family whose property was counted by hundreds of thousands, who have not tasted meat for months. A gentleman of high scientific attainments, formerly professor in a college, is literally trying to keep the wolf from the door by teaching a few scholars, one of whom, a girl of sixteen, pays a quart of milk per diem for her tuition! Innumerable widows, orphans, and single women, whose property was in Confederate bonds, are penniless, and are seeking employment of some kind for bread. On the whole, our people are bearing their trials bravely and cheerfully; but so wide-spread is the ruin, that, even if the new system works well, it will take at least half a century to put us where we were. Georgia will recover much sooner."

The sight of the Southerners in their distress softened Mr. Kennaway somewhat overmuch. There are occasions when it is far more difficult to be generous to the triumphant than generous to the fallen.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Savage Club Papers. Edited by Andrew Halliday. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Nor many weeks since the daily papers announced the death of a young and promising artist, who had met his end under circumstances calculated to rouse a lively emotion in the circle of his private friendships, and to create strong sympathy for the girl who through her husband's departure had made sudden acquaintance with the grief of widowhood. To raise a small fund for the poor lady, thus plunged into a sea of many sorrows, several writers and artists, to whom the particulars of her misfortune were affairs of personal concern, resolved to contribute from their folios and desks the materials for a Christmas volume, which should be offered for sale at this time of kindly emotion and benevolent action. Of this determination the present book is the result; and we have much pleasure in drawing to it the attention of those hundreds of opulent buyers of Christmas gift-books who are laying in stores of literary and artistic toys for distribution during the holidays, and who will not hesitate to spend a brace of five-shilling pieces on 'The Savage Club Papers,' when they reflect that by doing so they will give assistance to a helpless

woman, who, through no fault of her own, is steeped in desolation and distress. The object ensures the success of the undertaking; but, in justice to the gentlemen who have exerted themselves to do a righteous service to a fallen comrade's widow, we should observe that the volume contains not a little of the good wine which is said to need no bush, and that apart from its object there are various and sufficient reasons why it should be largely bought as an ornament for drawing-room tables. Some of its pictorial illustrations are excellent. Gustave Doré's 'Oh, Mother!' and 'Our Tail-Piece' possess the strength and vigorous humour which qualify even the most trifling works of his pencil. Mr. Grist's clever trifle, entitled 'Reeling,' exemplifies his fun and adroitness; and amongst the other artists to whose skill the collection owes much, if not the larger part, of its attractiveness appear several of our ablest draughtsmen and engravers. The Literature is contributed by such spirited and popular writers as Messrs. Andrew Halliday, John Oxenford, Arthur Locker, Artemus Ward, Charles Sketchley, Walter Thornbury, Henry Leigh, H. J. Byron, and Thomas Archer. Hoping that the book may achieve the special purpose for which it has been produced, we present assurances of our distinguished consideration to the clever gentlemen who have done in fitting manner with pen and pencil a work that well befits a Christmas season.

The Art of Fishing, on the Principle of Avoiding Cruelty. By the Rev. O. Raymond, LL.B. (Longmans & Co.)

THE author of this little work is, we have no doubt, a humane man, and would handle his bait-frog far more tenderly than old Izaak Walton, who tells us, in his immortal book on fishing, to use him as though you loved him—that is, harm him as little as you may possibly, that he may live the longer. All field and water sports undoubtedly entail more or less suffering on animals; but it is certain that the latter is less cruel than field sports, and that angling can be pursued with equal success, and, at the same time, with more mercy to fish, than they commonly meet with from anglers. With this view Mr. Raymond, who is a veteran in the gentle art, in a few chapters gives a series of rules for fishing, the result, as he informs us, of sixty years' practice. The great object of these is to inculcate mercy. Live baits are in all cases discountenanced; indeed, it is the opinion of Mr. Raymond that more fish may be captured by judiciously prepared dead baits than by the former. Even the live May-fly is, in our author's opinion, less deadly than the artificial lure, an opinion which will not, we apprehend, meet with general indorsement. Besides the "merciful rules," Mr. Raymond gives various hints respecting fishing-tackle, &c.; but we do not find anything novel in these, all information respecting an angler's outfit having been exhausted long ago.

The Parable of the Prodigal Son. With Notes by James Hamilton, D.D., and Illustrations by H. C. Selous. (Nisbet & Co.)

THE illustrations to this rather ponderous enlargement of the world-famous parable are not worthy of detailed examination here; they have been, however, executed with care. If the faces are vulgarized in their expressions, and the contours are faulty, it is, on the other hand, true that some of the limbs are wrought with considerable skill and so much attention as is rare indeed in "illustrations" to books of this class. Neither this care nor the partial success which has attended it are constant in the plates before us. The best of the drawings is that entitled 'Thy Brother is come.' The text of this book consists of a series of discourses, which may be styled sermons, on the matters directly and indirectly illustrated and illustratable by the parable in question. These sections are written in a commendable spirit; withal, in a manner which is so ornate, and in a style that is somewhat affected, that the reader is apt to lose patience with Dr. Hamilton, who has not wisely mixed his theology with statistics, so that the reader is not a little alarmed when materials are presented to him by means of which he may ascertain how many per cent. of the sons of "ministers and deacons turn out badly." There is a "cast-iron" style about Dr. Hamilton's

intensely commonplace lucubrations that may serve the tastes of some, but pleases not us. Nevertheless, he has brought together much wealth of illustrative reading, and, with keen insight for analogies, done his best to enforce his purpose and interest his readers. We do not like his book, but we respect him very much.

Hugh Bryan: the Autobiography of an Irish Rebel. (Trübner & Co.)

NEARLY five hundred closely-printed octavo pages, constituting a novel, in which is professed to be given the autobiography of an Irish rebel, is almost "too much of a good thing" just now. The topic is so stale that Fenianism itself has become an intolerable bore, and plays with Whiteboyism for a subject are matters that audiences have ceased to find pleasure in. Nevertheless, this romance, which begins in the Valley of the Blackwater, and ends with a couple, who have supped sorrow in their time, going to America (a *résumé* which to the initiated tells the whole tale), may not be unacceptable to those to whom the subject has some touch of novelty. The author of 'The Sham Squire' has so shown up the "rascally" of the tragic comedians who have acted the drama of Irish Rebellion, that the heroes of romance have become as auspicious characters as those of the reality. In the last century some of the most prominent of the "patriots" were in the pay of Government. There is reason to infer that the same case now exists. One consequence is, that when we meet with a rebel hero in fiction we speculate upon the question of his being a Government agent, and whether he has received a retaining fee in the lump, or is set down for a life annuity, like his prototypes in 'The Sham Squire.'

Letters from Hell. By M. Rowel. 2 vols. (Bentley.)

IT is not said that these letters are translated, but we have reason to believe that the originals have been published in Danish. They are morbidly fanciful, but they are not so hideous and blasphemous as the books for children by Furniss and Pinamonti on the same subject, in which a God of Mercy disappears altogether, and the greater sway, greater might, greater kingdom are given altogether to Satan, who is made the Judge of all mankind. This book is rather a curious book, but it is like a very bad dream, from which the disturbed sleeper is glad to awake. There is little comfort in any part of it. The reader, indeed, who desires to escape the experiences of the supposed writer is told to repent and believe the Gospel, but he is little encouraged by the information that "not only are there several respectable persons to be found here," (in hell) "but they actually form the greater proportion, just as they did in the world." It is singular how all writers who discuss this diabolical subject seem to delight in insisting upon the almost impossibility of any human being escaping damnation. They presume to point out where and how every man will be bound in eternal torment, forgetting what the Master said to his disciples: "To sit on my right hand and my left is not mine to give, but it shall be given to them for whom it is prepared of my Father."

Twigs for Nests; or, Notes on Nursery Nurture. Illustrated. (Nisbet & Co.)

THE author of this book, although he takes up the seemingly reasonless subject of nursery management, and begins with a treatise on that almost entirely untouched theme, "Babies' Crying," is eminently a reasonable and well-meaning man. As, with the late Sir Peter Laurie, who declared that suicide should be "put down,"—it is clear that there is more in the author's meaning than meets the eye when he tells us that "there is a great amount of crying among babies that is criminal,"—the crime he judiciously ascribes to the babies' teachers, or non-teachers who should be teachers. "Babies' crying," he tells us, "is a matter which demands investigation; the sooner it is acknowledged to be criminal, and treated as such, the better." There is enough in this statement to rouse wrath in the bosoms of all ill-conditioned mothers, whose training he rebukes with all his heart. By "babies" is meant old crones, who snarl in easy chairs, nagging young and middle-aged

folks as well as other family nuisances who have not left the cradle. From the one to the other the matter is simply one of growth; nothing can be clearer than this. From these premises he proceeds to show how infants can cease to be such as soon—which is very soon—as they know what they are about. From this point of view the subject is of tremendous importance, and is well worthy of the attention of nursery philosophers; to these wits there appears much wisdom in the axiom, "An infallible remedy for 'babies' crying' is to let it alone," provided always that the nuisance is known to be unjustifiable. We commend the counsel of our author to all who may be concerned; his tale of an hilarious clergyman who devised a quaint rhyme, and chanted it to the rebel on trying occasions, is a very wise one indeed. A similar genial, but quaint and firm, spirit rules the second essay, 'On Family Prayer.' The writer, who is evidently devout in the most earnest way, is also a genuine humorist, has written a capital "commonsensical" book, which we heartily commend to readers for its breadth and simplicity of style, its clearness and firmness of reasoning, and rigid abhorrence of cant of all sorts, especially home cant,—this but one of the names of self-indulgence. The illustrations, which have been executed by the graphotype process, are rather "scratchy,"—a common defect in the works of those who are beginners in a new mode of engraving, but decidedly the best of their kind; one by Miss Helen A. J. Miles, on page 60, is capital: also see those by Mr. H. W. Petherick.

A Treatise on the Law and Practice of Benefit Building Societies and Freehold Land Societies, with an Appendix of Rules and Forms. By William Whittaker Barry, Barrister-at-Law. (Cox.)

THE substance of the present volume has already appeared in the columns of the *Law Times*. The author's aim is to place before the reader, whether lawyer or layman, a succinct account of the law and practice of the Benefit Building Societies and Freehold Land Societies, which are now so numerous, and are exercising such an important effect on the social life and character of the people of this country. The writer has performed his task with ability, and generally in a business-like way. Occasionally, indeed, he indulges in little flights about "independence and self-reliance," and "the power and dignity of labour," which in a book of this kind show like feathers in a Quaker's bonnet. These, we suppose, are addressed to the lay reader, and may afford him satisfaction; and they are not so numerous as to exasperate greatly a legal reader of fair average temper. The book is in a small compass, and contains much information, which is arranged conveniently in numbered paragraphs. There is a good table of contents and index; and we think it will prove the most handy book on this subject that has yet appeared.

New Zealand Exhibition, 1865. Report and Award of Jurors. (Dunedin, Printed for the Commissioners.)

THE interest which attaches to this Exhibition is very different from that which is excited by any similar undertaking in England. In an Exhibition at London or Manchester we see the march of industry and progress of ingenuity; but from the records of this Colonial Exhibition we learn the extent and value of the resources of the country itself. The more interesting portions of the present Report will be found to be those that treat of Mining and Mineral products, Agricultural produce, and Vegetable substances used in manufactures, especially the second section, which relates to wood. The most important fact is stated in this Report—namely, that coal is widely distributed throughout the colony, and that probably extensive deposits exist in localities where their presence is not suspected, but which progress will reveal.

We have on our table *Natal Sermons*; a series of Discourses preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter's, Maritzburg, by the Right Rev. John William Colenso, D.D. (Trübner).—*The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple*: an Exposition of Luke ii., 46—51, based upon, and explanatory of, Holman Hunt's great sacred picture, by the Rev. Richard Glover, M.A. (Hunt).—*The Acts of the Apostles*

and the Epistles of Paul arranged in the form of a Continuous History, with Notes Critical and Explanatory, a Gazetteer of Places, and Questions for Examination, by Thomas Morrison, M.A. (Nelson).—*The Treasure-Book of Devotional Reading*, edited by Benjamin Orme, M.A. (Strahan).—*A Selection from the Sermons of the late Rev. Samuel Rickards, M.A.* (Mozley).—*The Monthly Packet of Evening Readings for Members of the English Church*, Vol. I. (Mozley).—*The British Association for the Advancement of Science, Nottingham Meeting, August, 1866: Report of the Papers, Discussions, and General Proceedings*, edited by William Tindal Robertson, Esq., M.D. (Hardwicke).—*Nature and Art*, Vol. I. (Day & Son, Limited). Also New Editions of *The Toilers of the Sea*, by Victor Hugo, (authorized English Translation, by W. Moy Thomas,) with Two Illustrations by Gustave Doré (Low).—*Half-Hour Lectures on the History and Practice of the Fine and Ornamental Arts*, by William B. Scott (Longmans).—*Guesses at Truth*, by Two Brothers (Macmillan).—*Palestine Revisited, and other Poems*, by the Rev. Thomas Mitchell, M.A. (Simpkin & Marshall).—*Glimpses of the Unseen: Poems*, by A. L. O. E. (Edinburgh, Gall & Inglis).—*Sparks from the Anvil*, by Elihu Burritt (Partridge).—*Constitutionalism of the Future; or, Parliament the Mirror of the Nation*, by James Lorimer (Longmans).—*Married Beneath Him*, by the Author of 'Lost Sir Massingberd' (Chapman & Hall).—*St. Patrick's Eve*, by Charles Lever, illustrated by Phiz (Chapman & Hall).

ILLUSTRATED CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

The Prince of the Fair Family. By Mrs. S. C. Hall. (Chapman & Hall.)

Bright Thoughts for the Little Ones, with Prose and Verse. By Grandmamma. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

Lightsome and the Little Golden Lady. By C. H. Bennett. (Griffith & Farran.)

Washed Ashore; or, the Tower of Stormont Bay. By W. H. G. Kingston. (Jackson, Walford & Hodder.)

Three Hundred Aesop's Fables. Translated by the Rev. G. F. Townsend. (Routledge & Sons.)

The Princess Ilse: a Fairy Tale. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)

Mrs. S. C. Hall's latest publication is a very pretty and rather whimsical story about little people—we can hardly call them fairies, according to the popular notion, which requires something different in description from minute men and women, who live in, among, and under flowers and leaves, using them as men employ houses, and having the senses, limitations and passions of mere men. To say this much in respect to the shortcomings of this charming story is but to declare that the author whose work is now before us has failed exactly where ninety-nine out of every hundred fairy-tale writers have done likewise. We know no modern fairy story of this kind, and having the pretensions of this one, which surpasses it either as regards spirit, prettiness, or piquancy of treatment, richness of incident, or carefulness in imparting "local colour" to the book which tells how a noble Queen Foam, of South Wales, whose tiny people and lazy royal husband were seated near Tenby, a watering-place to which Mrs. Hall seems to have taken an overwhelming fancy, had a son, Prince Ivor, who, being pressed by his imperious mamma to marry a certain beautiful Princess of Pembrokeshire, flatly refused to do anything of the sort, and preferred banishment and transformation, nay, even loss of the privileges of "fairy," and to incur the defeats of mortality rather than wed the Princess Gossamer, daughter of King Bulbul. The story further relates how the Prince was banished and transformed,—what were the pranks he played on earth (these are rather trivial in the order of their invention),—how he got rid of some of that freakishness which Mrs. Hall, in common with all fairy-tale tellers, ascribes to the little people,—how he fell in love with an earthly damsel,—what took place upon the last event (the political consequences of which do not appear to have been calculated for by Queen Foam),—how he returned home, and what then took place. We have all this, with a "moral" of the good, sound

sort, which, of course, we shall not impart; neither relate the termination of the story in the fate of the little Prince. Let the reader learn it for himself, and, in so doing, appreciate at his best the manner of the writer, whose ornate fancy revels in "pretty" rather than in potent matters,—whose conception of "fairy" lacks vigour quite as much as it comes short in invention,—whose ideas savour of the operatic style, and whose book is by no means free from affectation. The considerate reader who knows not only the rarity of first-rate fairy tales, but the immense difficulty which besets their writers, will know how well our author has succeeded, notwithstanding the shortcomings we are, in no unkindly spirit, compelled to point out. As to the illustrations before us in this volume, they are thoroughly in keeping with the text. The immemorial hand of Mr. Kenny Meadows has contributed a larger number than that of any other artist. These suit the story wonderfully. Of sounder work and better Art are several well-executed landscapes from drawings by Messrs. E. M. Wimperis and W. S. Coleman. Mr. W. J. Allen is a very happy contributor of vignettes and tail-pieces.

'Bright Thoughts for the Little Ones' is a book for infants, the novelty of which consists—so far as we see, the notion is a new one—in the fact that little pieces of verse are made to alternate and proceed from little pieces of prose. Both classes of the text are pleasantly, perhaps a little too pleasantly, written; all the boys and girls behave themselves as they should, obediently, lovingly, and with a wonderful show of forbearance. The illustrations, which are by Mr. John Proctor, are good enough for a commonplace purpose, but not good enough to be of the better class; sounder workmanship, or at least more of refinement in execution, is desirable for them. Many are spirited. There is nothing to challenge in the book, unless, indeed, it be a recommendation to see 'General Tom Thumb.'

'Lightsome and the Little Golden Lady' is a capital child's fairy-story, with just the slight defect of a rather dull beginning. To create such beginning is, on the part of the author with Mr. Bennett's aim, a great mistake, and almost fatal to his hopes of obtaining a hearing from children whose standard is not above that of his book; once he gets the little ones by the ear, we have no doubt that they will be more than thankful to him. The event of the scorpion that attacked Skambel whenever he was envious, and did so with a clasp as of the tumbling down of ten sets of fire-irons and the looking up of fifty street-door locks, is very much to our minds. Grim Hoddiddo the hunter has a family resemblance with which we are not unfamiliar, as he supports the reputation of his awful race; he is not the worse for that; in fact, one rather likes to meet him here, for the sake of the old days when, breathless, we came upon the great beanstalk with our brave but surely temerarious friend Jack. There is some poverty of invention shown in the repetition of the method by which Lightsome cuts off the tails of the bulls; moreover, it is incredible that the same thing should happen more than once. The history of the scales that weighed everything into gold, which runs through the book, is very well told. The illustrations are rather heavily drawn, but not without spirit; they are the work of the author.

'Washed Ashore' is a tale of the coast and the sea, of an old captain who lives in an ancient fortress, his son, who, mixing with smugglers, comes to grief and suffers a sort of honourable transportation, of a life-boat adventure with a wreck, a storm, of two saved from its violence. One of these is a dashing midshipman, who tells a young lady—a very young lady—that Man Friday was not a black, whatever Defoe might have written. There is also a very good blind pedlar, a hard-hearted magistrate, and abundant adventures with smugglers, seamen, and such like materials for a boy's story. That it is a little over-laboured may be no deterring matter for juvenile readers, especially as a considerable amount of local colouring is applied to descriptions of southern islands and the manners of their inhabitants. The discovery of the long-lost son of the old sea-captain who lived in the ancient tower, and

the narrative of that son's adventures, make up a sort of Robinson Crusoe story that is well worthy the attention of the readers for whom the book is written.

'Three Hundred Æsop's Fables' purports to be a new literal translation from the Greek, the work of the Rev. George Fyler Townsend, who supplied "new applications, morals, &c." to an edition of Croxall's old version, which we not long since reviewed. Croxall's production is almost universally known in this country, and is one of the old-fashioned, ornate sort of translations from the classics, which obtained favour when the severe, simple manner of such originals was little appreciated among us. The new translation now before us is decidedly clearer, purer in style, and infinitely terser than its predecessor; it contains, also, a much greater number of fables than was comprised in the edition to which we have just referred, and more, we believe, than are to be found in common editions. As a literary production, the present is creditable to the editor and translator; it is, however, rather bald, and somewhat deficient in that terse word-painting which gives life to a literal translation. The illustrations, which are the work of Mr. Harrison Weir, are very unequal in quality; some are good, as 'The Fawn and his Mother,' 'The Crow and the Pitcher'; others are not at all commendable: see those which contain human figures. The worst of the book, as a whole, is that their author has not the slightest sense of the Æsopian humour; here, as in other respects, no one of modern times has approached the happiness of Thomas Bewick in his old age.

'The Princess Ilse' is a fairy-story, of which the producer of the book before us, be she translator or author, has no mean opinion. It begins with an account of the Deluge and drying-up of the earth, and gives a rather fantastical description of the process of the latter by the hands of angels, with "huge beams made of the wind, and enormous brushes composed of sunbeams." One of these angels, being rather tired with the "cleaning up," sits down on the top of a lofty mountain,—"alpine peak" our writer styles it,—and meditates on the terrestrial and moral prospect before him, much in the manner of a serious and "highly-respectable" young lady in a drawing-room. This angel is spoken of as male; his notions are those of neither one sex nor the other,—which is orthodox, no doubt, although the effect on the reader is rather depressing. In short, the story is not otherwise describable by us than as "namby-pamby"; worse than that is the fact that it is a namby-pamby allegory, and an example of a style which has our peculiar abhorrence. Tried by its own standard, there is, however, ample evidence of care, and even of delicacy, in writing on the author's part; she has carried out her intentions with exactness, neatness and precision. The illustrations to this work are by M. Froment, and are thoroughly in keeping with the text; that is, they are cleverly but too prettily drawn—have a good deal of daintiness, and not enough of strength.

Our collection of minor children's books comprises many that are brightly, and some that are gaudily coloured. *Merry Conceits and Whimsical Rhymes*, by Mr. C. H. Ross (Routledge & Sons), seems to aim at the same success in producing nonsensical fun that attended Mr. E. Lear's capital 'Book of Nonsense.' When we say that no sort of humour appears in this text, and that some of its illustrations are vulgar, we have done all that can be required at our hands.—*The Surprising Adventures of a Clumsy Boy Crusoe*, by the same author (Griffith & Farran), are less coarse than the above, but not more funny.—*Aunt Friendly's Coloured Picture-Books* (Warne & Co.) tell the old legends of 'The House that Jack Built,' 'Cinderella,' &c. in the tersest terms, and are capably illustrated in colours.—Mr. Nimmo publishes *John Gilpin*, illustrated very spiritedly by Mr. C. A. Doyle; also, a series of six "Juvenile Tales," each with eight coloured illustrations, of a capital sort in their way, except so far as relates to the colouring, which, with some exceptions, is hideously crude.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Alice Thorne, 12mo. 3s. 6d. gilt.
Bernard Palissy, 18mo. 1s. 6d.

Braithwaite's Retrospect, Vol. 54, cr. 8vo. 6s. 6d.
Burke's Peerage, 1867, roy. 8vo. 38s. 6d.
Calm Hour (The), by L. M. M. cr. 8vo. 4s. 6d.
Goldsmith's Widow, and other Stories, 18mo. 1s. 6d.
Hannah's Home, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
Mackay's Clifford Castle, 12mo. 3s. 6d.
Moncrieff's Martyr Shepherd, 18mo. 1s. 6d.
North's Yes or No, 12mo. 3s. 6d.
Race for Gold, &c., 18mo. 1s. 6d.
Thomson's Sketches of Scripture Characters, cr. 8vo. 5s. 6d.
Why the Mill was stopped, 18mo. 1s. 6d.

FOR THE BLACK COUNTRY.

(From the German of Ferdinand Freilgrath. †)

Surrounding the fire,
We cheerily throng;
The yule log is blazing
The red coals among.
The chamber is decked
With the festal bough;
The fir sheds its fragrance,
The hollies glow.
The mistletoe beckons
From rafter and beam;
White-berried, it glistens
With roguish gleam.
In festive tankard
The ale foams high;
We pledge our dear ones,
And drain it dry.

And hand claps hand,
All care laid aside;
We all are as brothers,—
'Tis Christmas-tide.

Now pile up the fire,
More fuel on throw,
Let the dry logs crackle,
The coals deeply glow!

The coals! Oh horror!
A shadow, see!
Strides suddenly darkening
Our Christmas glee.

A giant shadow,
And black as the tomb,—
The news of the fire
In earth's dark womb.

The army of Labour
At work in the mine,—
That our hearths may burn brightly,
Our revelry shine,—

The army, toiling
In gloom and night,
In shaft and level
Has lost a fight.

Daily and hourly
Their fight is the same,
With the powers primeval
Of Steam and Flame.

At morn they descended
In health glowing red;
They have been vanquished;
They all lie dead!

Hundreds and hundreds
Dead, dead, dead!
Throughout the Black Land
Goes the cry of dread.

And the widow weeps,
And the orphans cry,
And the mother wails
For her only boy.

And the bride is gazing
In speechless woe
On him who once kissed her
'Neath the bright mistletoe.

Oh thou valorous band
Whose toil cheers our hearth,
How thy death glooms over
Our Christmas mirth!

For the Black Land, alas!
No yule shall be lit;
Its Christmas fire
Is the blazing pit.

Mourns city and hamlet
Throughout the land,
We mourn, the Germans
On Britain's strand.

Then, stirring the coals,
Let each open his hand
For the widows and orphans
In the Desolate Land!

K. F.

† The original appeared in last week's *Hermann*, London German newspaper, heading an appeal to the sympathy of the Germans living in England.

ANNE GILBERT.

THE last of "the Taylors of Ongar" has gone to her rest. On the 20th inst. died, at Nottingham, in her 85th year, the above-named lady, the widow of the late Rev. Joseph Gilbert, but who was better known in literature as Anne Taylor of Ongar. Anne Taylor was a member of an essentially literary family. She was the daughter of the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, whose wife was the author of works that were popular in the last century. Her uncle, Charles Taylor, was the learned editor of *Calmet*. Her brother Isaac was the well known author of the 'Natural History of Enthusiasm,' and numerous other philosophical and religious works. Her second brother, Jeffrey, was the author of many anonymous productions, the chief perhaps of which was 'The Apostolic Age in Britain.' Her sister Jane shared with her the authorship of a very celebrated little work, older than the century in which it still lives, 'Original Poems for Infant Minds.' One peculiarity respecting this work is, that while poetry much more pretentious, but once popular, has perished, these original poems continue to be republished. From the period of their first appearance down to the present year they contributed a handsome annuity to the authors,—of late years to the survivor of the two. This work was among the first on which Anne Taylor was engaged, and her last labour was devoted, as the readers of the *Athenæum* will remember, to the emendation of a verse in the most popular poem of the whole collection, 'My Mother.' Anne Taylor married, in 1813, the Rev. Joseph Gilbert, author of 'The Christian Atonement, its Basis, Nature, and Bearings,' and member of a Lincolnshire family that contributed two officers to Captain Cook's expeditions, one of whom has left in manuscript his account of the voyage of the *Resolution* and *Discovery* (1776—1780) in search of a North-West passage. Although the Taylors of Ongar have now all passed away, the literary spirit of the family survives. Mrs. Gilbert's son Josiah is, with Mr. W. Churchill, the author of the work on the Dolomite Mountains, of which we had recently to speak with much commendation. Another son, Dr. Henry Gilbert, is known by his 'Elucidations of Agricultural Chemistry'; and her nephew, the Rev. Isaac Taylor, has taken literary rank by his 'Words and Places.' Few whole families have so completely belonged to literature as that of the aged lady of whose death we make record. The daytime of her life was one of varied and useful labour; with labour, rest, and recreation heartily enjoyed, and an exercise of abounding hospitality in as pious and gay a home as ever illustrated the bright cheerfulness of a religious and intellectual life. The evening of such a life was, most appropriately, the calm evening of a long day of sunshine and of shade, blending so quietly with the night that it was hardly possible to say when the one ended or the other began. In the loving memories of her family and friends Anne Taylor will not die.

LITERARY COPYRIGHT.

3, Serjeants' Inn, Dec. 24, 1906.

WILL you permit me to add a few words to the valuable correspondence now going on in your journal on the subject of registration of copyright? I had a good deal to do with the drawing and settling of the late Copyright Bill brought into the House of Commons by that able, honest, and industrious copyright reformer, Mr. Black, then M.P. for Edinburgh. By a clause in that Bill, the whole present system of registration was to be altered and to be transferred from Stationers' Hall to the Registry of Designs Office. That clause originated thus: Mr. Black submitted his Bill to the Law Amendment Society, and it was there fully discussed in a committee, which included Mr. Black himself, another M.P., Mr. Webster, Q.C., and many more persons conversant with patent and copyright legislation. All being strongly against the present system of registration, one of the committee suggested the change from Stationers' Hall to the Designs Registry Office. The notion was received with acclaim, and was at once inserted in the Bill: moreover, on further inquiry, it was

found that the matter could be very easily arranged, as the Designs Office was admirable for its systematic regularity, experience and knowledge, and, what was also important, it was not then over-burdened with work. Mr. Black's Bill went, in the House of Commons, as far as a committee, and was there deemed not complete in some respects, but, through its whole course, I never heard a dissentient remark with regard to the transfer of registration to the Designs Office. And why should not this be forthwith accomplished? It could be so, in the next session of Parliament, by a short special act relating solely to the amendment and transfer of the registration as now established. No greater boon could be granted to a literary public. At the Designs Office men would be found who, beyond acting merely officially, could give the parties registering directions and information which, in many cases, might save a world of litigation. And then there would be always the control which the public have over a government office, either through the superior authorities or the House of Commons. The Stationers' Company is an independent body, and should they not remedy any obstinacy or delay at their registration office, where can any redress be found? As to talking of a *mandamus*, what private individual would go to the expense, anxiety, and doubt of that legal course? Indeed, the threat of a *mandamus* is as likely to frighten the people at the present registration office, as the threat of a bill in equity for a specific performance would a cabman refusing to take a fare to the proper destination. In fine, however other copyright amendments may be discussed, there can be but one opinion, among all disinterested persons, as to the absolute necessity of the registry of copyright being a government office.

PETER BURKE, Serjeant-at-Law.

PERCY'S RELIQUES.

3, Old Square, Dec. 22, 1866.

A friend has called my attention to Mr. R. Martineau's letter, in your columns of to-day, about "the looseness and carelessness of Bishop Percy's literary character," because the Bishop, in "a book, published originally a hundred years ago," remarked, in the preface to the "ballad of 'The Jew's Daughter,' that the Adige, not the Po, runs through Milan." Now, your own experience as writer and reviewer of so many years will, I feel sure, bear out a remark I lately made, in a preface to an early English text, that "mistakes are natural to man, and especially to editors." We are always on the verge of awful blunders through our natural presumption and carelessness. We are saved sometimes by the veriest flukes, and sometimes go slap into the pit. How many souses have I had myself! How many have my predecessors and contemporaries had, too! What awful lists can a critic like the terrible Henry Bradshaw, of the Cambridge Library, produce against us all, and each of us against the others, and himself! I ask, then, is Mr. Russell Martineau safe in his saddle when he thus rides a tilt against the good Bishop who polished the 'Reliques,'—rightly earning for them the title of 'Percy's Reliques,'—or will the old Bishop smite him on the pate, and lay him flat upon the plain? Judge.

Mr. Martineau's charge against the Bishop is, that he, the Bishop, in a book, published originally a hundred years ago, stated that the *Adige*, not the *Po*, ran through Milan. Did he? That is the question. In his first edition, of 1765, the Bishop says only, "As for Mirryland Town, it is probably a corruption of Milan (called by the Dutch Meylandt) Toun; since the *Pa* is evidently the river *Po*." Not a word of the *Adige* "in the book published originally a hundred years ago." In the second edition of the 'Reliques,' in 1767, the passage is exactly the same, save that "town" and "toun" have changed places. Still nothing of the *Adige* in the book published less than a hundred years ago. What, then, becomes of Mr. Martineau's charge as respects the first two editions,—“Here is a book, published originally a hundred years ago, and I know not how often since, and containing a blunder which would disgrace a schoolboy”? Is the Bishop the only man guilty of “looseness and carelessness”? Who

looked at the fourth edition, edited by the Bishop's nephew, or a modern reprint of it, and did not ask himself, "Is the blunder of which I complain the Bishop's, or his editor's?" Who did not go to the old Catalogue and see what Percy said in his first edition, and then to the King's Catalogue to see what he said in his third? Well, in the third, (published in 1775, not above a hundred years ago) which the Bishop enlarged, and into which he added notes sent him by other persons, the passage of which Mr. Martineau complains does appear, unluckily for the Bishop's reputation; and, I suppose, all the reprints since have reproduced it, not having a description of Milan at hand to tell them that the city was on no river at all, but on two canals that connect it with two affluents of the *Po*, and thus with two of the Italian lakes (*Penny Cyclopædia*).

I am not concerned to defend the Bishop's geography; only to show that critics are not always without the faults they complain of in others. From the experience I have had of English education, I doubt whether any Englishman ought to be blamed much for a mistake in Geography, History, Natural Science, or any other subject which it is important to know, and which has therefore hitherto been excluded, with greater or less care, from the education of all of us. I would also suggest that there was some publisher in the background whose insufficient pay and "Oh, the public don't care for accuracy, and I want a book that'll sell," was at the bottom of the scamping of subsequent editions of the 'Reliques.' As women are at the bottom of all mischief, so publishers are at the bottom of most literary scamping and mischief. If two distinguished ones could be burnt, together with one editor, our future literature would be greatly advantaged.

Lastly, I call Mr. Martineau's attention to the fact that 'The Jew's Daughter' is not in Bishop Percy's folio MS., but was sent him, he says, in a MS. copy, from Scotland. I thank Mr. Martineau for calling our attention to the mistake of Percy, and shall be very glad to receive any corrections or suggestions of like kind. I hope Mr. Martineau will not think me ungrateful for answering him thus. Editors—of ballads especially—are, in the main, a cursed, meddling crew; can't keep their fingers off texts; but they are nothing like so bad as the Rolls Master and Editors, who alter the spelling of mediæval *autograph* manuscripts throughout, because it's not like that of their Eton Latin Grammars. Who will gibbet the chief culprit?

F. J. FURNIVALL.

"THE SHAME OF ART."

Paris, December, 1866.

THE quarrels of sculptor Clésinger and his employer and reproducer in bronze, the famous Barbédienne,—whose artistic bronzes are known in every part of the civilized world,—have just culminated in a trial. The details are both piquant and instructive. They are a flat contradiction to the estimate made of the worldly affairs of artists by the romancer and the dramatist. Let an artist once hit the public taste, and his way, not to competence, but to fortune, becomes a broad and easy road. If he be a sculptor, the Art-manufacturers in bronze take him up, and "vulgarize" his works, to his great profit. Indeed, so weighty may the sculptor's pecuniary interests in a bronze-manufacture become, that he shall be able to dictate to the manufacturer with a high hand, and bind him down under the severest conditions.

The transactions of M. Clésinger and Barbédienne afford so remarkable an insight into the actual Paris world of Art, that I am sure the readers of the *Athenæum* will thank me for setting them forth plainly and briefly. The sculptor Clésinger was the aggressor. He brought an action against M. Barbédienne, disputing in the first place the defendant's accounts; charging him with having "forged in letters bronze," and asserting that divers disadvantageous agreements had been imposed upon the plaintiff unfairly—unhandsome advantage having been taken of his necessitous predicament. The sculptor alleged that in selling certain of his works to M. Barbédienne he did not also sell the right of reproducing them by the well-known Colas

process of reduction—a process which was said by the plaintiff to be stigmatized as "the shame of Art." With these knotty questions in hand, the lawyers soon stirred a storm in the realms of Art. M. Léon Duval began it. He argued that Barbédienne owed a great part of his fortune to Clésinger. He read some of the defendant's letters written in happier moments of artistic triumph, encouraging the sculptor to new labours and new distinctions. Surely the following passage was delightful to the sight of the sculptor!—"If you should happen to conceive for me some draped subject that would succeed like the Sappho, or the Penelope, I could make *rentes* for you with your copyright for the reductions." The reductions in question were those made by the Colas process—"the shame of Art." Here is another puff of the liberal bronze-publisher's incense that must have been grateful to the nostrils of the sculptor!—"The little Sappho has the grand and sweet simplicity of the statuary of old. We will try to make money for you with this morsel, perfumed as it is with antique poetry." These were the honied words distilled for the sculptor in that bronze-worker's manufactory in 1856-7. Two years before, the sculptor had fallen on evil days, it would seem. In deep sorrow, over a domestic bereavement, he had brought forth a work of unequal merit—his statue of Francis the First. I remember very well its brief appearance in the quadrangle of the Louvre. It was condemned. The sculptor was deeply in debt, and sought relief from his creditors in a temporary exile. The artist naturally went to Rome. In those dark days of his career, Barbédienne advanced him large sums of money, and seems to have made him a regular monthly allowance of three thousand francs. "Aye," cries the sculptor, "but he profited by my unfortunate position at his feet, in order to make me sign ruinous agreements." The sculptor is now delivered from his creditors, and takes the earliest convenient opportunity of having his revenge. He calls Barbédienne *parvenu*, and accuses him of fraud. He pretends that the agreements by which he sold certain works to the bronze-worker were only sham bargains, made in order to protect his works from the clutches of his creditors. There is not much "grand and sweet simplicity" about this, at any rate. There is genius that can keep a solid foot on *terra firma*, and has a keen eye for a ledger as well as for the line of beauty. The evidence about the sale of a superb bull in marble is conflicting enough. But the balance is decidedly in M. Barbédienne's favour. His object throughout appeared to be to protect Clésinger's interests, as well as his own. We now light upon some interesting facts and figures. Clésinger was at work upon his *Cornelia*, for which M. Barbédienne was to pay fourteen hundred pounds; two busts—Paris and Helen—priced at 360*l.*; and another bust, for which a rich connoisseur was to pay a high price. And now the sculptor intimated that he would not part with his right of reproduction—of reproduction by the Colas process—"the shame of Art." M. Barbédienne replied that in this case he would give up the *Cornelia*, on which he had made already large advances, together with the busts; and he now stopped the monthly payment of 8,000 francs to the sculptor. The sculptor's lawyer exclaims, "Here is the tradesman's greed triumphant over the artist's necessity. Observe that the moment is come when the poor sculptor must sell his right for a dish of lentils!" The sculptor struck his flag to the bronze-manufacturer; and in his terror, according to M. Duval, offered to the greedy Barbédienne the right to reproduce any works he might create in the future.

And now we turn upon another phase of Art-life. M. Barbédienne had obtained the opportunity of submitting some of the sculptor's marbles to the Emperor, and his Majesty had bought two of them. "You must thank the Emperor," wrote the manufacturer to the sculptor. "If you like, just sign your name at the bottom of a sheet of paper." The sculptor was content to do this, and to leave M. Barbédienne to speak for him after his own fashion. Then M. Barbédienne writes to Clésinger: "I have given your letter to the Emperor, to M. Moquard. You have heartily thanked the Emperor. You have said that your French heart and your chisel will

always be inspired for the glory of our dear country, which the Emperor has made so great and so respected. Finally, on the subject of the recent *attentat*, you say that you thought you had stifled, in your group, the last monsters who threatened the Imperial family." M. Duval was too skilful an advocate not to make plentiful capital out of this; observing, that a man who would allow another to put words into his mouth in this reckless manner, would not be very particular about his stamped or other agreements. Afterwards, the great charge was gone into. M. Barbédienne was accused of having forged in bronze; because, in reducing Clésinger's statues by the Colas process, he had also reduced the signatures which were on them. I need not say that this charge fell at once to the ground. By way of peroration, the sculptor's lawyer fell savagely upon the Colas machine. It has been said—

Mad not the fountain that gave drink to thee.

But M. Clésinger does not respect this injunction. He says through his lawyer, in order to damage M. Barbédienne,—"This machine, which is the shame of Art, can reproduce the large masses of a statue very well, but cannot finish the extremities, or the flowing folds of drapery. Hence, in our days, there are sculptors of nails, of hair, &c. The machine is so unsteady, so untrustworthy, that two reproductions made by it, and intended to be exactly similar, are seen, at a glance, to be unlike. Imagine the Venus of Milo with something more or less than the proportions of the Greek marble, and say, is not this a profanation? It is an outrage on 'sovereign beauty.' The finishing touches of the sculptor must vivify and give a soul to the marble. The product of the machine is hardly more a work of Art than are common figures in gingerbread."

In his fiery denunciation of poor Colas's machine, M. Duval declared that there were sensitive connoisseurs who kept away from M. Barbédienne's side of the Boulevards, lest they should see some of its work in his windows. He was very severe on the sculpture of the Boulevards; and, truth to say, much of it is meretricious, and some of it indecent. But if there be an establishment on the Boulevards to which this condemnation does not fairly apply, it is surely that of Barbédienne.

M. Barbédienne's defence was simple. M. Sénard, who spoke it, presented what he called a "correspondence written kneeling," by M. Clésinger. In it the sculptor declared that he owed his bread, and his deliverance from misery, to M. Barbédienne. It must be admitted that the logic of facts turned up strongly in M. Barbédienne's favour. It was proved that between 1856 and 1866 the defendant had paid to the plaintiff close upon 14,000*l*. At the present time, the defendant has marbles by the plaintiff in his shop to the value of 6,800*l*. According to M. Sénard, there is no ready sale for this Art-property. The biting part of the manufacturer's reply followed. M. Barbédienne had reduced seventeen works by Clésinger, and one only had returned a profit, while five had about cleared their expenses; the rest had not covered half the cost of producing them. Of some not a copy had been sold. As far back as 1860, M. Barbédienne wrote to M. Clésinger: "The public is indifferent to your statues; and as for those which I have reduced, they are so much lost capital." The correspondence presented to the tribunal by M. Barbédienne's counsel showed that this gentleman had been in the habit of accepting bills for the plaintiff, and had even been security to the plaintiff's tailor. The correspondence proved throughout tender consideration for the exigencies of the artist. While M. Barbédienne was paying money out of his pocket, he was advising the plaintiff to work with courage, and regain "that esteem among men with which no one can dispense." M. Sénard's final stroke was decisive. He declared that the object of the trial was to bring M. Barbédienne's Art-manufactures into disrepute, in order to prop up a rival establishment about to be started, with the support of M. Clésinger! The Imperial Advocate, Aubepin, summed up against M. Clésinger with cutting severity. There was no ground whatever for the charge of fraud or sham bargains. The manufacturer openly bought Clésinger's marbles in order to reduce them by the Colas

machine. Clésinger had lived on the moneys paid by Barbédienne in anticipation of the profits to be realized by the process which the sculptor now stigmatized as "the shame of Art."

The trial ended in the complete triumph of M. Barbédienne, and the condemnation of the sculptor to the payment of all costs in the suit.

You may readily imagine the commotion these revelations, of which I have given you only a faint outline, have made in French *ateliers*. B. J.

GOSSIP FROM SOUTHERN ITALY.

Naples, Dec. 15, 1866.

WHATEVER may be done by other parts of Italy, Naples will not contribute largely to the Paris Exhibition, as far as we can judge from present appearances. Paintings are, I believe, an exception, for more have been offered than can by any possibility be accepted; and indeed no selection can be made until it is known how much space will be allotted to Naples. Of manufactures, however, and all such objects as have required some outlay of money, very little has been offered or promised; and the prospect is so bad, that Signor de Vincenzis, who is at the head of the Italian Department, has recently sent round a circular, in which he tries to stir up the energies by appealing to the patriotism of the Southerners. I have heard various reasons assigned for this indifference; and one undoubtedly is, that most of those who would be contributors are very small capitalists, who cannot afford the delay in disposing of their articles, or the risk of not selling them at all. Of course the great injury inflicted on trade by two successive visitations of cholera and the war has made their position all the worse, so that whatever they have expended on their various works must be realized as soon as possible. Another reason assigned for the backwardness of our Neapolitan contributors is, that at the London and Dublin Exhibitions many of their works were either lost or seriously damaged. Those with whom I have spoken, however, impute the blame not to the English *employés* so much as to those who were charged by the Italian Government to look after the interests of their countrymen; and as two millions of *lire*, it is asserted, were spent by their Government for the London Exhibition, the impression is that greater care and attention might have been shown by the Italian Commissioners. So far all is very vague; but the following statements have been made to me as facts. Pasquale Ricca, a sculptor of much merit, sent a statue of San Girolamo,—whether to London or Dublin I am uncertain,—which was returned to him bearing evident signs of having been copied. The head had been cut off, and on all the finer parts of the figure there were positive traces of injuries inflicted by the moulder. Unwilling to trust to his own convictions, he called in one of the most eminent sculptors of our city and some of the best experts to examine his statue, and they confirmed his opinion. An offer had been made, by Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of London, to purchase the work, which was regarded as a *capo lavoro*, for 500 dollars; but it was not received or completed in consequence of what had happened. Application was then made to the Italian Commission for redress and compensation; but, so far from being listened to, a brusque answer was returned, denying the statements. Since then Ricca has presented his San Girolamo to the school of design in the monastery of San Giovannela, where I saw it a few days since; and, viewing it even with an unartistic eye, its appearance seemed to justify the complaint of the artist. A beautiful *bozzetto*, of 'Amore and Follia,' in terra-cotta, by the same artist, was lost, as were several other figures; and though he states that they were inserted in the Dublin Catalogue, on his demanding compensation it was maintained that they had never been received. Amongst other works of Art reported lost was a 'Giuditta holding the Head of Holofernes in her Hand.' It was wrought in copper, and was a copy of the celebrated work by Benvenuto Cellini. Last of all, it is asserted that the exquisite models in cork of the Temples of Paestum, the house of the Faun at Pompeii, and three other statuettes, were returned after the

London Exhibition completely crushed. Misfortunes such as these entail considerable loss on our poor artists, who do not receive much encouragement in this laughter-loving city; and as the sad tale has been circulated extensively, their brethren of the craft are unwilling to run similar risks. One of the most obvious proofs of the paucity of contributors from the South is, that whereas a list of contributions was to have been sent in on the 20th of November, an extension of time was demanded and accorded till the 10th of December.

In addition to my other artistic gossip, I may say, that signs of the completion of the column in the Largo della Pace are becoming apparent. It was originally designed, I believe, by the "adoring" sycophants of Ferdinand the Second, and was meant to commemorate the desolation—then called peace—which followed the events of 1848. A Madonna was, of course, to have been placed on the summit of the column. It is now to be devoted to far different objects—to the commemoration of the triumphs of freedmen. A figure of Victory is to surmount it, and at the base will be placed four colossal lions, which have been executed by four Neapolitan sculptors. That of Busalano represents the revolution of 1799, that of Lista represents the revolution of 1820, Ricca commemorates the revolution of 1848, and Solari that of 1860. The two latter, which I saw in the studios of the respective artists the other day, are to be placed at the end of this month, and do infinite credit to Neapolitan Art. Ricca's lion has been wounded, and the blood is oozing out; though lying in weakness, it has by no means lost its spirit: one paw is on the violated Constitution, and the royal beast is dangerously savage. Solari's lion is standing erect, as having come triumphant out of the struggle. Broken chains are around it, and a broken column ingeniously supports the figure, whilst one foot advanced indicates Progress. While noting these highly creditable works, it is to be regretted that a statue lately erected in the Villa to Colletta, the great Neapolitan general and historian, cannot be spoken of in similar terms of praise. Almost in the words of Dante, we may say, "Pass, and be silent!" for it is a wretched production; yet Gennaro Cali succeeded admirably in his statue of Carlo the Third, which was one of four statues of the Bourbons erected in Palermo "a long time ago." A rising young artist here is Signor Capocci, the son of the late Astronomer Royal. His beautiful model of a monument to the Heroes of Palestro is now being exhibited in the municipal palace. It represents a gigantic column, supported on a double basement, at each corner of which is a mortar turned over. This is all; but the simplicity and grandeur of the design are very striking. The Commission offered 20,000 *lire* for the work; but it appears that the artist cannot complete it under 26,000 *lire*, and hence some difficulty.

Let me conclude this fragmentary letter with the important intelligence of the discovery of a picture by Andrea del Sarto. On the museum being confided to the direction of the Senator Fiorelli, what may be properly called a work of excavation began; for precious objects of Art lay buried in all directions, whether from that indifference to Art which marked the age of the Bourbons, or from the ignorance which failed to discover their merit. Amongst other neglected relics was a portrait, sometimes described as of a cardinal, or some other imaginary person; but as being a painting by Andrea del Sarto, and showing that exquisiteness of finish which distinguished the great artist, Signor Salazarro resolved on unravelling the mystery of the subject. The dress was evidently that of a Pope and not of a Cardinal; and if of a Pope, probably of one contemporary with the artist—either of Leo the Tenth, or Adrian the Sixth, or Clement the Seventh. In short, by examining the celebrated portrait of Leo the Tenth, in which the likeness of Giulio de' Medici is also given, the resemblance of the so-called Cardinal to Giulio is evidently most striking; and so this neglected and uncertain work of Andrea del Sarto now appears on the walls of the museum as the portrait of Clement the Seventh (Giulio de' Medici). H.W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

FIVE hitherto unpublished letters from Lord Chesterfield's pen have just come into our hands; and as they are so far characteristic of the writer and his times that readers will like to glance at them, we shall take an early opportunity to place them in our columns.

The President and Committee of the Quekett Microscopical Club have issued cards for an evening reception at University College on Friday, the 4th of January, 1867.

We are sorry to announce the death, in childhood, of Mrs. Holman Hunt. She died at Florence, where Mr. Hunt had taken a studio.

Among Messrs. Hurst & Blackett's announcements for the new year are the following works: 'New America,' by W. Hepworth Dixon, 2 vols., with illustrations from photographs; 'Two Marriages,' by the author of 'John Halifax'; 'A Trip to the Tropics,' by the Marquis of Lorne; 'A Lady's Ramble in Bohemia in 1866,' by Miss Eden; 'Life in a French Château,' by Hubert E. H. Jerminham, Esq.; 'Sybil's Second Love,' by Julia Kavanagh; 'Nooks and Corners of Old France,' by the Rev. G. M. Musgrave; 'Our Peculiarities,' by Mary Viscountess Combermere; and 'Wild Life among the Pacific Islanders,' by E. H. Lamont, Esq.

To the rich list of year-books already announced, we have to add the following:—Messrs. Dietrichsen & Hannay's 'Royal Almanack';—Mr. Unwin's 'Patent Indicator for 1867';—'The Handy Calculator of Profit, Discount, and Commission' (Wesley);—Messrs. James Blackwood & Co.'s 'Diary No. 4, 1867';—and the same publishers' 'Shilling Scribbling Diary, 1867.'

Mr. Joseph Robertson, journalist and antiquary, died at Edinburgh on the 13th of December. He was a son of a clan ridiculed by Macaulay for losing much land and many lives for the Stuarts, and for having a chieftain who wrote bad verses. Joseph Robertson was the only son of an Aberdeen merchant. He was educated in Dr. Bisset's school at Udnay, in which a boy since heard of as Sir James Outram had been a pupil, and where such Latinists as the Melvin brothers were teachers. Mr. Joseph Robertson passed through the regular curriculum of Marischal College, and the usual term of years in an advocate's office. But the practice of the legal profession was not to his taste, for he had a passion for the study of Scottish history and antiquities. A Scottish Episcopalian and a Tory, from a love of old times and things, he became a political writer; and successively editor of the *Aberdeen Constitutional*, the *Glasgow Constitutional* and the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*. Never having studied constitutional law, or political or economical science, he was seldom a cogent, but often a pungent, antagonist. There is, however, a general testimony printed in the columns of the Liberal Scotch journals published since his death—that he was incapable of anything unkind, unfair or untruthful in his controversies and contentings for his opinions; indeed, his political foes were often his personal friends. Of the many learned papers which he contributed to periodical literature during the last five-and-thirty years, the most noted are an essay on Scottish Ecclesiastical, and another on Scottish Secular, Architecture, the former published in the *Quarterly Review* and the latter in the *Archæological Journal*. He edited many volumes for the Spalding, Maitland and Bannatyne Clubs, the best known of which are the 'Inventory of the Jewels of Queen Mary' and the 'Diary of General Patrick Gordon.' In 1853 the Earl of Aberdeen appointed him to the Curatorship of the Historical Department of the Register House. In cordial co-operation with Sir William Gibson Craig, he was engaged in preparing several volumes of Historical Records when he died, at the age of fifty-six. The editing of the 'Book of Deir' is to be continued by Dr. Stuart. If the life of Joseph Robertson had been extended to the allotted threescore and ten years, his services to Scottish history and antiquities would have had a far more complete character; but even unfinished, it may be said of them that no one has ever

done so much for the illustration of the north-east coast of Scotland. Two years ago the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

A return of the number of deaths from explosions of fire-damp in our mines has been recently published by Government, and possesses at this time, in consequence of the recent fearful casualties of this nation, more than ordinary interest. The explosions from fire-damp in Great Britain during the ten years 1856-65 were 2,019. Of these 412 occurred in South Wales, 340 in Yorkshire, 238 in North and East Lancashire, and 126 in South Staffordshire and Worcestershire. The deaths from falls of coal and earth from the roofs of the mines during the same period amounted to 3,953; and the mortality from accidents in shafts, to 1,710; and from other miscellaneous causes, to 2,234, making the total number of deaths from violent causes during the ten years 9,916. Of these, 20 per cent. were from fire-damp explosions, 40 per cent. from falls of the roof, 17 per cent. from shaft accidents, and 23 from miscellaneous causes. In the last two years 1864-65 the returns show a reduction of 991 deaths in proportion to the increased quantity of coal raised in Great Britain.

A Report of the Manchester Free Libraries states that these institutions now contain 116,170 volumes, of which 38,426 are books of reference, and that the average number of volumes daily lent is 1,063.

Sir Robert Kane, Director of the Museum of Irish Industry, stated, on the 21st inst., in reference to his charge, that there had been a considerable increase in the number of students in the last as compared with the preceding session, and that the examinations of these gentlemen showed highly-satisfactory results.

There is in Dublin a Queen's Institute for the Training and Employment of Educated Women, supported, for the most part, by voluntary contributions. As appears from the Report read at the Annual Meeting, held last week, the results achieved by the Institute during the past year show a total of 175 ladies trained in various employments, viz., telegraphy, lithography, photograph painting in oil and water colours, ornamental writing, designing for manufactures, book-keeping, scribbling, and sewing-machine work. The entire number trained since the society has been in existence is 782, of whom 438 are permanently employed, and able to maintain themselves. When compared with the bitter struggles of a life of genteel poverty in haughty idleness, this result must be regarded as encouraging; and the 438 ladies would, doubtless, be ready to testify that the sum of human happiness is materially increased.

Among the results of the decrease in the number of the population in France, about which statisticians have been talking for the past few years, one of the most noticeable is a growing deficiency of hands available for tillage. In some districts the deficiency is serious; so much so, that the Agricultural Society of Compiègne is about to offer 100,000 francs as a prize for the best machines applicable to the cultivation of land. It will be interesting to observe the manner in which this offer will be responded to. One difficulty in the way is the system of farming that prevails in France—a large number of very small holdings, which is commonly regarded as fatal to the application of mechanical cultivation on a profitable scale. It may be, however, that the ingenuity of our neighbours, combined with knowledge of local circumstances, will enable them to overcome the difficulty, and produce machines which small farmers may use with advantage. The question is one which may well engage the attention of the social and political economist; while to the moral philosopher it will, perhaps, suggest a more impressive significance than heretofore in the precept, "Be fruitful and multiply."

Dr. Ori, a native of Tuscany, well known in Italy for his scientific acquirements, especially in relation to natural history, has lately returned to Cairo from a very adventurous expedition into the interior of Africa. Availing himself of his offi-

cial position as Physician-in-Chief of the Soudan country, conferred on him by the Viceroy of Egypt, and under the especial patronage of Victor Emmanuel, who defrayed the expenses of the expedition, Dr. Ori, accompanied by his wife, an Italian lady of great endurance and courage, made a journey which has occupied nearly seven years. His principal researches have been carried on in the little-known territories of Darazaleh and Darfur, the latter bordering on the Egyptian Pashalik, and in the country adjoining the Blue and White Nile. Dr. Ori's explorations, which have extended over five thousand miles, have led him into districts never before visited by a European, in which he has collected a vast number of scientific treasures, including many specimens of rare animals and plants. Dr. Ori is now engaged in preparing his journals for publication, which, we have reason to believe, contain matter which will add largely to our knowledge of Central Africa. When his literary undertaking is completed, we understand that it is Dr. Ori's intention to renew his researches in Africa, his experience derived from his late exploration rendering him very sanguine of success. We may add that Dr. Ori's medical knowledge, acquired during a long course of study at the University of Pisa, and his acquaintance with various African dialects, were of great advantage to him in his intercourse with the natives, whom he appears to have had the good fortune to have conciliated in a very remarkable manner.

Prof. Zollner, of Leipzig, who has been working at some of the most important questions which have of late occupied the attention of astronomers, finds from his photometric investigations that the star α Centauri seems to be equal to our sun. If the sun were at such a distance that 3½ years would be required for its light to travel to the earth, it would then appear similar to Capella, and have a parallax of 0.874 seconds. Consequently, if light undergoes no absorption in its passage through space, the light of Capella must be much more abundant and intense than that of the sun. Data are given for a comparison of intensities, and of the reflexion from different terrestrial and artificial surfaces; and the Professor throws out certain theoretical views which will, perhaps, be put to the test by those who have watched the recent progress of cosmical science. Every star-sun, to use his own term, has a history divisible into five periods: the glowing gaseous, the glowing liquid, the slag, the eruption, and the complete refrigeration period. Then applying this theory to actual phenomena, he finds the first period represented by planetary nebulae; the second, by the invariable stars; the third, by our sun; the fourth, by new stars; and the fifth, by Bessel's dark stars. All the periods may be traced in the cosmical history of the earth. The non-planetary nebulae occupy a place between the first and second periods. The third, or slag period, is that in which a cool non-luminous surface was developed; and in the fourth, or eruption period, the surface was vehemently disturbed and broken up by frequent outbursts of heated matter from the interior.

The Russian Publishers' Circular, the *Knizhniy Vjestnik*, or *Book Intelligencer*, has, in one of its numbers for 1866, a curious table of the number of volumes published at different places in Russia in the years 1863 and 1864. The grand total is 1,852 volumes in 1863, and 1,836 volumes in the following year. The number of places of publication was forty-one in the first year, beginning with St. Petersburg, and ending with Kiakhta, the trading town on the Chinese frontier; and forty-six in the second; and in that year we regret to say Kiakhta, which only published one volume in 1863, appears to have emitted nothing. St. Petersburg is the great literary centre, furnishing 951 and 1,097 volumes in the successive years; Moscow follows, with 459 in the first year, and 432—a decrease—in the second; Odessa, Kiev, Kharkov, Tiflis, &c. follow at very respectful distances; and the remaining towns—Irkutsk, Astrakhan, Archangel, &c.—figure in general for two or three works respectively; but, as the table is founded on the lists published in the *Knizhniy Vjestnik* itself, it may probably be the case that its own omis-

in recording their appearance may be the origin of the apparent paucity of provincial publications. St. Petersburg is, as we learn from another article, the place of publication of no less than 143 periodicals; Moscow, of 81; while the rest of the Empire furnishes 158, many of which are, however, vehicles of local intelligence described by the *Knizhnyy Vestnik* as mere waste paper. The St. Petersburg periodicals are of a very different character, many of them surpassing any English periodical in extent and furnishing more matter in a monthly number than any English review in its quarterly issue. It is in these gigantic periodicals that nearly everything of importance in Russian literature makes its first appearance, and a translated selection from their principal articles would form the best means of introducing the mind of modern Russia to the English public. To pay it every attention would be only to return the compliment it pays to us. We observe that in the essays of the Russian critic Druzhenin, which are now being reprinted in a collected form, like those of Jeffrey and Macaulay, the fifth volume contains articles on Currer Bell's 'Villette,' on Thackeray's 'Newcomes,' on Wilkie Collins's 'No Name,' on Lawrence's 'Barren Honour,' on Trollope's 'Orley Farm,' on George Eliot's 'Romola,' on Dr. Russell, the *Times* Correspondent, and a host of other subjects of English interest. It would surely be of some interest to know what "the lion thinks of us."

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES.—OPEN from Ten to Six, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall opposite Marlborough House.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gaslight at dusk. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

WINTER EXHIBITION.—THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of British Artists, is NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

LEON LEFÈVRE, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES by the MEMBERS is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East.—Admission, 1s. Ten till Five. Lighted by gas on dark days.

WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN to the Public, at T. McLean's New Gallery, 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre.—Admission, 1s. R. CLOTHIER, Hon. Sec.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 34, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—E. M. Ward, R.A.—Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—Egg, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Ross Bonheur—Henriette Browne—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersgill, R.A.—Caldron, R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Innell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Faed—Frère—Ruiperes—Lidderdale—George Smith—Duvrger—Peter Graham, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

STODARE'S (Madame) THEATRE OF MYSTERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—"WHERE IS SHE?" a new illusion, will shortly be produced.

STODARE (Madame), Widow of the late Colonel Stodare.—Great success of "WHO'S HE?" and Madame Stodare's Christmas distribution of Presents—Magic, by Mr. Firbank Burman (Pupil of Colonel Stodare—Sphinx, Marvel of Mecca, and Basket-Trick as usual, every Evening at Eight, Wednesday and Saturday Mornings at Three.—Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 6s.; School and Children half-price. Seats secured at the Box-office from 11 till 6; and at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond Street.

MR. JAMES WEAVER, Manager.

SCIENCE

A Dictionary of British Birds. Reprinted from Montagu's Ornithological Dictionary, and incorporating the Additional Species described by Selby; Yarrell, in all three editions; and in Natural History Journals. Compiled and edited by Edward Newman. (Van Voorst.)

THIS satisfactory fulfilment of the indications given in the title-page may be considered as a useful contribution to our knowledge of the ornithology of the British Islands. The original work by Colonel Montagu long and deservedly occupied the first place in this department of our native zoology; and although the more recent works of Selby, Yarrell, Gould, Jenyns, and others, have rendered the former editions of this work somewhat obsolete, there was so much original matter of the most useful kind, and so felicitously and clearly expressed, that in fact, of

a devoted love of Nature, that no subsequent works, however complete, have deposed it from a prominent place in the library of the ornithologist. Its appearance under its present form, kept as it is *au niveau* with the most recent discoveries, will, we are confident, be welcomed with satisfaction by all who desire to study pleasantly and efficiently the birds of our own country. Every one will acknowledge that the task of editing such a book could not have fallen into better hands than those of the gentleman under whose management the *Zoologist* has added so much to our knowledge in every department of our national zoology, and more especially in that which is now under our notice. In a modest preface, Mr. Newman states the share which he has taken in the present edition. He says: "To Colonel Montagu's admirable Introduction I have not a sentence to add, as regards the history of British birds; nevertheless, it seems desirable to give some account, however brief, of my editorial stewardship. In the first place, I desire explicitly to state that I have taken nothing from the text of the original work; and in the second place, I have added scarcely anything of my own: in no instance have I overlaid the original with my own observations, altered the author's obvious meaning to suit my own views, or attempted to controvert his assertions because at variance with my own more limited experience; nevertheless, important additions have been made," &c. As regards the number of species,—no fewer than one hundred and six having been added since the time of Montagu,—the contributions, with few exceptions, have been derived from Selby, Yarrell, and the pages of the *Zoologist*. Immediately following the English name of each bird is a reference to a figure in the third edition of Yarrell's 'History.' Then follows a reference to the figure of the egg in Hewitson's 'Oology.' Descriptions of new or rare species are given from the *Zoologist*, and other sources; but "all these additions are distinguished from Colonel Montagu's text by editorial brackets, and in every instance the source whence they are derived is carefully indicated." We cordially indorse the following remarks of Mr. Newman, with regard to the absurd custom of including in a British Fauna those species which have arrived by mere accident within the limits of our shores: "Like my great predecessor, I have collected and arranged these records; and, like him, I express the opinion that, in a purely scientific point of view, they are utterly worthless. The time seems to have arrived when the conscientious compiler must eliminate all these interlopers." That the occasional visits of birds not indigenous to our islands may, from circumstances, throw light upon their geographical distribution, or upon the direction of storms, or other phenomena connected with the native country or the migration of birds, is indeed possible; but there can be no doubt that the insertion in the British list of every species which has accidentally strayed hither is, to say the least, a glaring absurdity.

One interesting point in the composition of Colonel Montagu's work is, that by far the greater portion of the biography of his subjects is the result of his own observations. He has, it is true, availed himself fully of those of others, but he has not blindly admitted them, especially on disputed points, without testing them by his own experiment or experience. This originality constitutes, in a great degree, the charm and value of his book. Amongst numerous instances, we would particularize his remarks on the Cuckoo in the Introduction, as a fair illustration of this united care and acumen. We may refer also to the satisfactory treatment of the question,

whether the song of birds is innate, or learnt from the male parent, as asserted by Daines Barrington. In fact, the whole of the Introduction constitutes a most interesting proof of those essential qualities of a true naturalist, to which we have alluded as exemplified in our author.

One hint to Mr. Newman for his next edition. It appears to us that he does not sufficiently notice those changes which are frequently occurring in the local distribution of many species of birds. Some which were common in a particular locality at one period are perhaps at another very rare or scarcely found there. The disappearance, or possible extinction, of the Great Auk is not even alluded to. The remarkable frequency of the appearance and the extensive distribution of the Little Auk about five years since, and many other similar facts, with which the pages of his own periodical would furnish him, should have been not only mentioned but dwelt upon, with reference to their causes. These, however, are but slight shortcomings in a work which will, very deservedly, constitute an essential occupant of every zoological library.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Dec. 20.—Dr. W. A. Miller, Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Preliminary Notice of Results of Pendulum Experiments made in India,' by Lieut.-Col. Walker, —'On the Formation of "Cells" in Animal Bodies,' by Dr. E. Montgomery.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Dec. 21.—D. P. Fry, Esq., in the chair.—Messrs. J. Peile and J. Beames were elected Members.—*Goidilica* (notes on Gaelic manuscripts), by Mr. W. Stokes, was presented by the author.—The papers read were, 'On the Aspiration of Letters in Keltic, and some other Languages,' by Mr. MacGowan Crume, —'On the Phonetic Relations of Gaelic to the Slavonic Languages,' by Mr. J. D. Campbell.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Dec. 19.—Sir J. Ferguson, Bart., M.P., in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On the Study of Indian Architecture,' by Mr. J. Ferguson.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tues. Royal Institution, 8.—'Chemistry of Gases' (adapted to a Juvenile Auditory), Prof. Frankland.

Thurs. and Sat.—Prof. Frankland's Lecture continued.

FINE ARTS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

THE following are late arrivals of this glittering class; they have merits as different as their sizes and prices. By far the most important among them is a handsome volume that is published by Messrs. Day & Son (Limited), containing a series of large and generally well executed chromo-lithographs, by Mr. J. H. Lowes, from drawings by Mr. Elijah Walton, and is styled *Peaks and Valleys of the Alps*, with a text by the Rev. T. G. Bonney. These are very beautiful copies of the attractive and highly effective pictures of this well-known artist. In some the colour is a little too positive, which is the more to be regretted because the originals were by no means wealthy in atmospheric gradations. Among those before us may be noted for special praise, 'The Opening of the Val de Tignes,' a fine picture, where the higher parts of the hill-sides rise, through tender mists, and are ringed about by clouds of aerial tissue before the spectator, who is supposed to look down from an intermediate spot, upon the winding river: the water-smoothed space traverses, having been the bed of an ancient lake, is now marked by trees and hedges to the very border of the water and feet of the mountains. Further off, the denser mists render the

rosy sunlight cooler on the peaks, but in the remotest distance they are flushed with crimson: now this tint is, with too little allowance for atmospheric differences, repeated on a near point of land in the immediate foreground of the picture. Another fine thing in its way is that which shows the icy peaks of Monte Viso, and an intensely blue sky, as seen from the Col de La Croix. A snow piece, 'Winter,' which has a capital mid-distance and further landscape, is, in its foreground, a little in need of solidity of painting. As we are criticizing these works as pictures proper, the standard we apply to them is a high one; otherwise such objections as these would be hypercritical and unfair. 'The Grand Paradis from near Cogni' shows a wilderness of snowy mountain-sides looking over a rich narrow valley and its stream. Here again the pines in front are of too crude a green, and lack solidity, but the remoter parts are excellent. In this respect the Grivola, from near the Col d'Arcoli surpasses the last,—a fractured solitary peak, to which vast terraces of ice, like a giant's staircase, lead upwards. A little tints is 'Near Courmayeur, Cloud Streamers,' the middle of the picture seen through vapours, is admirable. One of the better pictures, if not the best, is 'Mont Velen, from near Aosta,' a snow-capped cupola over rocky buttresses of enormous height, a barren rock in front. Very tender in colour is the vision-like and apparently insurmountable peak. 'In the Valley of Aosta' is a capital piece of reproduction, although the foreground is thin and rather crude. Almost superior to this is the picture which shows twin peaks,— 'Mont Blanc as seen from the Col d'Anterre,' where they seem to raise themselves, stand forth in the shadowy valley of mists, and are faintly touched with yellow light on their summits; something as splendid as a fountain of iridescent tints is in the air,—a gorgeous mystery of scarlet, pale crimson and yellow, through which one sees the snow-whited mountain beyond. Red rosy is the 'Dent du Midi from the Valley of the Rhone,' dazzling white the Matterhorn's great pyramid. In this text the Rev. Mr. Bonney shows himself to be perfectly competent to treat his subject, to be enthusiastic without affectation, clear and well-informed.

There is a world of difference between the last and Messrs. Lovell Reeve's publication of *Live Coals; or, Faces from the Fire*, by L. M. Bugden (Acheta). The whimsical title of this book professes to express the character and position of the author by the side of the domestic hearth. She is the "Cricket on the Hearth" of her own imagination, and elsewhere represented as the author of these "highly imaginative and humorous sketches, suggested by burning coal and wood." We do not find the text to be very humorous, in the ordinary sense of that term, which supposes something of keen observation and crafty thought allied to wit; on the contrary, while there is an abundance of whim, which the writer probably mistakes for humour, and a rich vein of individual fancy, there is very little of the rarer quality. Here are, too, frequent plays upon words,—the antitheses of humour, and mere turns of expression,—the marsh lights of wit; these betray the reader and the writer into great confusion of ideas; nevertheless, as Miss Bugden uses her pen deftly, she delivers both at last, and they emerge from the maze, and haply in sight of a meaning which was unsuspected by one party at least, if not by both. The first essay, 'On the Imagery of Accident,' includes a definition of "accident," according to the writer's ideas, and is an example of what we have noted here. Miss Bugden's ingenuity verges on the fantastic and the trivial. We fear few will accept in its

entirety the deduction that is drawn from an "example" of Miss Bugden's to show her notion of what may be the service of "accident" in nature by that resemblance to a vast church which is presented by the Cathedral Mount in the Andes: "The latter may be designed to put a stamp of verity on some of the noblest of our works as devoted to the noblest of our purposes. To show that in the erection of her sacred buildings, the hand of Art has hit upon the true. * * She has produced without knowing it resemblances of a type-temple reared by Nature to her God." As for the illustration which accompanies this, and is to this effect, as we read it, that in Nature are many types of Art, the fact is undeniable; but the resemblance between them we have always believed due to the fact that man, in dealing with materials like those used by Nature, obeyed natural laws, and produced works with some likeness to those of his great mistress; hence the buttresses of sea-worn granite rocks may be said to pre-figure those of Gothic cathedrals; their splintery pinnacles those of mediæval churches. Man may be said to place his works as Nature leaves their alleged prototypes, to defy for a time her own destructive agencies. Neither of these, we suppose, can be called results of accident, in the common sense of that word. This book, notwithstanding all the defects which we observe, contains many weird and quaint fancies in the delineation of faces from the fire and objects as presented between the bars: see 'Fragment of the Feline,' and, better, 'The Boy and Mask'; others are very poor indeed. 'Fire a Sculptor' is the most ingenious of these essays by an author who deals rather with appearances than things, and has wealthy dreams.

Snow-Bound; a Winter Idyl, by John Greenleaf Whittier (Bennett), has photographs of snow-scenes to suit its text; a beautiful subject that is prettily illustrated; a theme of farm-life, with descriptions which are, for the greater part, of landscapes; a genial, tender piece of fancy.—*The Golden Ripple; or, Leaflets of Life: an Allegorical Poem*, by Robert St. John Corbet (Bennett), is, like the last, photographically illustrated,—a pleasant, allegorical poem, written with much swing of versifying and completeness of structure and invention. The pictures are capital.—*Fairy Tales and Sketches*, by E. S. A., and other good authorities (Low & Co.), is a collection of fanciful, but rather slight, specimens of "amateurish" Art.—*Our Artist in Peru*, illustrated by G. W. Carleton (New York, Carleton), contains a series of very slight sketches of South American character and incidents of travel, some of which are extremely comical; others inconceivably trivial. For the former, see 'A Street Scene in Panama'; for the latter, a considerable portion of the contents of this little book. Some of the heads, as 'Hairdressing in Lima,' are good. On the whole, this work surpasses in merit most of its fellows of English production.—We may as well note here the receipt of a series of *Illuminated Texts* (Routledge & Sons), some of which bear in their centres photographs of popular works of Art. The drawings are satisfactory, although their colouring tends slightly to blackness. We have from the same sources Outlines to be filled up in colour; these are as good as such things generally are.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

ONE of the greatest attractions of the English share in the forthcoming Paris Exhibition is expected to be supplied by means of engravings from the Print Room, British Museum, which will be chosen by the Keeper of Prints and Drawings.

Thus an excellent opportunity offers of showing to the world the high position of this country in line and mezzotint engraving during the latter half of the last century; thus we may look for a noble gathering of the works of V. Green, M. Ardell, J. Dean, J. R. Smith, J. Grozier, R. Earlow, C. Turner, J. Heath, A. Raimbach, Strange, Woollett, &c. Our hopes of success in this matter depend upon the manner in which the by no means too large space disposable for the exhibition of such works is apportioned. A grand display of recent architectural drawings is talked of; this must fill much space. Will it honour the country so well as the prints?

A Correspondent, "R. J. L.," objects to the proposed alteration of the Academy Catalogues, and evidently forgets that those of the National Galleries in Trafalgar Square, South Kensington, and Edinburgh, the Sheepshanks Gallery, and its neighbours, are already catalogued in the continental mode, and that the Art-Treasures at Manchester and the International Exhibition were so treated in a degree which was unfortunate in being the result of a compromise between two systems. R. J. L. writes, "Supposing a picture to be numbered non-consecutively, in which room are you to look for a special number? You may find No. 400 next to No. 7, and so have to turn over the pages of the catalogue many minutes for the picture you desire to examine." He forgets, however, that we cannot examine a picture by means of the catalogues only, and that when a work is before us, its number indicates the alphabetically-placed artist's name in the list. We do not see that there is a greater difficulty in finding a work by this than any other method. By the continental system, the alphabetically-placed names form lists of each contributor's works; each man's productions are discoverable at a glance to the catalogue. Many visitors, like ourselves, go through an exhibition, examine every picture, and, whenever worthy works are unrecognized, or their subjects provoke inquiry, refer to the catalogue. To these even the sequential placing of names suffices, although, as nobody refers about every picture, and takes their names serially from the pages, this mode of ordering the contents has no advantage over that which is otherwise more useful. Practically, few persons who have not critical duties thus thoroughly examine a gallery. Except to those who make the most of their admission shilling, this is not a pleasant mode of proceeding; neither is it profitable, because of, say, a thousand works thus inspected, not twenty make impressions powerful enough to remain as many minutes. Attention and time would be better given to the few noteworthy pictures which, even if not sought by reference to the artist's name in the catalogue, are soon discovered on the walls. Something like a valid objection to the classification of pictures is made by those who say, "Given a noteworthy painting by an unknown man, or presume a visitor to be ill informed about the Art of his day, how is a particular picture to be found in the catalogue?" The answer is obvious. Its number stands in sequential order in the catalogues, whether they are disposed according to the old-fashioned English mode, or in that which obtains abroad with far larger and more complicated exhibitions than ours: e.g. the Paris "Salon de 1853" Catalogue, which was sold for a franc, records the titles of about 1,800 works, with their producers' names and addresses. This is a much more handy volume than our square, flapping, R. A. Catalogue, which costs a shilling. In 1861 the French catalogue sold for 1*fr.* 50*cs.*, and, in the same manner, described more than 4,000 examples.

The purchase in Hungary, and for the British Museum, of a large collection of interesting objects and works of Art is spoken of as more than probable.

The practice of improving or finishing the interiors of churches by means of polychromatic decorations is on the increase. It is desirable that it should be so. Accordingly, we state with satisfaction that, among other works of the kind now in hand, or recently done, are St. John's, Waterloo Road, built in 1823-4, where Elliston is buried, by Mr. Blomfield, and St. Mary the Virgin, Vincent Square,

Westminster, by Mr. Knowles. Mr. Blomfield is also engaged in the decoration of the reredos of Chester Cathedral, in glass mosaic. To Mr. Seddon's most successful works in Holy Trinity Church, Victoria Street, Westminster, we have already alluded.

With reference to the proposed competition for designing the new Town Hall at Manchester, it has been decided to obtain sketches for designs, "each not exceeding four drawings, and that from the sketches of designs thus submitted not fewer than six or more than twelve shall be selected, the architects of which will be invited to send in for competition plans and drawings for the Town Hall. Each architect so competing (except the one whose plans may be adopted) shall be paid 200*l.*, and in case it shall be desirable to retain as the property of the Corporation the plans of any architect, in addition to those adopted for the building, a further sum of 200*l.* shall be paid to the designer." It is understood that, before advertisements for designs in this matter are issued, the Committee will take the very sensible course of deciding upon the style of architecture to be adopted for the new building. We venture to recommend that in this, no less than in the matter of choosing between competing works, professional advice may be sought. The Institute of British Architects might probably be induced to appoint a selecting committee, or, if not so, to afford invaluable counsel on the practicable as well as the architectural merits of each competing design. It is hard for us to divorce the practical part of architecture from its decorative or "fine-art" aspect.

The Annual Report of the Dublin Society's School of Art has been made, and states as follows with regard to the progress of the school during the past year. There are 481 students, of whom 226 are ladies. The class of artisan-students to which we must look for appreciable results of the society's efforts comprises twenty-four clerks, fifteen teachers, nine lithographers, eight house-painters, seven carpenters, six builders, nine salesmen, five artists, five upholsterers, three stucco-plasterers, three engine-fitters, four architect's apprentices, three draughtsmen, three engineers, two printers, two cabinet-makers, two coach-painters, two leather-dressers, two shipwrights, three stone-carvers, and two bricklayers. The payments made by these persons for tuition amounted to more than 418*l.*

M. Legros, a painter whose works have attracted much attention and admiration at the Academy and French Gallery, has nearly completed a picture representing monks at dinner,—a very careful and scientific study in chiaroscuro and colour in a low key. The centre-point is supplied by a white table-cloth, as so frequent in Spanish and Italian compositions. So far as the eye of the spectator is concerned, chiaroscuro as well as colour radiate, so to say, from this. Browns and sober greys, which harmonize subtly with the middle tones of the flesh, and the silvery hue of some fish that lie on the dishes for the ghostly men's meal, unite in a graded whole about the brilliant mass; otherwise light and colour are diffused to the exterior of the design. Light falls sadly upon a monk, a penitent, who, according to the law of his order, stands and reads aloud during the repast of his brethren, who devoutly sit and feed in silence. In any fitting manner to describe this picture, which is but of moderate dimensions, is, to a certain extent, to criticize it. Our account must, however, not be taken as a criticism proper. We note the work itself, and others before produced by the same painter, not only for the sake of what is due to their undeniable value in Art, but especially on account of their significance in regard to the revival of the practice of chiaroscuro amongst us. While we are about it, it will do no harm, and may amuse the reader who is informed about chiaroscuro, and knows its position in England of late, also enlighten others on the subject, if we tell how a certain great painter, who was, we suppose, really an artist, in the good old sense of that term, once expressed his hopes that this development of Art might receive the attention of Royal Academies, and that instruction or other facilities would be afforded to the student. The reply

"Who is to teach it?" was also a question and an incisive epigram. Mr. Legros has also completed a small, roughly-executed, but very effective landscape—a French village on a hill, at twilight.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CONCERT FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES, on SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame McIntosh-Jolly; Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Chaplin Henry, Mr. Santley, M. Nainton, M. Lemmens, and Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. For this Performance the gratuitous services of the distinguished Artists who appear have been most kindly given.—Tickets, 6*s.*, 3*s.*, 2*s.*, 1*2d.*; at L. Cook, Addison & Co.'s, 43, New Bond Street; Keith, Frowd, & Co., 49, Cheapside; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and all Music-sellers.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

SACRED.

Mr. Hullah's *Sacred Music for Family Use: a Selection of Pieces, for One, Two, or more Voices, of the best Composers, Foreign and English* (Longmans & Co.), hardly fulfils the promise of its title; opening as it does with Handel's *Carillon* Chorus from 'Saul,' a scrap of stage-music (if there was ever such a thing) wrought into Oratorio for effect's sake, and which, when detached from the practicable chime, is at best poor. While we appreciate the amazing beauty and peculiarity of 'Saul' among Handel's oratorios, we feel that the very dramatic vivacity to be so cordially admired amounts to a difficulty in the way of "family use." The excerpt "How long?" from an anthem by Battishill, is better. We cannot admire the extracts from Weber's two tawdry Masses, nor have we any warm admiration for Méhul's 'Joseph,' a work which has always seemed to us to fall midway betwixt sacred opera and secular oratorio. In the psalm-tune from the Christmas *Cantata*, by Sebastian Bach, which follows, what can be made of such a translated line as this?—

Behold he lies in squalid stall!

Following the above comes Handel's "O had I Jubal's lyre," which wants more of vocal agility than, so far as we have found, is the habit of English families. We hardly recognize the music of Mr. Ellerton's 'Paradise Lost,' as meriting a place in a classical collection. The Quartett, p. 64, &c., has many false accents, which an educated gentleman, such as is Mr. Ellerton, should have spared his music. The Duett from Marcella's Thirty-third Psalm is better in keeping with the promise of the book's title; and so is the "Gratias" from Cherubini's second Mass—music requiring and repaying study and careful thought, but not (a competent accompanist granted) beyond the reach of "family" singers, such as happily are ours now-a-days. We are especially obliged to Mr. Hullah for his remembrance (pp. 112, &c.) of Mr. E. Fitzwilliam's music, and may also here recall, that to his care and research were due (during the series of concerts at St. Martin's Hall) the one only opportunity of serious work by a genuine English composer (too early called away) being carefully presented. *Susanna's bravura*, "If guiltless blood," (one of Handel's most daring and contrasted songs) cannot be accredited for "family" use. To the final movement the organ is indispensable. Neither can we think Cherubini's 'Ave Maria,' to which a family clarionet *obligato* is indispensable, more wisely chosen; less still the judgment-scene from 'Solomon.' In brief, specious, and written with experience, as is Mr. Hullah's Preface, we fail to find either his title or its professions borne out by the music assembled in this very handsome volume.

Music for the Church Service and Home Circle. Composed, collected and arranged by Edmund J. Chipp (Ewer & Co.).—This is a collection not unlike other collections. Dr. Chipp, however, commands more power as a real composer than do many who, on the strength of a bundle of chants, present themselves to the public as creators or regenerators.

The Soul's Aspiration. The English Version, by John Oxenford; composed for Solo and Chorus, with Orchestra or Pianoforte, by Julius O. Grimm, Op. 12 (Ewer & Co.).—This seems to us a copy of Mendelssohn's *Cantata*, 'Sons of Art,' executed not so much with dilution as with extension.

We have Boosey & Co.'s *Original Anthems*. Nos. 1, 2, by Mr. Henry Smart; No. 3, by Mr. J. L. Hutton; No. 5, by Mr. J. Barnby. The best of our contemporaries have been clearly here set to work, and the sacred text has not been ill set, though variety and enterprise are, in a great measure, impossible under the circumstances.—With these we may announce the *Canticles of the Church of England, pointed for Chanting, and Set to Appropriate Chants, written by the most Eminent Composers*. Edited, compiled and arranged by W. H. Birch (same Publishers). There is no end of collections like to these, and they rely for acceptance on clergymen or churchwardens.—Mr. William Frederick Taylor contributes an anthem, "Hear my Prayer" (Sinclair & Co.), and a *Christmas Hymn*, "Hark the Herald Angels" (Boosey & Co.). In any event the ritual of our Church of English worship is substantially provided with music, "to fit every congregation," whether the same be Protestant or Puseyite. So it should be.

To those who love Roman Catholic music we cannot do better than recommend Noël: *Chant des Religieuses*. Poésie de Jules Barbier, Musique de Charles Gounod (Paris, Choudens). There is here the true smoke of the incense,—the true genuflection at the altar's foot,—in brief, the true Roman Catholic humour. The same may be said of M. Gounod's vocal *O Salutaris* (Schott & Co.), and of his *Hymne à Sainte-Cécile* (Paris, Le Beau),—an offertory for violin alone, with orchestra.

SECULAR.

Chappell's *Vocal Library of Part-Songs, &c.*, No. 13, contains *Sylvan Hours: a Pastoral Scene for Six Female Voices*, written by J. F. Waller, LL.D., and composed by Joseph Robinson. Half-a-dozen "white voices" (to use the French designation) are not the easiest squadron in the world to manoeuvre. Mr. Robinson, however, has grouped them very fairly. His *Cantata* is throughout elegant, as, unless memory deceives us, is other vocal music from his hand that we have seen.—*Cri-puscule, Mélodie*,—*Stances*, Poésie par Mlle. Louise Bertin,—*Tombez, mes ailes, Romance* (Paris, Choudens), are three of M. Gounod's latest melodies. The first we like the best. In the other two the writer may be said to have "noddled" into that monotony to which his notorious facility every now and then tempts him. But few writers who have produced so rapidly as M. Gounod have been so even in the quality of their music.—The titles of one or two English songs may next be transcribed—*Faithless Robin and Something Telling*, by Louisa Gray (Metzler & Co.).—*The Wind Goes By* (Duncan, Davison & Co.), by Henry Charles Banister,—*Stars of the Summer Night* (Longfellow's often-set serenade), by D'Oyly Carte (Rudall & Co.).—*Lovely Spring*, by William Coenen (Ewer & Co.), is more substantial as music in the German style.—*Six Songs*, the words by Burns, Moore, and Barry Cornwall, by John Gledhill (Augener & Co.), are carefully made, though the individuality they reveal is not great.—*Will he come?* (the charming words by Adelaide Anne Procter), *If doughty deeds my Lady please—Sweet day, so cool—A weary lot is thine—Thou art lost to me—* are five new songs by Mr. Sullivan (Boosey & Co.). The settings of Herbert's and Scott's words are the best. The fifth song is poor, but then the words are so; and among the characteristics and qualities from which every one is justified in drawing the most hopeful auguries as to the future of the composer, none is more marked than the certainty with which, as a writer for the voice, he rises in proportion to his responsibilities. No one has set Shakespeare's lyrics so well as he. These five songs are welcome, as cheerfully closing another year's weary record of paper wasted by musicians, and patience strained to its utmost by those who have to give an account of the same.

DRURY LANE.—Mr. Walter Montgomery has appeared in the character of *Hamlet*, and, by the importance which he has himself claimed for the effort, has challenged criticism. That the young artist had intended a demonstration was evident by the manner in which he had resolved on giving more than usual prominence to the part. One of

the first means employed was the invention of new business, and the consequent production of new effects. Here Mr. Montgomery seems to be emulous of the reputation of Mr. Barry Sullivan, who is constantly on the look-out for a new reading or a new attitude, and sometimes happily hits on a novelty that will stand the test of after-reflection. In this manner, Mr. Montgomery evidently thinks that he may assert his originality, and certainly shows that he desires to think out the character for himself. But it is not enough that tradition should be thrust aside, and arbitrary renderings substituted; it is also requisite that what is new should be judicious, otherwise what have been put forth as the claims of genius are disproved as not in accordance with judgment, which always accompanies true genius, whence the highest works of the latter are uniformly found to contain the laws by which subsequent efforts are guided. Tradition is for the most part the result of the action of genius from time to time on the performance of dramatic character, and is composed of the prompter's successive jottings, duly entered in his book, of the different interpretations given by the greatest artists of the same parts. Some of these, after trial, are dismissed; others are retained. Tradition accepts the eclectic determination ultimately arrived at as the well-sifted product of a long and artistic process, which has received the acquiescence of a multitude of minds, and stood the test of painful experience. A character performed in accordance with the directions thus given has already undergone an immense amount of elaboration, to which, in many instances, it would be dangerous to add. In the first act Mr. Montgomery introduced business, in his interview with the Ghost, which indicated intelligence and feeling, and was so far commendable; but it may be questioned whether it was not in that minute style which is rather avoided in great works of art, as out of harmony with their character. A similar objection might be taken to his tearing out the leaf in the book he is reading, which treats irreverently the infirmities of age. But when, in telling Claudius the plot of "the mouse-trap" play, he rises and rudely seizes on the king, there can be no doubt that the actor's ingenuity has run riot and violated taste, without anything in the text to suggest, or in the remotest degree to justify, the innovation. Besides, it anticipates the real effect of the scene, when the conscience of the king is awakened, and reveals of itself his "occulted guilt." It is, moreover, in contravention of Hamlet's own declared mode of action in his directions to Horatio, which, with the over-caution that is the chief characteristic of his conduct, it is not likely that he would have voluntarily overstepped. Sure we are that such an incident in the scene was never contemplated by Shakespeare himself. We are therefore more inclined to judge of Mr. Montgomery by the manner in which he managed the traditional business, than by the novelties which he ventured to introduce. If an artist does the former better than his predecessors, we can readily appreciate the degree of his merit. Happily for Mr. Montgomery, we can praise his general excellence, and accredit him with the possession of elocutionary powers which he knows well how to display to the best advantage. His *Hamlet* is a thoughtful, elegant piece of acting in the main, and requires no such eccentric means of securing attention as in some passages Mr. Montgomery had persuaded himself to employ, and which speak more for an actor's vanity than for his judgment.

HOLBORN.—A new farce has been produced here. It is entitled 'My Turn Next,' and taken from a French piece called 'Un Tisau d'Horreurs,' by Mr. T. J. Williams, the author of 'Ici on parle Français,' who has adapted it with skill. The little drama is mainly valuable on account of its principal character, which is sustained in Paris by the celebrated Bernard Léon, and here by Mr. Belmore. The part is one essentially of low comedy; but Mr. Belmore condescends with grace and is effective with ease. He represents a village apothecary, plagued with a vixen of a wife, who he believes had many times been previously married, and who consequently fears for his own life under the harsh

treatment which he suffers. *Taraxicum Twitters* (such is the name of the poor wight) trembles with the apprehension that the lady is a systematic poisoner. Anonymous correspondents suggest, also, that there are substantial reasons for his worst fears. The principal scene is a dinner in the shop parlour, Mrs. Twitters (Miss Bessie Foote) at the head of the table. Twitters is excessively cautious. Everything that his wife cuts for him he hands over to Tim Bolus, his assistant (Mr. Willmott). Twitters is a man whose imagination is greatly excitable, having been a constant reader of romances, and who communicates his terrors to Tim. The changes in both are admirably assumed, and the scene between them is excessively ludicrous. The principal agent in producing these terrors is Peggy, the housemaid, whose peculiarities are effectively brought out by Mrs. Raymond. An explanation at the end sets all things to rights. Mrs. Twitters had indeed been previously married, but once only. Her husband, who was a scamp, had borne many names, which had led to Peggy's persuasion that her mistress had had many husbands. The piece, well acted as it is, was decidedly successful.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

At Saturday's *Crystal Palace Concert* was given M. Gounod's 'Noël,' a canticle for two female solo voices, with chorus of women, in no respect, as a composition, equalling its writer's bass solo 'Nazareth,' written for the same situation,—though stately and tuneable in melody, and, like all its writer's Roman Catholic music, having a certain pomp of style which gives it colour and character. As the other offering for the time, Herr Manns produced the 'Christmas Cantata,' by Mr. G. Macfarren,—one of his least cheerful works, the dreariness of which can hardly be better appreciated than by comparing it with his 'May Day,' including its elegant "roundel." It is curious that one so skilled as he is should be so carelessly unequal in the quality of the ware he produces. There is little music more ingenious, there is little drier, than some of his; self-control being apparently denied to him, without let or hindrance.—The amateur societies (among which that at Brixton takes a high place) are beginning their winter season. The "Civil Servants" are about to give a charity concert.—The *Schubert Society* is on its feet again.—There is news from every corner of England of life and effort; and not the least noticeable fact is that our public schools, where a quarter of a century ago the idea of the art would have been scouted with hissing and reproach, as so much effeminate nonsense, seem now unable to break up without a concert, which, to judge from reports, is mostly made up of good music, not ill performed.

The *Orchestra* states that Signor Bottesini has been engaged by Mr. Gye to conduct the orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera on the "off-nights," the manager intending to give nightly performances. If so, it is to be hoped that he will have a double chorus, or else double the pay of the over-taxed functionaries, who will be called on to appear six times in the week.

The *Observer* announces the engagement of Mdlle. Nilsson at Her Majesty's Theatre.

In reply to a Correspondent, regarding the subscription set on foot in behalf of Mr. H. Phillips, it may be stated that communications are to be addressed to Addison & Co., 210, Regent Street. The Phillips Committee would best serve its purpose by making known its existence more widely than it has done.

It appears that the *Musical Society* will recommence operations, as usual, next year, under the able conductorship of Mr. Mellon.

A version of 'Les Dragons de Villars' is advertised at the Oxford.

'The Damnation of Faust,' by M. Berlioz, has, according to the *Gazette Musicale*, had a great success at Vienna. It contains some of its writer's best and worst music.—'Don Bucefalo' has been revived at the Italian Opera House in Paris.—Miss Laura Harris, one of Mr. Mapleson's company, has been singing at the Athénée, and also in Herr Joachim's company, at Bordeaux.—The

Conservatoire Concerts, under the inefficient presidency of M. Georges Hainl, have recommenced.—Mdlle. Bloch, one of the clever young ladies from the Conservatoire, to whose preparation and accomplishments nothing analogous exists in this country, has adventured the tremendous part of *Fides* (only once, and once for all, represented by Madame Viardot) at the Grand Opéra.—Signor Verdi's 'Don Carlos' is to be ready in January.—That ridiculous opera by M. Monpou, 'La Chaste Suzanne' (which brought pretty Madame Thillon forward at the Théâtre Ventadour, years ago), is to be revived, we see, at the Fantaies Parisiennes. Another three-act work, announced as coming there, will bear the odd title of 'Les Legendes de Gavarni.'—M. Carvalho is to give more new operas by unknown men than can be enumerated (and not without a stronghold of hope in the 'Romeo and Juliet' of the composer, whose European acceptance is due to his theatre).

Franz Schubert has been served up as the subject of an opera at the Friedrich-Wilhelmstadt Theatre at Berlin.

The European musical events of the year may be described as under:—At home, the revivals of 'Iphigenia in Tauris' and 'Le Nozze,' the success of Mr. Benedict's 'Legend of St. Cecilia,' of Mr. Sullivan's Symphony and serious Overture, and the real impression made by Herr Wilhelmj. The Crystal Palace has kept up its reputation as giving the most interesting and best-executed orchestral concerts within reach, to the great discredit of our London societies. The attempt to popularize Schumann's music has been earnestly continued. We can but attribute such success as has attended this to the wretched dearth of modern music in Germany. No new singer who deserves to bear the name of an artist has appeared, save Mdlle. Orgeni. The stir made in our Royal Academy of Music has been sufficiently commemorated. On the whole, the year just over, though busy enough, cannot be called a rich one.

Attention has been properly drawn by a contemporary to the objectionable practice adopted at some theatres of receiving ladies as actresses who voluntarily offer themselves to fill specific situations without requiring any salary, and others who even pay for permission to perform. It is stated that the practice has been borrowed from the French stage; but the fact, if one, is not sufficient to justify a practice which all must see is fraught with serious mischief, both to individuals and the national theatre in general. It is obvious that the remedy lies in the hands of managers; but, unfortunately, they appear to believe that their interest is identified with the evil system. Ultimately, however, they will discover that in this, as in other cases, real and fancied interests are not identical. The stage cannot but be degraded by such a practice, and it will be soon found that its profitable working is dependent on its moral conduct. At the back of this irregular practice are, of course, those who can afford to subsidize the deficiencies of voluntary candidates, and whose connexion with the stage, though it may be deemed by some candidates an honour, is indeed the very reverse. For every such indirect contribution to the treasury, the theatre that is open to such corruption suffers a corresponding loss, in the disgrace and shame that necessarily supervene on its private and public character.

The proposed transfer of Mr. Belmore's services to the Adelphi, and that of Mr. Toole's to the Holborn Theatre is, we find, no longer entertained; but Mr. John Clarke's engagement at the former house will, it is said, commence at Easter.

MISCELLANEA

Exhibition of Portraits.—Referring to the notice of the National Portrait Exhibition in the last *Athenæum* (page 846), and agreeing with the suggestions therein contained, I wish further to direct attention to the advisability of publishing, in connexion with the official catalogue, some remarks respecting the history, authenticity, and state of the pictures exhibited. This would be an ungracious office for the Committee to undertake; but the services of some gentleman specially qua-

lified for the task might perhaps be secured to furnish a few pages of supplementary notes, which would be very welcome to the public, though such notes should expressly be declared to carry with them only the authority or individual reputation of the writer. Mr. Scharf was kind enough to draw up an excellent sort of short-hand Guide to the last Exhibition for his friends and the members of the Archaeological Institute, and there is no one who could be better trusted to perform such a service for the next Exhibition, or whose opinions would be received with greater respect. I wish also to suggest, that where an original picture of a distinguished person cannot be procured, an engraved portrait, if there is one, should be exhibited. Engravings exist of many pictures that, having gradually mounted from the drawing-room to the garret, have at last disappeared altogether, or of pictures the present locality of which cannot be ascertained. For instance, to name only two from many, in the late Exhibition there were no portraits of Sir Robert Naunton or of Donne the poet. There are good contemporary engravings of both, which might have been obtained from the British Museum. Such engravings might be arranged on a screen, or in a separate compartment.

WALTER F. TIFFIN.

The Lunar Crater "Linné."—The following measures of the apparent "cloud" (?) over Linné may be interesting as showing that it exceeds the crater in size. The numbers in column four, headed Mag., are obtained by dividing the measures of the "cloud" by the measures of the standard spot Dionysius. The normal magnitude of Linné is 0.40 (Dionysius being unity), as determined by two independent methods. That the numbers in column five, headed Miles, are really greater than the extent of Linné, is evident when we consider that the true size of a lunar crater exceeds its apparent size in the proportion of the secant of its angular distance from the moon's centre. These numbers are not absolute, but only relative as compared with Dionysius by means of the numbers in column four. During the present lunation not the slightest trace of the crater has been seen. Dionysius, Lohrmann, 13.8 English miles; Linné, Schmidt, 5.6 English miles.

| Date. | | Dionysius. | | Linné. | | Mag. | | Miles. | | Bright- ness. |
|-------------|----|------------|----|--------|----|------|----|--------|----|------------------|
| 1866. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 15 | .. | 14"70 | .. | 11"61 | .. | 0.79 | .. | 10.9 | .. | 4° |
| " 18 | .. | 14"13 | .. | 7"07 | .. | 0.50 | .. | 6.9 | .. | 5.5° |
| " 19 | .. | 13"95 | .. | 7"32 | .. | 0.52 | .. | 7.2 | .. | 5° |
| " 21 | .. | 13"32 | .. | 6"75 | .. | 0.61 | .. | 7.0 | .. | 4° |
| W. R. BIRT. | | | | | | | | | | |

W. R. BIRT.

The Sensitive Plant.—In a letter of Dr. Sigerson's to the *Athenæum*, he states that the folioles of the Sensitive Plant were touched by him with a non-conductor, and exhibited no movement. The Sensitive Plant is a common weed here, and is at present, as in his experiments, in flower. I touched it with glass, sealing-wax, iron, and the hand, and in all cases found the usual movement, which also took place when the plant was gently blown on with the breath. No such difference as, on any electrical hypothesis, we should expect, existed between the sensitiveness of the ends and middles of the folioles. Another fact about the Sensitive Plant, which the electrical theory does not explain, is the closing of the leaves at night. Perhaps the more hopeful question would be, not "why do they shut?" but "why do they open?" And I may be permitted to guess that the solar rays in the morning, or the solar diffused light, throws the molecules of the folioles into some new condition, the result of which is their opening, and that such a molecular condition is destroyed by the vibration caused by touch. What this molecular condition is, perhaps we shall never know, or, if ever, through microscopic analysis. Dr. Sigerson's observation, that children affect the Sensitive Plant more than adults, I confirmed by comparing the effects of my own touch with that of a child of seven years' old, who affected the plant more powerfully than I could do.

W. E. HAMILTON.

Greytown, Nicaragua, Nov. 15, 1866.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. R. T.—W. H.—C. H. R.—S. W. Y.—O. G. R.—M. B.—received.

Erratum.—P. 830, col. 3, B. "ones" read expression.

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| 12 Dessert Forks..... | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 12 0 |
| 12 Dessert Spoons..... | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 12 0 |
| 12 Tea Spoons..... | 10 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| 5 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls..... | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 |
| 5 Sauce Ladles..... | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 |
| 1 Gravy Spoon..... | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 |
| 5 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls..... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 |
| 1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl..... | 1 8 0 | 1 8 0 | 1 8 0 |
| 1 Pair of Sugar Tongs..... | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 |
| 1 Pair of Fish Carvers..... | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 |
| 1 Butter Knife..... | 2 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 8 0 |
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